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STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE

COMMERCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

ITS CONNECTION WITH

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES:

AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE

PUBLIC DEBT, REVENUES, AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

WITH A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND
MANUFACTURES OF THE COLONIES, PREVIOUS TO
THEIR INDEPENDENCE.

ACCOMPANIED WITH TABLES, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS OF THE WORK.

BY TIMOTHY PITKIN,

A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD:

PRINTED BY CHARLES HOSMER.

1816.

DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT, SS

(SEAL.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twelfth day of January, in the fortieth year of the independence of the United States of America, TIMOTHY PITKIN, of the said district, deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he elaims as Author, in the words following,

"A statistical view of the commerce of the United States of America: its connection with agriculture and manufactures; and an account of the public debt, revenues, and expenditures of the United States. With a brief view of the trade, agriculture, and manufactures of the colonies, previous to their independence, accompanied with tables, illustrative of the principles and objects of the work. By TIMOTHY PITKIN, a member of the house of Representatives, of the United States, from the State of Connecticut."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United State, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

HENRY W. EDWARDS, Clerk of the District of Connecticut. A true copy of record, examined and sealed by me. HENRY W. EDWARDS, Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE greater part of the following collection of tables and facts was made without any view to publication. Being shewn to some of our friends, they thought it would be useful, that additions should be made to it, of other important tables, relative to the same subject, scattered through a mass of public documents, which few possessed, or were able to procure, without great expense; and that the whole, in a condensed form, should be presented to the public.

Influenced, in no small degree, by their wishes and opinions, we consented to the undertaking. The original plan was enlarged, by adding a brief review of the state of the Colonies, relative to commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, previous to their independence.

Statistical enquiries have been less the subject of attention in America, than in Europe. During the last fifty years, many statistical works have appeared, giving particular accounts of the power, wealth and resources of most of the European nations.

As the United States have been considered, and justly so, as the second commercial nation in the world, it cannot be uninteresting to every American citizen, to become acquainted with the facts, tending to shew, that they are entitled to this rank.

That enquiries of this nature are useful and important, in many respects, is acknowledged by all, who have attended to them. They are particularly so, to merchants, and to all, who are concerned, in the management of national affairs: and every individual must feel an interest, in obtaining a knowledge of the wealth and resources of his own country.

As necessarily connected with the subject of our enquiry, we have given a view of the public debt, revenues, and expenditures, from the commencement of the government, to as late a period as we were able, from official documents, to which we

had access. The public debt is brought down to the 20th of February, A. D. 1815, when it was ascertained to be, about one hundred and eight millions of dollars. From late official docunients, it appears, that up to the 1st of October following, it had increased, to about one hundred and twenty millions.

The following collection, therefore, may be resorted to, by all, who may wish to be acquainted with the exports and inports of the United States, and the quantity and value of the various articles exported and imported, with the general commerce of the United States, and the amount of their trade with particular nations, with the amount of their tornage, public debt, revenues, and expenditures, at different periods, since the establishment of the present government.

We have added, by way of appendix, an account of the coinage of the extensive kingdom of New-Spain, which adjoins the U. States on the West, and an authentic sketch of its commerce, in 1810, particularly that part carried on from the port of La Vera Cruz, on the Gulph of Mexico; also a statistical view of the finances, trade, and commerce of Great-Britain and Ireland, from 1804 to 1813, which was laid before Parliament, in July, 1813, in the form of resolutions, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Many of the tables, in this collection, were obtained directly from the Treasury books, and have never been published; and great pains have been taken, that the tables and calculations should be correct. In such a number of figures and calculations, however, some errors will, probably, be found. It is hoped, they will be few and unimportant.

In making the collection, we have aimed at fidelity and impartiality; and in presenting it to the public, our object is, to give, as far as the subject admits, a condensed and connected view of the wealth and resources of the American nation at different periods. Should it neet the approbation of the public, and serve, in some degree, to lay the foundation of more extensive and useful enquiries on the subject, in future, we shall be satisfied. JANUARY, 1816

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CHAPTER I.

A SPIRIT of commercial enterprise led to the discovery and settlement or America—Policy of the European nations with respect to their American Colonies—Trade of the Colonies restricted at different periods—Report of the Board of Trade, concerning the trade and manufactures of the Colonists, in the year 1731-2—Colonies restricted in some manufactures—Bounties given on the importation of certain articles into England, the produce of the Colonies—Population, exports, and imports at different periods—Plan of union agreed upon, by Commissioners from several Colonies—Tonnage and vessels built in the Colonies about the year 1770.

A SPIRIT of commercial enterprise, which prevailed in the 14th century, and a desire to find a new route, to the wealth of India, led to the important discovery of the western Continent. The new race of beings which inhabited the new world, as it was called, excited the curiosity of all Europe; and the valuable productions found there, particularly the vast quantities of the precious metals, soon interested most of the commercial nations in that quarter of the old world. Individuals, as well as governments, were solicitous to share in the advantages of this discovery; and numerous adventures, both public and private, were set on foot, some for the purpose of further discoveries and conquest, and others for the purpose of trade and commerce. The Spaniards, the English, the French, the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the Danes and Swedes, at different periods, in consequence of prior discoveries or settlements, had claims, more or less extensive, to different parts of the western Continent. The avarice of Henry VII. of England, prompted him to employ the Cabots, in the discovery of the northern part of the Continent, which was afterwards called North-America.

In consequence of the discoveries made by these bold navigators, almost the whole of North-America was claimed by him, and at subse-

quent periods, was by his successors granted, from the 48th to the 29th degree of north latitude, and in extent, from the Atlantic to the South-Sea.

Under these various grants, at different periods, the North-American Colonies were settled, and principally from the enterprise of individuals.

The Colonies, thus settled by emigrations from Europe, were considered as a part, or rather an appendage of the nation, from which they originated, and under whose patronage they were settled. But a new kind of policy, which has been called a colonial policy, was adopted respecting them, by all the European nations; a policy, which had for its object, the particular interest and prosperity of the parent country, without much regard to the interest and prosperity of the Colonies themselves. The trade and commerce of the Colonies was generally confined to the parent country. The right of trading with their Colonies was, by some of the European nations, granted exclusively to particular companies. By others, the colonial trade was limited to particular ports, and afterwards to particular ships, called registered ships. The policy of Great-Britan, though generally more liberal than any other European nation, has always been. to secure to herself the carriage of the produce of her Colonies, to monopolize their raw materials, and to furnish the Colonists, with all the manufactures or other imported articles they consume. Lord Sheffield, in his "Observations or American commerce" says, "the only use and advantage of American Colonies, or West-India islands, is the monopoly of their consumption, and the carriage of their produce." In pursuance of this policy, as early as 1660, in the celebrated act of Parliament, entitled "An Act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation," it is enacted (Chap. 18, "That from and after the 1st day of April 1661, no "sugars, tobacco, cotton-wool, indigo, ginger, fustick, or other dying woods. of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any English Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa, shall be shipped, carried, conveyed, or transported from any of the said English Plantations, to any land, island. territory, dominion, port or place whatsoever, other than to such other English Plantations as do belong to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, or to the Kingdom of England or Ireland, or Principality

of Wales, or town of Berwick upon Tweed, there to be laid on shore, under the penalty of the forfeiture of the said goods, or the full value thereof, as also of the ship, with all her guns, tackle, apparel." &c.—And all vessels sailing to the Plantations, are to give bonds, to bring said commodities to England.

In 1663, another act of Parliament prohibited the importation, into any of the English Colonies, in Asia, Africa, or America, of any commodities of the growth, production, or manufacture of Europe, except they were laden or shipped in England, Wales, or the town of Berwick upon Tweed, and in English built shipping, or which were bought before the first day of October, 1662, &c. and which were to be carried directly to the said Colonies, &c. with an exception of "salt for the fisheries, wines from Madeira and Azores, and all sorts of victuals from Scotland and Ireland."*—The British Colonies, therefore, by this act could obtain no European goods, but through the ports in England. A drawback of the duties, however, was generally allowed on the exportation of those goods to the Colonies.

Before the Independence of the United States, and subsequent to the year 1766, the trade of the British Colonies, as to their exports, was limited to the parent country, to that part of Europe, which lies south of Cape Finisterre, to certain parts of Africa, and to the West-Indies. Many of the most valuable articles of colonial produce were confined to the market of the parent country.—To those enumerated in the act of navigation before recited, many others were, afterwards, at different

^{*} The preamble to this act (15 Charles II.) shews the policy which then prevailed in Europe, respecting distant Colonies. It is in the following words.— And in regard his Majesty's Plantations beyond the seas, are inhabited and peopled by his subjects of this his Kingdom of England, for the maintaining a greater correspondence and kindness between them, and keeping them in a firmer dependence upon it, and rendering them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it, in the further employment and increase of English shipping and seamen, vent of English wooleus, and other manufactures and commodities, rendering the navigation to and from the same more safe and cheap, and making this Kingdom a staple, not only of the commodities of these plantations, but also of the commodities of other countries and places for the supplying of them, and it being the usage of other nations, to keep their plantation trade to themselves, Be it Enacted, &c.

periods, added, such as molasses, tar, pitch, turpentine, hemp, masts, yards, copper ore, pig and bar iron, pot and pearl ashes, beaver skins, whale fins, hides, &c. Rice and lumber were once among the enumerated commodities, as those were called, which could only be shipped to Great-Britain. They were afterwards however permitted to be carried to that part of Europe, lying south of Cape Finisterre. The non enumerated commodities, as those were called, which were not confined to the market of Great-Britain, could originally be shipped to any part of the world; but by the 6th of George III. (1766) were limited, in the same manner as rice and lumber, to the part of Europe south of Cape Finisterre.

The Colonies sent to Africa, New-England rum, and such articles as were necessary for the purchase of slaves. The trade of the Colonies, and particularly the northern Colonies, to the West-India islands, was, from their first settlement, of great importance. They sent their fish, grain, and other provisions, lumber. &c. to the foreign West-India islands, as well as to the British; and received, in return, rum, sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, and such other articles as were permitted to be brought from them. This trade with the foreign West-India islands was always considered, by the Colonists, as highly advantageous, but was viewed by the British merchants, and the West-India planters, with no small degree of jealousy. As the population of the Colonies increased, this trade also increased; and the superior fertility of some of the foreign West-India islands gave them great advantages over the British planter. With the increase of wealth and population, the Colonists began also to introduce sundry manufactures, for their own consumption, such as woolen and linen cloths, iron, hats, paper, &c. This excited the jealousy of the British manufacturer, and various complaints were made to the Lords Commissioners of trade and Plantations, and to Parliament, by the merchants, Planters, and manufacturers, that the Colonists were carrying on trades, and setting up manufactures injurious to them, and to the interest of the parent country. In consequence of these complaints, the British house of Commons, in 1731, directed the Board of trade and Plantations, to make a report " with respect to laws made, manufactures set up, or trade carried on in the Colonies, detrimental to the trade, navigation, or manufactures of Great-Britain." In pursuance of this order, the Board of trade, on the 15th of Feb. 1731-2 made a report, which, as it contains a statement relative to the trade and manufactures of the Colonies, at that period, is here inserted.—They say "The following complaints have been lately made to this Board, against some plantation laws, viz. in Massachusetts Bay, an act was made to encourage the manufacture of paper, which law interferes with the profit made by the British merchants on foreign paper sent thither.

"In New-England, New-York, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, Pennsylvania, and in the county of Somerset in Maryland, they have fallen into the manufacture of woolen cloth and linen cloth, for the use of their cwn families only; for the product of these Colonies being chiefly cattle and grain, the estates of the inhabitants depended wholly on farming, which could not be managed, without a certain quantity of sheep; and their wool would be entirely lost, were not their servants employed during winter, in manufacturing it, for the use of their families.

"Flax and homp being likewise easily raised, the inhabitants manufactured them into coarse sort of cloth, bags, traces, and halters for their horses, which they found did more service, than those they had from any part of Europe.

"However, the high price of labour in general in America, rendered it impracticable for people there to manufacture their linen cloth at less than 20 per cent, more than the rate in England, or woolen cloth at less than 50 per cent, dearer, than that, which is exported from home for sale. It were to be wished, that some expedient might be fallen upon, to direct their thoughts from undertakings of this nature; to much the rather, because these manufactures, in process of time, may be carried on, in a greater degree, unless an early stop be put to their progress by employing them in naval stores. Wherefore, we take leave to renew our repeated proposals, that reasonable encouragement be given to the same. Moreover, we find that certain trades carried on, and manufactures set up there, are detrimental to the trade, navigation, and manufactures of Great-Britain. For the state of these Plantations varying almost every year, more or less. in their trade and manufactures, as well as in other particulars, we thought it necessary for his Majesty's service, and for the discharge

of our trust, from time to time, to send general queries to the several Governours in America, that we might be the more exactly informed of the condition of the Plantations, among which there were several, that related to their trade and manufactures, to which we received the following returns viz.: The Governour of New-Hampshire, in his answer said, that there were no settled manufactures in that Province, and that their trade principally consisted in lumber and fish.

"The Governour of Massachusetts Bay informed us, that in some parts of this Province, the inhabitants worked up their wool and flax into an ordinary coarse cloth for their own use, but did not export any. That the greatest part of the woolen and linen clothing, worn in this Province, was imported from Great-Britain, and sometimes from Ireland; but considering the excessive price of labor in New-England. the merchants could afford what was imported cheaper, than what was made in that country. That there was also a few hat makers in the maritime towns, and that the greater part of the leather used in that country, was manufactured among themselves. That there had been for many years, some iron works in that Province, which had afforded the people iron for some of their necessary occasions; but that the iron imported from Great-Britain was esteemed much the best, and wholly used by the shipping; and that the iron works of the Province were not able to supply the twentieth part of what was necessary for the use of the country.

They had no manufactures in the Province of New-York, that deserve mentioning. Their trade consisted chiefly in firs, whale-bone, oil, pitch, tar, and provisions. No manufactures in New-Jersey, that deserve mentioning, their trade being chiefly in provisions shipped from New-York and Pennsylvania. The chief trade of Pennsylvania lay in their exportation of provisions and lumber; no manufactures being established, and their clothing and utensils for their houses being all imported from Great-Britain. By further advices from New-Hampshire, the woolen manufacture appears to have decreased, the common lands, on which the sheep used to feed, being now appropriated, and the people almost wholly clothed with woolen from Great-Britain. The manufactures of flax, into linens, some coarse, some fine, daily increased, by the great resort of people from Ireland wither, who are well-skilled in that business. By late accounts tree

Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, the Assembly have voted a bounty of thirty shillings for every piece of duck or canvass made in the Province. Some other manufactures are carried on there, as brown holland, for women's wear, which lessens the importation of calicoes, and some other sorts of East-India goods.

"They also make some small quantities of cloth, made of linear and cotton for ordinary sheeting. By a paper mill set up three years ago, they make to the value of £200 sterling yearly. There are also several forges for making bar iron, and some furnaces for cast iron or hollow ware, and one slitting mill, and a manufacture for nails. The Governour writes concerning the woolen manufacture, that the country people, who used formerly to make most of their clothing out of their own wool, do not now make a third part of what they wear, but are mostly clothed with British manufacture. The surveyor general of his Majesty's woods writes, that they have in New-England, six furnaces and nineteen forges, for making iron, and that in this Province many ships are built for the French and Spaniards, in return for rum, molasses, wines, and silks, which they truck there by connivance. Great quantities of hats are made in New-England, of which the company of hatters in London have complained to us, that great quantities of these hats are exported to Spain, Portugal, and our West-India Islands. They also make all sorts of iron work for shipping. There are several still houses and sugar bakers established in New-England. By late advices from New-York, there are no manufactures there, that can affect Great-Britain. There is yearly imported into New-York, a very large quantity of the woolen manufactures of this Kingdom, for their clothing, which they would be rendered incapable to pay for, and would be reduced to the necessity of making for themselves, if they were prohibited from receiving from the foreign sugar Colonies, the money, rum, molasses, cocoa, indigo, cotton-wool, &c. which they at present take in return for provisions, horses, and lumber, the produce of that Province and of New-Jersey, of which he affirms the British Colonies do not take off above one half. But the company of hatters of London have since informed us, that hats are manufactured in great quantities in this Province.

"By the last letters from the Deputy Governour of Pennsylvania, he does not know of any trade carried on, in that Province, that can

be miurious to this kingdom. They do not export any woolen or linen manufactures; all that they make, which are of a coarse sort, being for their own use. We are farther informed, that in this Province are built many brigantines and small sloops, which they sell to the West-Indies. The Governour of Rhode-Island informs us, in answer to our queries, that there are iron mines there, but not a fourth part iron enough to serve their own use; but he takes no notice of any manufactures there. No return from the Governour of Connecticut. But we find, by some accounts, that the produce of this Colouy is timber, boards, all sorts of English grain, hemp, flax, sheep, black cattle, swine, horses, goats, and tobacco. That they export horses and lumber to the West-Indies, and receive, in return, sugar, salt, molasses, and rum. We likewise find, that their manufactures are very inconsiderable; the people there being generally employed in tillage, some few in tanning, shoemaking, and other handicrafts; others in building, and in joiner's, taylor's and smith's work, without which they could not subsist. No report is made from Carolina, the Bahama, nor the Bermuda isles."

The Commissioners then proceed to say-" From the foregoing state, it is observable, that there are more trades carried on, and mannfactures set up, in the Provinces on the Continent of America, to the northward of Virginia, prejudicial to the trade and manufactures of Great-Britain, particularly in New-England, than in any other of the British Colonies; which is not to be wondered at, for their soil, climate, and produce, being pretty nearly the same with ours, they have no staple commodities of their own growth to exchange for our manufactures, which puts them under greater necessity, as well as under greater temptations, for providing for themselves at home; to which may be added, in the charter governments, the little dependence they have upon the mother country, and consequently the small restraint they are under, in any matters detrimental to her interests. And, therefore, we humbly beg leave to repeat and submit to the wisdom of this honourable house, the substance of what we formerly proposed in our report, on the silk, linen, and woolen manufactures herein before recited, namely, whether it might not be expedient to give these Colonies proper encouragements for turning their industry to such manufactures and products, as might be of service to Great

Britain, and more particularly to the production of all kinds of naval stores."*

* Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. 3.

The British merchants and manufacturers were always jealous of the trade and manufactures of the northern Colonies and particularly of New-England. Sir Josiah Child, in his discourse on trade, written about the year 1680, says "That New-England is the most prejudicial Plantation to this Kingdom." In attempting to prove this he says "I am now to write of a people, whose frugality, industry, and temperance, and the happiness of whose laws and institutions, promise to them long life, with a wonderful increase of people, riches, and power; and although no men ought to envy that virtue and wisdom in others, which themselves either can or will not practise, but rather to commend and admire it; yet I think it is the duty of every good man primarily to respect the welfare of his native country; and therefore, though I may offend some, whom I would not willingly displease, I cannot omit, in the progress of this discourse, to take notice of some particulars, wherein old England suffers diminution by the growth of these Colonies settled in New-England, and how that Plantation differs from those more southerly, with respect to the gain or loss of this Kingdom, viz.

"1. All our American Plantations, except that of New-England, produce commodities of different natures from those of this Kingdom, as sugar, tobacco, cocoa, wool, ginger, sundry sorts of dying woods, &c. Whereas New-England produces generally the same we have here, viz. corn and cattle; some quantity of fish they do likewise kill, but that is taken and saved altogether by their own inhabitants, which prejudices our Newfoundland trade, where, as has been said, very few are, or ought according to prudence, to be employed in those fisheries, but the inhabitants of old England. The other commodities we have from them, are some few great masts, furs, and train oil, of which the yearly value amounts to very little, the much greater value of returns from them being made in sugar, cotton, wool, tobacco, and such like commodities, which they first receive from some other of his Majesty's Plantations, in barter for dry cod fish, salt mackerel, beef, pork, bread, beans, flour, peas, &c. which they supply Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c. with, to the diminution of the vent of those commodities from this Kingdom; the great experience of which in our West-India Plantations, would soon be found in the advantage of the value of our lands in England, were it not for the vast and almost incredible supplies these Colonies have from New-England. 2. The people of New-England, by virtue of their primitive charter, being not so strictly tied to the observation of the laws of this Kingdom, do sometimes assume the liberty of trading, contrary to the act of na

This report exhibits a view, although a very imperfect one, of the state of the trade and manufactures of the Colonies, about the year 1731—2.

The Governours of the several Provinces and Colonies, especially those who were independent of the crown, aware of the object of the queries put to them by the Lords Commissioners, returned answers as layourable as possible to the Colonists, and which would least excite the jealousy of the British merchant and manufacturer.

The disputes, however, between the British West-India sugar Colonies and the northern Colonies, concerning the trade of the latter with the foreign West-India islands, still continued with great warmth, and in 1733, in order to settle this dispute, and to encourage their own sugar Colonies, Parliament passed an act (6 George II. c. 13) "For the better securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's sugar Colonies in America."

This act imposed a duty of nine pence sterling on every gallon of rum, six pence on every gallon of molasses, and five shillings on every hundred weight of sugar, imported into any of the British Plantations in America from foreign sugar Colonies. This duty was alterwards reduced to six pence on rum, and three pence on molasses. The duty was always very odious to the northern Colonists. It was justly considered by them as sacrificing their interest to the interest of the sugar planter. And it is well known that although this duty was attempted to be collected in the Colonies, by officers appointed by the crown, and by severe legal penalties, yet

vigation, by reason of which, many of our American commodities, especially tobacco and sugar, are transported in New-English shipping, directly into Spain, and other foreign countries, without being landed in England, or paying any duty to his Majesty; which is not only a loss to the King, and a prejudice to the navigation of old England, &c.

"3. Of all the American Plantations, his Majesty has none so apt for the building of shipping as New-England, nor none comparably so qualified for the breeding of seamen, not only by reason of the natural industry of that people, but principally by reason of their cod and mackerel fisheries; and in my poor opinion, there is nothing more prejudicial, and in prospect more dangerous to any mother Kingdom, than the increase of shipping in her Codonics, Plantations, or Provinces."

by smuggling or some other way, the payment of it was generally evaded. In consequence of the statements in this report, relative to the manufacture and exportation of hats from the Colonies, and undoubtedly at the instigation of the manufacturers of that article in Great-Britain, Parliament passed an act (5 George II. 1732) " to prevent the exportation of hats out of any of his Majesty's Colonies or Plantations in America, and to restrain the number of apprentices taken by the hat-makers in the said Colonies or Plantations, and for the better encouraging the making of hats in Great-Britain." By this act, not only was the exportation of hats prohibited to a foreign port, but their transportation from one British Plantation to another British Plantation, was also prohibited, under severe penalties; nor could they "be loaden upon any horse, cart, or other carriage. to the intent or purpose to be exported, transported, shipped off," &c. By the same act no person could make hats, unless he had served an apprenticeship for seven years, nor could be employ more than two apprentices at any one time.

The making of pig and bar iron had become an object of some consequence in the Colonies. The British government were willing to encourage the importation of it into England, in its raw and unmanufactured state, but were opposed to the manufacture of it in the Colonies. In the year 1750, therefore, an act was passed (23 George II.) " to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from his Majesty's Colonies in America, and to prevent the erection of any mill, or other engine for slitting or rolling of iron, or any plating forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making steel, in any of said Colonies." By this act, pig iron is admitted into England duty free, and bar iron is admitted duty free, into the port of London. But the erection of any slitting mill, plating forge, or furnace for making steel, is prohibited under severe penalties. While the British government were thus jealous of the trade and manufactures of the Colonies, which were supposed to interfere with the particular interests of the mother country, they were disposed to encourage the production of such raw materials as were necessary for their manufactures, and such other articles as could not be raised in England, but for which they were entirely, or in a great measure, dependent upon other countries. At different periods, therefore,

Parliament offered liberal bounties on the importation of various articles into Great-Britain, which were the growth and production of the Colonies. By the 3 and 4 Ann, c. 10, (1706) a large bounty was given on the importation of tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, masts, yards, and bowsprits, from the Colonies; and at subsequent periods, a bounty was given upon indigo, hemp, and flax, and timber of different kinds, raw silk, and on pipe, hogshead, and barrel staves. The society also instituted at London, in 1753, "for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce," offered liberal premiums for the production and culture of certain articles in the British Colonies.

In 1762, this society gave premiums on the importation of the following articles from the Colonies, viz. cochineal, sturgeon, raw silk, scammony, opium, pesiman gum, silk grass, safflower, pot and pearl ashes: and on the culture of logwood, olive trees, vines for raisins, vines for wines, cinnamon, aloes, hemp, silk, and sarsaparilla.

POPULATION, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF THE COLONIES.

In 1749, the whole white population of the North American Colonics, now the United States, was estimated at 1,046,000. The number in each Colony, was estimated as follows, viz.

					-)	
New-Hampshi	re	-		-		30,000
Massachusetts	Bay	-			-	220,000
Rhode-Island		-			-	35,000
Connecticut	-		-	-	-	100,000
New-York	-		-		-	100,000
Jersies -	-				-	60,000
Pennsylvania	and I	Delaw	are	_	-	250,000
Maryland	-	-		-	-	85,000
Virginia	_			_	_	85,000
North-Carolin	a				_	45,000
South-Carolina	a					30,000
Georgia	-	-		-		6,000

At this period, the annual value of the imports into these Colonies from England, was about £900,000 sterling. Dr. Franklin* states the value of the imports from Great-Britain, (exclusive of Scotland)

[&]quot; Fourth volume Franklin's Works, page 69.

anto the northern Colonies, at two different periods, viz. from 1744 to 1748, and from 1754 to 1758, taken, as is supposed, from the English custom-house books, as follows, viz.

1744	*	•		-	£640,114	12	4
1745	~	-			- 534,316	2	5
1746	*		•	-	754,945	4	Ş
1747	-	-			- 726,648	5	5
1748			-	-	330,243	16	9
	Total			-	£3,486,268	1	2
1754	•	-	-	-	£1,246,615	1	11
1755	-	-		-	1,177,848	6	10
1756	•	-		-	1,428,720	18	10
1757	•			-	1,727,924	2	10
1758	•	-	**	-	1,832,948	13	10
	Total			-	£7,414,057	4	3
					, ,		

The great increase of imports during the last period of five years was owing, undoubtedly, in no small degree, to the war then existing between England and France, and which occasioned greater shipments than usual to the Colonies, in order to supply the troops during those years. This war, which has generally been called the French war of 1755, was occasioned, in a great measure, by a contest for boundaries and limits in North America, between the English and French. In all the former wars between these powers. the Colonists had been warmly engaged, and several attempts had been made by them to take possession of Canada and other parts of North America then in possession of the French. In consequence of these attempts, and in defending themselves against the attacks of the French from Canada, great expenses had been incurred by the Colonies; and having few resources, most of the colonial governments, at different periods, for the purpose of defraying these and other expenses, had issued paper money, but which in most if not in all instances depreciated.

The Colomes felt themselves more than ever interested in the result of the contest, as to the boundaries between them and the French Canadian settlements. The French were making such encroachments on the western and northern frontiers, as, if acquiesced in, would leave them but a small strip of territory along the Atlantic. They now, more than ever, felt the necessity of union and concert among themselves, for their mutual protection and defence, against those encroachments, and also of a general treasury, from which, the expense of such protection and defence might be defrayed. For the purpose of forming such an union, Commissioners from New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, met at Albany, in July, 1754. Commissioners from the other Colonies were expected, but were not present.

A plan of union was agreed upon by the Commissioners present. This plan was submitted to the King and Parliament for their approbation, and to the Assemblies of the several Colonies, but was rejected by the former, as vesting too much power in the Colonies, and was disapproved by the latter as giving too much power to the crown. By this plan, "the general government was to be administered by a president general to be appointed and supported by the crown, and a general council to be chosen by the representatives of the several Colonies met in their respective Assemblies." So far as respects the defence of the Colonies, the regulation of trade, and the collection of the taxes, this general government was authorized " to raise and pay soldiers, build forts for the defence of any of the Colonies, and equip vessels of force, to guard the coasts and protect the trade on the ocean, lakes, or great rivers; but they were not to impress men in any Colony, without the consent of the legislature. That for these purposes, they had power to make laws, and levy such general duties, imposts, and taxes, as to them should appear most equal and just (considering the abilities, and other circumstances of the inhabitants in the several Colonies) and such as may be collected with the least inconvenience to the people; rather discouraging luxury, than loading industry with unnecessary burdens."

Had this plan been adopted, the separation of the Colonies from the parent country, might have been postponed for many years. The importation and consumption of foreign articles into the Colonies increased with the increase of wealth and population.

The following is an account of the value of imports from Great-Britain, into Pennsylvania, at different periods.*

In 1723	the imports	amounted	only to		£15,993	19	4
1730	they were	-	-	-	48,592	7	5
1737	-	~			56,690	4	7
1742	-	-			75,295	3	4
1747	-	-	**		82,404	17	7
1752	~	-	-		201,666	19	11
1757	-		-	-	248,426	6	6

In 1766 Doctor Franklin, in his examination before the House of Commons, stated, that the value of imports at that time into Pennsylvania, was computed by the merchants, to be above £500,000. The tables of Lord Sheffield, in his "Observations on American Commerce," taken undoubtedly from the custom-house books, shew the value of the trade between Great-Britian, and that part of America now the United States, from 1700 to 1780, to be as follows:

IMPORTS FROM EXPORTS TO THE COLONIES, NOW UNITED STATES.

	•	
Average from 1700 to 1710	£265,783 0 10	£267,205 3 4
from 1710 to 1720	392,653 17 1½	365,645 6 11 3
from 1720 to 1730	578,830 16 4	471,342 12 101
from 1730 to 1740	$670,128 \ 16 \ 0\frac{1}{2}$	660,136 11 11/4
from 1740 to 1750	$708,943 9 6\frac{1}{4}$	812,647 13 01
from 1750 to 1760	802,691 6 10	1,577,419 14 21
from 1760 to 1770	1,044,591 17 0	1,763,409 10 3
from 1770 to 1780	743,560 10 10	1,331,206 1 5

It is difficult to ascertain with accuracy, the value of the trade of the Colonics, previous to the year 1776. A smuggling trade was carried

^{*} Fourth volume of Franklin's Works

on to a considerable extent, not only with the foreign West-India islands, but some parts of Europe. The custom-house books, therefore, do not furnish a true account of the whole trade of the Colonies. They must, however, be resorted to, as the best source of information. We have before stated, that for some years previous to the American revolution, the trade of the Colonies was limited to Great-Britain, to that part of Europe lying south of Cape Finisterre, to the West-Indies and to Africa. Table No. I. at the end of this chapter contains the official value in sterling money of the exports and imports from each of these countries, for the year 1769. From this it appears, that the exports from the several Colonies, now the United States, during that year, to Great-Britain amounted to

	£	1,531,516	8	6	
*To the South of Europe	-	552,736	11	2	
To the West-Indies -	-	747,910	3	7	
To Africa	-	20,278	5	1	

Total £2,852,441 8 4

or about thirteen millions of dollars.

And that the imports from Great-Britain, amounted to

	£	1,604,975	11	11				
From the South of Europe	•	76,684	9	11				
From the West-Indies	co.	789,754	4	5				
From Africa	-	151,998	0	0				

Total £2,623,412 6 3

or about twelve millions of dollars.

Those who are auxious to see the quantity, as well as the value of the various articles exported from the Colonies prior to the revolution, and the countries to which they were sent, so far as the custom-house books will shew, may consult table No. II. annexed to this chapter, which contains an account of the principal articles exported from the North American Colonies, including the islands of Newfoundland, Bahama, and Bermuda, with their official value, and places of destination, for the year 1770.†

^{*} Taken from Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, vol. 3, page 571. † Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, and Lord Sheffield.

The total value of the articles exported, as American produce, during the year 1770, from the Colonies now the United States, including those exported from other Provinces, and from New-Foundland, Bahama, and Bermuda, was

£3,356,159 10 2

As little was exported from the other Provinces and the islands, except fish from New-Foundland, the value of the exports from the Colonies, now the United States, in that year, must have been, at least, three millions sterling, or about thirteen and a half millions of dollars.

The value of the imports from Great-Britain into the Colonies, for several years previous to a final rupture between them, in 1775, was different in different years, in consequence of those disputes, which led to a separation, and of the non-importation agreement entered into among the Colonists. The average value for the years 1771, 2, and 3, is stated by some, at more than three millions.* It is allowed, however, that the imports for those years were beyond example great.

It is difficult also to ascertain the amount of tonnage employed in the trade of the Colonies, and particularly the amount owned by the Colonists themselves.

The amount of tonnage entered from January 5th, 1770, to January 5th, 1771, was three hundred thirty-one thousand six hundred and forty-four, and the amount cleared, three hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-six.† It will be observed, that the amount is taken from the custom-house books, and includes the entry of the same vessel, two or three times, or as often as the voyages were in the course of the year, and repeated although the tonnage as registered is generally less than the real amount, yet the tonnage as entered and cleared is probably much above its real amount. The tonnage of vessels built in the Colonies in the years 1769, 1770, and 1771,† was as follows, viz.

				Tonnage.
In 1769		-	-	20,001
1770	-		-	20,610
1771	-	-	-	24,068

^{*} See Lord Sheffield. † Chalmer's Estimate

Of this amount, a little more than one half was built in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. The trade of the Colonies was no doubt highly beneficial to Great-Britain, and was made more so, as she conceived, by her system of colonial policy; and while she confined herself to the regulation of the external trade of the Colonies, the Colonists acquiesced, though many of those regulations were considered by them, as injurious and oppressive. But when Parliament not only imposed internal taxes upon the Colonies, without their consent, but declared, that they had a right to bind them in all cases whatsover, this led to a resistance on their part, which finally ended in a separation. Some account of the footing on which the trade of the United States was placed with Great-Britain, and her dependencies, subsequent to the peace of 1783, will be given hereafter.

TABLE No. 1.

In account of the value in sterling money, of the imports of the several Provinces under-mentioned in the year 1769.*

		1	ಐ	ಯ	11	0	c		C	2	တ	100
			n	-	17	18	y		G		16	9
	TOTAL.	2	564,034 3	188,976	1,990	399,820 1	851 140 G	011,110	100 000	999, 114	81,735 16	76,684 9 11 789,754 1 5 151,998 0 0 2,623,412 6
		-	~	<u></u>			~	~	~	~		T
	frica.		0 0 081	10 0			0 0	0	0	10 0	0 0	0
	From Africa.		180	697			5,400	7,090	1,080	124,180	13,440	51,998
	1	1- 7	00 e0	0	6	7	0	9	n	00	6	1 73
	W CS	∞ -	17	7	13	2	13	© №	5	7	6	-
	From the V Indies.	6 48,528 18 6 155,387 1	56,839 53,993	97,420	1,663	180,591	32,197	77,453	10,603	999,99	9,407	789,754
	of	9 9	φ 13.	Q.	31	7	€.	÷	о .		-1	II
	outh e.	5 73	13	<u>1</u> ~	18	ಯ	○ ₹	31	13	9	1	6
	From the South of From the West- Furope. Indies.	652 21,908	2,580	14,927	396	14,249	4,683	9,442	\$ 93 <u>0</u>	€ 6,166	547	76,684
		٢	>	1		7	တ		- 3		7	=
	cat-	1.	1	13		1	5		cc		13	11
	From Great- Britain.	003 RQK 11	~~~	75,930 19		20.1,979 17	714,943 15		397.084	4006.20	58,340 19	Toral, [1,604,975 11 41]
13		~		١.			~	~	~	~		
		New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, .	Rhode-Island, . Connecticut, .	New-York,	New-Jersey, .	Pennsylvania, .	Maryland,	v irginia,	North-Carolina,	South-Carolina,	Georgia,	TOTAL

* The above account of imports and exports is taken from Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, Vol. 3d, pages 571-3.

TABLE NO. I.—CONTHUED.

In account of the value, in stering money of the exports of the several Provinces under-mentioned in the year 1769.

	1 61	1-10	_	9	3	학	4
	10	16	16		17	19	သ
Toral.	550,089 19	231,906 2,531	410,756	991,401 18	569,584 17 3	96,169 19 4	TOTAL, 1.531,516 8 6552,736 11 2 747,910 3 7 20,278 5 1 2,852,441 8 4
	8000	· 9	9	~	46		_
rica	110	C1	6		15		rC
To Africa	8 4 96 11 3 0 6 9,801 9 10 13 2 7,814 19 8	1,313	560		71 15 4 619 16 9		90.978
	4000	70 70	co :	O1 —	0 9	_	I
est	7.300	17	1- (ರಾ ರಾ	£ =	15	00
To the South of To the West- Furope. Indies.	0 5 40,431 8 4 0 0 4 123,334 0 6 11 0 65,206 13 2 4 5 79,395 7 6	66,324	11 178,331	$\frac{11}{4} \frac{22,303}{68,946}$	27,944 59,814	13,285	747.910
of	2400	0	= ;		£- 00	0	61
urth e.	00=7	13	= ;	3 = 2	ಬ ರ	O₹	=
To the Sout Furope.	464 76,702 1,440	50,885 13	6 9 203,752 11	66,555 73,635	3,238	614	552,736
.ë	C	0	C.	5	_	33	9
i i	120	00		73	13	63	00
To Great-Britain.	142,775 12 9	113,382	28,112	759,961	405,014 13	82,270 2 3	1.531.516
	-	٠		~	~		
	New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, . Rhode-Island, . Connecticut, .	New-York,	Pennsylvania, .	Maryland, Virginia,	North-Carolina, South-Carolina,	Georgia,	TOTAL

TABLE No. II.

An account of the principal articles exported from all the British Continental Colonics, including the islands of New-Foundland, Bahama, and Bernuda, with the places to which they were sent, and their official value, at the ports of exportation, during the year 1770.*

	Tr. C		To the To the r.	To the	24 24	TOTALS	A 1.5.		
Species of Mer dize	Britain, Ireland		S. of West Europe Indies,	West Indies,		Quantity. Value in sterling money.	Value in ste	ter-lii y.	35
Pot ashes, tons	1,173					1,173	£35,191	18	11
Pearl do. "	737					737	29,468	10	1
Sperm. candles, lb.	4,865	450		ro.	7,905	379,012	23,688	4	9
Tallow do. "			1,630	57,550	240	59,420	1,237	18	4
Coals, chaldron,				50		30	25	\supset	\supset
Castorium, Ib.	7,465					7,465		12	9
Fish dried, quint'ls	22,086		450 431,386 206,081	206,081		660,003	375,393	17	0
Fish, pickled, bbls.	123	25		29,582	31	30,068	22,551	~	9
Flax-seed, bushels	6,780	6,780 305,083	749			312,612		18	
Indian Corn, "		150	150 175,221	402,958	20	578,349		4	0,3
Oats, "			3,421	21,438		24,839		19	0
Wheat, "	11,739	11,739 149,985 588,561	588,561	955		851,240	131,467	0	2
eans, '			1,046	49,337		50,383		1.2	0
Ginseng, Ib.	74,604					74,604		∞	0
Hemp, tons	98					98	129	11	90
tron, pig, "	5,747	CA				6,017		0	0
Do. bar, "	2,102	85	273	60		24,064	36,960	17	00
Do. cast, 6				23		23	32	15	-
ought,				00		8	167	1	_
	lb, 584,593			83		584,672	131,532	C	D
il, to	5,305	22	175	268		5,667	83, 112	15	6
	lb. 112,971					112,971	19,121	1.	9
Linseed Oil, tons,	161			-1		168	4.87	18	50
Copper ore, "	4.1					41	853	13	5
Lead, do. "	9					9	83	10	0
									,

It is to be remembered, that in the account I have given of the trade of all the Colonies, who have since withdrawn their allegiance from Great-Britain, as also in the subsequent one of the exports of the whole Colonies, the prices are rated by the official valuation, and consequently are considerably under the real amount.

[&]quot;It this account I have omitted the fractional parts of the quantities, which are of no use in a general view, but their value is retained in the totals. The attentive reader may find some disagreements between the totals and the particular numbers, owing partly to the omission of the fractional parts, and partly to expose which I saw, but had no means of correcting.

22

TABLE No. II.—CONTINUED.

of Europe. Indies. To Mrica Quantity. I'allue in sterding. 18,501 23,449 72 45,868 £ 504,553 6 1 24,430 3,382 66,035 1 10 125 16 24,430 3,382 66,035 1 10 125 16 25,997 300 167,613 3491 18 9 45,310 2,574 292,966 349,281 21,836 0 0 36,296 8,548 1,500 10,648 34,692 15 0 600 8,548 1,500 10,648 332 15 0 550 85,035 1,000 86,585 2,164 12 6 7,337 3,149 3,149 3,149 3,149 3,149
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CHAPTER II.

Commerce interrupted, during the American revolutionary war—Old Congress no power to regulate commerce, or to levy duties on imports—Amount of the public debt in 1783—Requisitions upon the states for the payment of it not complied with—Power to levy certain duties on imports not granted to the old Congress by the states—Depreciation of the public debt—Exports from the United States to Great-Britain, and imports from Great-Britain, from 1784, to 1790—Distressed state of the country—Meeting of Commissioners at Annapolis in 1786—Adoption of the new Constitution, and the organization of the government under it in 1789.

During the war of the revolution, the commerce of the United States was interrupted, not only with Great-Britain, but in a great measure with the rest of the world. They were then compelled, to depend almost entirely upon themselves for supplies, not only of arms and munitions of war, but of those articles of common consumption, which they had previously imported from Great-Britain and elsewhere. Those articles, which their soil would not produce, or which they were unable to make, they were obliged to obtain, at great risque and expense, from other countries, or to be content without them. Encouragement was given to all the necessary manufactures, and the zeal, ingenuity, and industry of the people, supplied the place of a foreign market.

At the close of the war, when we became an independent nation, our commercial as well as our political situation was new, and we had many difficulties to encounter. During a contest of more than seven years, our commerce was annihilated, our shipping nearly destroyed, public credit impaired, a vast debt accumulated upon our hands, and the general government was illy calculated to repair those losses, and to bring into active operation the energies and resources of the nation. The whole expense of the war, was more than one hundred and thirty-five millions of dollars.* About one half of this

^{*} The whole expense of the revolutionary war cannot be ascertained.

expense was paid by taxes, levied and collected during the war, and the residue remained a debt due from the United States, or from the individual states, on the return of peace. In April, 1783, the debt

with certainty. The following are estimates of this expense, made out by the Register of the Treasury in the year 1790, and furnished a committee of the house of representatives of Congress.

"General abstract of the annual estimates, and abstract statements of the total amount of the expenditures and advances at the Treasury of the United States.

" The estimated	l amo	oun	t o	f the	e e	rpe	ndi	tur	es	of			Dolls.	90th
1775 and 177	6 is i	n s	pe	cie				-			-		20,064,666	66
1;	777									-			24,986,646	85
17	778			-	-								24,289,438	26
17	779					-		-					10,794,620	65
1	780	-			4		-		-		-01		3,000,000	00
1	781		-					-		-			1,942,465	30
1;	782	-			_		-		-		ef.		3,632,745	85
17	783					-		-		-			3,226,583	45
fo Nov. 1st, 1;	784,	as I	pr.	sch	edu	le	D.	and	su	boi	rdi	-		
nate account													548,525	63

Forming an amount total of - - - \$92,485,693 15

"The foregoing estimates being confined to actual Treasury payments, are exclusive of the debts of the United States, which were incurred at various periods, for the support of the late war, and should be taken into a general view of the expense thereof, viz.:—

	Dolls.	90th
Army debt, upon commissioners' certificates,	11,080,576	1
For supplies furnished by the citizens of the sever-		
al states, and for which certificates were issued		
by the commissioners,	3,723,625	20
For supplies furnished in the quarter-master, com-		
missary, hospital, clothing, and marine depart-		
ments, exclusive of the forageing,	1,159,170	5
For supplies, on accounts settled at the Treasury,		
and for which certificates were issued by the		
Register,	744,638	49
	16 708 660	75

[&]quot;Note. The loan office debt formed a part of the Treasury expenditures.

[&]quot;The foreign expenditures, civil, military, naval,

of the United States (inclusive of the state debts) was estimated at \$42,000,375, and the annual interest at \$2,415,956. No funds had, at this time, been provided for the payment either of the interest or principal of this debt. As the war was now brought to a close, it became necessary for Congress to provide permanent funds for this purpose. It had been foreseen by many, that this could not be done, unless Congress had the power to regulate the commerce of the country, or at least, were vested with a power to levy duties on imports. By the articles of confederation, this power was not delegated to them, but remained in the respective states, who had the right of laying and collecting such duties on imports, as they judged proper for their own benefit. Congress could only recommend to the states, the propriety and necessity of delegating to them this power for the ben-

and contingences, amount, by computation to	
the sum of	5,000,000 00
"The expenditures, of the several states, from the	
commencement of the war, to the establishment	
of peace, cannot be stated with any degree of	
certainty, because the accounts thereof remain	
to be settled. But as the United States have	
granted certain sums for the relief of the several	
states, to be funded by the general government,	
therefore, estimate the total amount of said	
assumption,	21,000,000 00

"Estimated expense of the late war, specie dolls, 135,193,703 00

The advances made from the Treasury, were principally in a paper median, which was called continental money, and which in a short time depresiated; the specie value of it is given in the foregoing estimate. The advances made at the Treasury of the United States, in continental money in old and new emissions, are estimated as follows, viz.:—

								OLD EMISSI	0 N.		NEW EMISS	SION.
								Dolls.	90ths.		Dolls.	90ths.
ta 1776	-		-		-		-	20,064,666	66			
1777		-		-		-		26,426,333	1			
1778	-		-		-		-	66,965,269	34			
1779		-		-				149,703,856	77			
1780	4		-		-		-	82,908,320	47 -	-	891,236	80
1781		-		-		-		11,408,095	00 -		1,179,249	00
							8	357,476,541	45	(32,070,485	80

efit of all. Accordingly, as early as the 3d day of July, 1781, they passed a resolution, recommending it to the several states "as indispensably necessary, that they vest a power in Congress, to levy, for the use of the United States, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, at the time and place of importation, upon all goods, wares, and merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, which may be imported into any of the said states, from any foreign Port, Island, or Plantation, after the first day of May, 1781," with the exception of certain articles. They also, at the same time, resolved, "that the monies, arising from the said duties, be appropriated to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debts already contracted, or which may be contracted, on the faith of the United State, for supporting the war, and that the said duties be continued until the said debts be fully and finally discharged." The journals of the old Congress shew, that this resolution, in the opinion of some of the members of that body was not sufficiently extensive; but that Congress ought to have the general power of regulating the whole commerce of the states, and the exclusive right of laying duties on imported articles. A substitute was, therefore, proposed, couched in more general terms, declaring it to be "indispensably necessary, that the United States in Congress assembled, should be vested with a right of superintending the commercial regulations of every state, that none may take place, that shall be partial or contrary to the common interest; and that they should be vested, with the exclusive right of laying duties upon all imported articles." This substitute was negatived, and the resolution which passed was not accepted by the states. On the 18th of April, 1783, Congress again urged the several states to establish some permanent funds for the payment of the debts of the United States. For this purpose, by a resolution of that date, they recommended to the states, "as indisensably necessary to the restoration of public credit, and to the punctual discharge of the public debts, to invest the United States in Congress assembled, with a power to levy, for the use of the United States, the following duties upon goods imported into the said states, from any foreign Port, Island, or Plantation-

[&]quot; Upon all rum, of Jamaica proof, per gall. 4-90ths of a dollar.

[—] all other spiritous liquors. - 3 % do.

[—] Madeira wine. - - 12 · do

	<u>_</u>					
-	all other wines,		-	-	6-90ths	of a dollar.
	common Boliea	tea, p	er lb.	-	6 "	de.
	all other teas,	-	-	*	24 "	do.
-	pepper, -	-	-	-	3 "	do.
	brown sugar,	-	-	-	1 "	do.
	loaf sugar	-	-	-	2 "	do.
	all other sugars	-	-	-	1 "	do.
	molasses, per ga	allon,	-	-	1 "	do.
	cocos and coffee	1	-	_	- 1 4	do

and upon all other goods, a duty of five per cent. ad valorem, at time and place of importation; with a proviso that none of the said duties should be applied to any other purpose, than the discharge of the interest and principal of the debts contracted on the faith of the United States, for supporting the war, agreeably to the resolution of the 16th of December last, nor be continued for a longer term, than twenty-five years," &c. It was calculated, that the proposed duties would raise an annual sum of 915,956 dollars. This would fall short of paying the annual interest of the debt, about one million and a half of dollars, Congress, therefore, at the same time, recommended to the states "to establish for a time limited to 25 years, and to appropriate to the discharge of the interest and principal of the debt, substantial and effectual revenues, of such nature, as they may judge convenient, for supplying their respective proportions of 1,500,000 dollars, annually, exclusive of the aforementioned duties."

This system was not to take effect, until acceded to, by all the states, but when adopted by all, was to be a mutual compact, irrevocable by one or more, without the concurence of the whole, or a majority of the United States in Congress assembled. To induce its adoption, an appeal was made to the states, by Congress in an able address, in which they urged the propriety and justice of making some permanent provision, for the payment, at least, of the interest of a debt, which was the price of their independence. These propositions, however, were not agreed to by all the states, in such a manner, as to take effect. Congress, therefore, had no means of paying either the principal or interest of the debt, but by requisitions upon the states. Had this plan been adopted, the produce of the duties recommended by Congress would, no doubt, have exceeded the estimate. Before

the adoption of the present constitution, and the regular establishment of custom-houses, under the present government, there were no data from which any accurate calculation could be made, of the amount of exports and imports of the United States, or of the value of their trade with particular countries. The English custom-house books shew the imports from and exports to the United States, and furnish the best account of the amount of our trade with Great-Britain from the peace of 1783, to the establishment of the present general government.

The following is an account of the imports into England from the United States, and exports to the United-States from that country in sterling money, from 1784 to 1790, taken from the English custom-house books—viz.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1781	£749,345	£3,679,467
1785	893,594	2,303,023
1786	843,119	1,603,465
1787	893,637	2,009,111
1788	1,023,789	1,886,142
1789	1,050,198	2,525,293
1790	1,191,071	3,431,778

During the first two years after the war, goods imported from England alone, amounted to nearly six millions sterling. As the value here stated is the official value, which is considerably less than the real, the amount of goods imported from England into the United States in the year 1784 must have been about eighteen millions of dollars, and in 1785, about twelve millions, making, in those two years, thirty millions of dollars; -while the exports from the United States to England during that time, were only between eight and nine millions. This vast influx of goods soon drained the United States of a great part of the specie they had, at the close of the war. Congress in vain therefore made requisitions upon the states, for money to fill the public treasury. The impoverished state of the country, in consequence of the war, the want of regular markets for its produce, the burden of the states, in providing for the payment of their own particufar debts, incurred during the war, and a jealousy which began to exist among the states, all combined to retard a compliance with these requisitions.* The interest of the debt was, therefore, unpaid, public credit was gone, the debt itself was considered of little value, and was sold at last by many of the original holders for about one-tenth of its nominal value. In addition to this, private credit was much impaired. During the war, the collection of debts was, in a great measure, suspended, and on the return of peace, goods were imported to a larger amount, than we had the means of paying for; many, therefore, contracted debts beyond their abilities to pay. The courts of justice were filled with suits against delinquent debtors. The importing states took advantage of their situation, and levied a duty on imports, for their own benefit, at the expense of the other states.

Thus burdened with public and private debts, and called upon for the payment of heavy taxes, and with a scarcity of money, the people, in some of the states, to remedy those evils, had recourse to paper money, and in one state, there was an open insurrection, which threatened not only the peace and existence of that state, but the peace and existence of the union.

In this situation, all became sensible of the inefficiency of the general government, and of the necessity of vesting Congress, with the power of regulating trade and commerce, and of bringing into operation, the energies and resources of the country, for the general benefit.

In September, 1786, in consequence of a proposition from the state of Virginia, Commissioners from that state, and from the states of Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, and Delaware, met at Annapolis, in Maryland, "to take into consideration the trade and commerce of the United States, to consider how far an uniform system, in

^{*} In a report made to Congress, by the board of Treasury, dated September 20th, 1787, it is stated, that the requisitions upon the states, for the payment of the interest of the domestic debt, in the years 1782, 1784-5 & 6, amounted to the sum of \$6,279,376 27, and the Board say, "It is with regret we are constrained to observe, that to the 31st of March last, the aggregate payments, on account of these requisitions, do not appear, from any documents in the Treasury office, to exceed the sum

their commercial intercourse and regulations, might be necessary to their common interest and permanent harmony, and to report to the several states, such an act, relative to this great object, as, when unanimously ratified by them, would enable the United States in Congress assembled, effectually to provide for the same." Commissioners were appointed also from the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and North-Carolina, but did not attend. In consequence of the partial representation of the states and their limited powers, the Commissioners present did not think proper to proceed on the business of their appointment. They, however, drew up an address and report, to their respective state Legislatures, in which, after stating the reasons of their not proceeding, they say, "deeply impressed, however, with the magnitude and importance of the object confided to them on this occasion, your Commissioners cannot forbear to indulge an expression of their earnest and unanimous wish, that speedy measures may be taken to effect a general meeting of the states in a future convention, for the same and such other purposes, as the situation of public affairs may be found to require." They, therefore, suggest the propriety of a meeting of Commissioners from all the states, to be held at Philadelphia, on the second Monday in May, 1787, "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provision as shall to them appear necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigences of the union." &c. This report and address, was sent to Congress, and to the Executives of the several states, not represented at Annapolis. In consequence of the recommendation contained in this address and a resolution of Congress, of February 21st, 1787, a general convention of the states was held at Philadelphia, in May. 1787, and on the 17th of September following, a new constitution was agreed upon, and went into operation on the 4th day of March, 1789. By this constitution the general government, among other important powers, are vested with power "to regulate commerce, and to levy duties, imposts," &c. Under this new form of government, with the father of his country at its head, trade and commerce soon revived, public and private credit was restored, a new spring was given to agriculture and manufactures, and new security afforded to the various pursuits of honest industry. Since the establishment of the present

government, the progress of national, as well as individual, wealth has kept pace with the increase of population; and until the commencement of commercial restrictions in December, 1807, and the declaration of war against Great-Britain, in 1812, no nation, it is believed, had ever increased so rapidly in wealth as the United States. will appear, from an attention to the increase in the quantity and value of their exports and imports, and the great increase of duties on imports; from the vast increase of their shipping, and of their trade and intercourse with different parts of the world; from the various monied institutions, which have been established; from the great sum expended in making roads and canals, and in other internal improvements; from the rapid growth of cities and towns; and from the rise in the value of lands, in every part of the union. A view of this increase of the wealth and resources of the United States, together with some of the principal causes of it, from the commencement of the present government, until the year 1814, a period of about twenty-four years. is one principal object, and will be the subject of the following chapters.



CHAPTER III.

Exports—Divided into those of domestic, and those of foreign origin—Exports of domestic produce, distinguished into those, which are 1st, the produce of the sea—2d, the produce of the forest—3d, the produce of agriculture—and 4th, manufactures—Products of the sea, derived from the cod and whale fisheries—State of the cod fishery previous to the American revolution, and to the time of the establishment of the present government—Number of vessels employed in this fishery from 1791 to 1813, and quantity of fish exported during the same period—Whale fishery originated at Nantucket in 1690—Amount of tonnage and number of seamen employed in it at different periods—Value of exports, the produce of the fisheries from 1803 to 1814—Products of the forest—viz. lumber, naval stores, pot and pearl ashes, skins and furs, ginseng, and oak bark, and other dyes—Value and quantity of each exported at different periods.

We shall begin with the exports—those consist of articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, and of those which are of foreign growth and produce. Provision was made at the Treasury, at an early period of the present government, to ascertain the quantity and value of all the exports of the country; but in the general accounts no discrimination was made between the value of domestic or foreign articles, until 1802. In order to ascertain the value of the exports, directions are given, from the Treasury department, to the several collectors of the customs, to add, in their quarterly returns of duties the quantity of the various articles exported, and also their prices at the places of exportation. The quantity of the articles exported is furnished the collectors, by the exporters, and may sometimes fall short, and sometimes exceed the real quantity. At the Treasury, an average is made of the prices returned by the collectors, from the principal ports, and the value of the articles exported is calculated from the average price thus ascertained. Table No. I. annexed to this chapter, contains a statement of the value of all the exports from each state and territory, annually, from the

Ist of October, 1790,* to the 30th of September, 1810. Table No. II. exhibits a statement of the value of the exports of domestic growth, produce, and manufacture, from each state and territory from October, 1802, to September 30th, 1810, and Table No. III. a statement of the value of the exports of foreign growth and produce, during the same period. The articles exported both domestic and foreign are various, and are contained in Table No. IV. in each year, from 1791 to 1814—taken from the Treasury books.

The whole value of exports in each year, from 1790 to 1814, and the value of those of domestic and foreign origin, since 1803, was as follows:—

		Total value of exports.	V	alue of exports of domestic origin.		lue of exports of foreign origin
th Sept.	30.	Dolls.		Dolls.		Dolls.
1791	-	19,012,041				
1792	-	20,753,098				
1793	~	26,109,572				
1794	-	33,026,233				
1795	**	47,989,472				
1796		67,064,097				
1797	a	56,850,206				
1798		61,527,097				
1799		78,665,522				
1800	***	70,971,780				
1801		94,115,925				
1802	-	72,483,160				
1803	_	55,800,033	_	42,205,961	_	13,594,072
1804	-	77,699,074	_	41,467,477	_	36,231,597
1805	_	95,566,021	-	42,387,002	-	53,179,019
1806	-	101,536,963	-	41,253,727	**	60,283,236
1807	~	108,343,150	_	48,699,592	-	59,643,558
1808		22,430,960		9,433,546	_	12,997,414
1809	-	52,203,283	_	31,405,702		20,797,531
		, , , , ,		-,,		, ,

^{&#}x27; No annual return of exports had been made at the Treasury, prior to October, 1790.

		Total value of exports.		Value of exports of domestic origin.		e of exports of eign origin.
to Sept. 3	30.	Dolls.		Dolls.		Dolls.
1810	-	66,757,970	•	42,366,675	-	24,391,295
1811	-	61,316,833	-	45,294,043	~	16,022,790
1812	-	38,527,236	-	30,032,109	-	8,495,127
1813	-	27,855,997	-	25,008,152	-	2,847,845
1814	-	6,927,441	-	6,782,272	~	145,169

The exports of domestic growth, produce, and manufacture, have been distinguished, at the Treasury, into those which are—

- 1st. The produce of the Sea.
- 2d. The produce of the Forest.
- 3d. The produce of Agriculture.
- 4th. Manufactures and those which are uncertain.

This division of the exports of domestic produce has been made, and the value of the articles exported, under each division, has been ascertained at the Treasury, and exhibited in the annual account of exports, since the year 1802. It presents a useful and important view of the different pursuits and employments of the citizens of the United States, inhabiting, as they do, an extensive country, differing in climate, as well as soil; and indicates the various sources of the wealth of the nation.

Each of these will be considered in their order:

1st. THE PRODUCTS OF THE SEA.

These are derived from the cod and whale fisheries, and from the river fisheries, such as herring, shad, salmon, mackarel, &c. The cod fishery has been an object of the first importance to the states of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, from their first settlement. It has furnished a lucrative employment to the inhabitants of these states, situated as they are, in the neighbourhood of the fishery. It has given employment to the ship-builder, and has always been considered, as the best nursery for seamen.

The vast quantities of fish, which, after the discovery of North-America, were found along the banks of New-Foundland, soon attracted the attention of the Europeans. The inhabitants of Biscay in Spain, and of Britanny in France, are said to have first engaged in this fishery. The English and French afterwards claimed the exclusive right to it, in consequence of their possessing the adjacent coasts. While we were Colonies, we had the right of fishing there, as being a part of the British empire; and by the 3d article of the treaty of peace, between Great-Britain and the United States, in 1783, "It is agreed that the people of the United States shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind, on the grand bank, and on all other banks of New-Foundland; also, in the gulph of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea, where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time to fish; that the inhabitants of the United States shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of New-Foundland, as British fishermen shall use (but not to dry or cure the same on the island;) and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks of all other his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America; and that the American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalen islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled; but so soon as the same or either of them shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such settlement, without a previous agreement for that purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground." The cod fishery previous to the American revolution, in Massachusetts alone, gave employment annually to about four thousand seamen, and about twenty-eight thousand tons of shipping, and produced about three hundred and fifty thousand quintals of fish, which, at the place of exportation, were valued at more than one million of dollars. Nos. V. and VI. shew the state of the fishery in Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1775; and also from 1786 to 1790*, containing an average of the number of vessels annually employed, their tonnage, number of seamen, and also the quantity of fish exported during those two

^{*} See the representation of the Legislature of Massachusetts to Congress in 1790, on the subject of their fisheries, and report of the secretary of state on the subject of their fisheries in 1791

periods, from August 20th, 1789, to September 30th, 1790, and the countries to which exported. From this it will be seen, that up to the year 1790, the cod fishery had not recovered from the effects of the revolutionary war. From 1765 to 1775, the average number of vessels annually employed was six hundred and sixty-five, their tonnage twenty-five thousand six hundred and thirty, seamen four thousand four hundred and five, and fish exported amounted to three hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred quintals; and from 1786 to 1790, the average number of vessels annually employed was only five hundred and thirty-nine, tonnage nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty-five, seamen three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven, and fish exported only two hundred and fifty thousand six hundred and fifty quintals.

In consequence of a representation made to Congress, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the year 1790, of the low and embarrassed state of the fisheries, and a report made thereon by the secretary of state, a bounty was given, on the exportation of salted fish, by way of draw-back of the duty on imported salt, and afterwards an allowance in money was made to vessels employed for a certain number of months in the cod fishery. In consequence of this encouragement, and the happy effects upon trade and commerce, produced by the establishment of the general government, the cod fishery increased until the commencement of the embargo and restrictive system. The quantity of dried or smoked fish, and of pickled fish, exported from 1791 to 1814, was as follows, viz.:—

				Dried Fish. Quintals.			В	bls. of pick fish.	led		Ke	gs of pickled fish.
1791		-		383,237	-			57,424				
1792	-	-	-	364,898	-	-	-	48,277				
1793	-	-	-	372,825	-	-	-	45,440				
1794	-	-	-	436,907	-	-	-	36,929				
1795	-	-	-	400,818	-	-	-	55,999				
1796	-	-	-	377,713	-	-	-	84,558	-	-	-	5,256
1797	-	-	-	406,016	-	-	-	69,782	-	-	~	7,351
1798	-	-	-	411,175	-	-	-	66,827	-	-	-	6,220
1799	-		-	428,495				63.542		**	18	15.990

				Dried Fish Quintals.			I	Bbls. of pic fish.	kled	i	Ke	egs of pickled fish.
1800	-		-	392,726	-	-	-	50,388	-		-	12,403
1801		-	-	410,948	-	-	~	85,935	-	-	-	10,424
1802	-		~	440,925			et.	75,819		-	-	13,229
1803	-	-	4	461,870	-	-	-	76,831	•		-	11,565
1804	-	-	-	567,828	-	-	-	89,482	-	-	-	13,045
1805	~	-	-	514,549	-	-	-	56,670	**	-	-	7,207
1806	-	-		537,457	-	-	-	64,615	-	-		10,155
1807	-	-	-	473,924	-	-	-	57,621	-	-	-	13,743
1803	- 1	-		155,808	-	-	-	18,957	-	-	-	3,036
1809	-	-	-	345,648	-	-	-	54,777	-	-	-	9,380
1810	-	-	-	280,804		-	-	34,674	-	-	~	5,964
1811	~	-	-	214,387	-	-	-	44,716	-		-	9,393
1812	-	-	-	169,019	-	-	-	23,636	-	-	-	3,143
1813		ut.		63,616	an	-	-	13,833	-		-	568
1814		w		31,310	•	-	-	8,436	-	-	, -	87

The amount of tonnage employed in the cod fishery, from 1795 to 1813, was as follows, viz.:--

			Enrolled Tonnage.			mage of Vessels, sed under 20 tons
			Tons. 95-100.			Tons. 95-100
1795	-	-	24,887 6	-	-	6,046 5
1796	-	-	28,509 39	-		6,453 41
1797	-	-	33,406 67	-	-	7,222 31
1793	-	-	35,476 81		-	7,269 37
1799	-	-	23,932 26	-	-	6,046 17
1800	-	-	22,306 94	*	-	7,120 6
1801	-	-	31,279 57	-	-	8,101 85
1802	-	-	32,987 42	-	-	8,533 56
1803	-	-	43,416 20	-	-	8,394 24
1804	-	-	43,088 08	-	-	8,925 73
1805	-	-	48,479 30	-	-	8,986 37
1806	-	-	50,353 20	-	-	8,820 57
1807			60,689 88			9,616 20

			E	nrolled To	nnage.		Tonnage of Vessels, licensed under 20 tons					
				Tons. 95	-100.			Tons. 95	-100			
1808				43,597	40	-	-	8,400	22			
1809				26,109	67	-	-	8,376	93			
1810				26,250	91	-	-	8,577	28			
1811	both	enrolle	ed &	licensed	under	20 tons	was	37,588	7			
1812	do.	do				do.		27,841	17			
1813	do.	do				do.		18,522	81			

The vessels employed in the cod fishery are owned in the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and New-York, except sixty-six tons in Virginia in 1796, and forty-eight tons in New-Jersey, in 1803, but principally in Massachusetts. The greatest amount of tonnage ever employed from the United States in the cod fishery was in the year 1807, being seventy thousand three hundred and six tons. Of this, Massachusetts owned sixty-two thousand two hundred and thirteen tons. The number of seamen employed in this fishery, on an average of ten years, from 1791 to 1800, has been estimated at five thousand, and the average tonnage, for the same period, at thirty-three thousand.*

From 1801 to 1807, the annual average amount of tonnage employed, was about forty-four thousand, and the number of seamen, according to the above proportion, about seven thousand annually.

The value of the dried fish, and pickled fish, exported since the year 1802, has been as follows:—

		C	od or dried fish.			Pickled fish.
1803	-	-	\$1,620,000	-	-	\$560,000
1804	-	-	2,400,000	-	-	640,000
1805	-	-	2,058,000		-	348,000
1806	-	-	2,150,000	-	-	366,000
1807	-	-	1,896,000	-	-	302,000
1808	-	-	623,000	-	~	98,000
1809	-	-	1,123,000	-	-	282,000
1810		-	913,000	-	-	214,000

^{*} See letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the House of Representatives, July 29th, 1803.

		C	od or dried fish.			Pickled fish.
1811	-	-	\$757,000		-	\$305,000
1812	-	-	592,000	-	-	146,000
1813	-	-	210,000	-	-	81,000
1814	-		128,000	-	-	50,000

The French had formerly the greatest share in the cod fishery. In 1745, the Governour of the province of Massachusetts, Shirley, transmitted to the British government, an estimate of the French fishery in the preceding year, from the gut of Canso to Lewisburgh, and thence to the north-east part of Cape Breton. According to this estimate, the French employed, in 1744, four hundred and fourteen large ships in taking and carrying the fish to market, and about twenty-four thousand five hundred and twenty men, and the quantity of fish taken was one million one hundred and forty-nine thousand quintals. The French fishery was afterwards reduced, and for many years past has been annihilated.

For many years previous the late war, between the United States and Great-Britain, this fishery has been carried on, principally, by the British and Americans. The usual markets for American fish are the West-Indies and the southern parts of Europe. (See Table VII.)

The late treaty of peace between the United States and Great-Britain is silent on the subject of the cod fishery. Our right to take fish in the open sea cannot be questioned; what will hereafter be the state of the coast fishery, which we enjoyed under the treaty of 178%, is yet uncertain.

THE WHALE FISHERY.

The whale fishery first attracted the attention of the Americans in 4690, and originated at the island of Nantucket, in boats from the shore. In 1715, six sloops, of thirty-eight tons burden each, were employed in this fishery, from that island. For many years their adventures were confined to the American coast, but as whales grew scarce here, they were extended to the Western Islands, and to the Brazils, and at length to the North and South Seas.* For a long time, the Dutch seeme.

^{*} See Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society

to monopolize the whale fishery, which they followed, with success, in the Greenland or Northern Seas.

As early as 1663, they had two hundred and two ships employed in this fishery, and in 1721, as many as two hundred and sixty; in 1788, the number was reduced to sixty-nine, and for many years past, not only has this branch of their commerce, but almost every other, been completely annihilated. In 1731, the Americans had about thirteen hundred tons of shipping employed in this fishery along their coast. About the year 1750, the whale left the American coast. The hardy enterprise and activity of the American sailor, however, soon followed him in every part of the Northern and Southern Seas.

From 1771 to 1775, Massachusetts employed, annually, one hundred and eighty-three vessels, of thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty tons, in the northern whale fishery, and one hundred and twenty-one vessels, of fourteen thousand and twenty-six tons, in the southern, navigated by four thousand and fifty-nine seamen. The peculiar mode of paying the seamen, in these hazardous voyages, has contributed not a little to the success of the voyages themselves. Each has a share in the profits of the voyage, and is dependent on his own exertions for the reward of his toils. Whether he shall be rich or poor, depends on his activity in managing the boat, in pursuit of the whale, and his dexterity, in directing the harpoon. This has led to a spirit of enterprise and hardihood, never surpassed, if ever equalled, by the seamen of any nation in the world.*

* The celebrated Burke, in his speech, in the House of Commons, about the year 1774, on the subject of American affairs, has done ample justice to the industrious and enterprising spirit of this class of American seamen. "As to the wealth (said he) which the Colonists have drawn from the sea, by their fisheries, you had all that matter fully opened at your bar. You surely thought these acquisitions of value, for they seemed to excite your envy, and yet the spirit by which that enterprising employment has been exercised, ought rather, in my opinion, to have raised esteem and admiration. And pray, sir, what in the world is equal to it? Pass by the other parts, and look at the manner, in which the New-England people of late carried on the whale fishery. While we follow them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's and Davis' Straits; while we are looking for them beneath the arctic circle, we hear, that they have pierced into the opposite re

During the war of the American revolution, this fishery was destroyed; on the return of peace, it recovered, by degrees, and from 1787 to 1789, ninety-one vessels, of five thousand eight hundred and twenty tons, were annually employed in the northern fishery, and thirty-one vessels, of four thousand three hundred and ninety tons, in the southern, with one thousand six hundred and eleven seamen. The quantity of spermaceti oil taken annually, from 1771 to 1775, was thirty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety barrels, and of whale oil eight thousand six hundred and fifty. From 1787 to 1789, the quantity of spermaceti oil taken annually was seven thousand nine hundred and eighty barrels, and whale oil thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty. In the representation made to Congress in the year 1790, by the legislature of Massachusetts, it is stated that, before the late war, about four thousand seamen, and twenty-four thousand tons of shipping were annually employed from that state in the whale fishery, and that the produce thereof was about £350,000 lawful money, or about \$1,160,000.* A great part of this fishery has been

* In the papers which accompanied this representation it is stated, that "about one quarter of the spermaceti is head matter, one quarter of which was exported to Great-Britain, the remainder manufactured into candles. The spermaceti oil, previous to the revolution, was mostly exported to Great-Britain. The average price in that market, for five years, previous to the war, was about £40 sterling for the spermaceti oil and £50 for head The whale oil was formerly about one half exported to the French and English West-India Islands; the other half sold in the United States. The ave-

gion of polar cold; that they are at the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen scrpent of the south. Faulkland Island, which seemed too remote and romantic an object for the grasp of national ambition, is but a stage and resting place for their victorious industry. Nor is the equinoctial heat more discouraging to them than the accumulated winter of both poles. We know, that while some of them draw the line or strike the harpoon on the coast of Africa, others run the longitude and pursue their gigantic game along the coast of Brazil. No sea, but what is vexed with their fisheries, No climate, that is not witness of their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise, ever carried their most perilous mode of hardy industry to the extent to which it has been pursued by this recent people; a people who are still in the gristle, and not hardened into manhood."

carried on from Nantucket, where it originated, a small island about fifteen miles in length, and two or three miles in breadth, situated about thirty miles from the coast. Before the revolutionary war. this small island had sixty-five ships, of four thousand eight hundred and seventy-five tons, annually employed in the northern, and eightyfive ships, of ten thousand two hundred tons, in the southern fishery. From 1787 to 1789, it had only eighteen ships, of one thousand three hundred and fifty tons, in the northern, and eighteen ships, of two thousand seven hundred tons, in the southern fishery.* For many years past, this fishery has been carried on from this island and from New-Bedford, a large commercial and flourishing town on the coast, in its neighbourhood, and has employed from fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand tons of shipping, principally in the Southern Seas. Although Great-Britain has, at various times, given large bounties to her ships employed in this fishery, yet the whalemen of Nantucket and New-Bedford, unprotected and unsupported by any thing but their own industry and enterprise, have generally been able to meet their competitors in a foreign market. The quantity of spermaceti and common whale oil, whale bone, and spermaceti candles exported from 1791 to 1814 appears from table No. IV. Their value since 1802, has been as follows:-

		W	hale (common)			Spermaceti oil
			oil and bone.			and candles.
			Dolls.			Dolls.
1803	-	-	280,000	-	-	175,000
1804	_	-	310,000	-	-	70,000

* See Tables No. VIII and IX.

rage price of this oil, about \$70 per ton. A whale, producing one hundred and twenty barrels of whale oil, will generally produce two thousand pounds of bone, which was chiefly exported to Great-Britain, the price about half a dollar per pound. A whale, producing fifty to sixty barrels, will generally produce nearest ten pounds of bone to a barrel of oil. The average price of oil for three years past, (viz. 1787, 1788, and 1789):—

Spermaceti \$100 per ton
Whale oil - - - 50 do.
Head matter - 150 do.
Bone, about 15 cts. per pound."

oil and bone. and can Dolls. Dol	
1805 - 315,000 163,0	000
1806 - 418,000 182,0	000
1807 476,000 130,0	000
1808 88,000 33,0	000
1809 169,000 136,	000
1810 222,000 132,0	000
1811 78,000 273,	000
1812 56,000 141,	000
1813 2,500 10,6	500
1814 1,000 9,0	000

The following is the total value of exports, consisting of the produce of the sea, from 1803 to 1814, viz.

							Dolls.
1803		-	-	~	**	-	2,635,000
1804	-		-	***		-	3,420,000
1805	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,884,000
1806		-	-	-	-	-	3,116,000
1807	-	-	-	~	-		2,804,000
1808	-		-	-	-	-	832,000
1809	-	-	-			-	1,710,000
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,481,000
1311	-	-	-		-	-	1,413,000
1812	-	-	4	-	-	-	935,000
1813	_	-		-	-	tu.	304,000
1814	_	-	-	-	-	-	188,000

The common whale oil finds a market in the West-Indies, Great-Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal. The greatest part of the spermaceti oil, is carried to Great-Britain. (See Table No. X.) The late war between the United States and Great-Britain has again almost annihilated the cod and whale fisheries.* While in the years previous to the restrictive system and the war, the fisheries furnished

^{*} Twenty-four whalemen were taken by the British in the late war

dollars, in 1814, the exports of the produce of the fisheries is reduced to the sum of \$188,000.

2d. THE PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

The products of the forest consist of lumber of all kinds, naval stores (such as tar, pitch, turpentine and rosin) pot and pearl ashes, skins and furs, ginseng, and oak bark and other dyes.

The exportation of lumber has always been an object of no inconsiderable importance to this country. The first settlers found here immense forests of wood and timber, and as they cleared these lands the timber was of little value except for exportation. The lumber exported consists of staves and heading, shingles, hoops and poles. boards, plank, scantling and timber of various sorts for masts, spars, buildings, &c. The official value of lumber of all kinds exported in the year 1770, was about £154,637 sterling, or \$686,588. 1803 to 1807, the value of lumber exported, on an average, exceeded two millions and a half of dollars. Naval stores, such as tar, pitch, turpentine, and rosin, have long been an object of importance, not only for home consumption, but for exportation. Great-Britain has always been dependent upon foreign countries for these articles, which to her are of the first necessity. Before they were produced in her North-American Colonies, she obtained them from the north of Europe, and particularly from the pitch and tar company of Sweden. About the year 1703, this company attempted to raise their price upon these articles, by prohibiting the exportation of them, except in their own ships. This induced the British government to encourage the production of them in their Colonies, By the 3 and 4 of Ann, a bounty of £4 per ton was given on the importation of tar and pitch, and £3 per ton on rosin and turpentine from the American Colonies. These artieles are produced principally in North-Carolina, and this bounty, no doubt, had its effect in increasing the production of them in that Province. In the year 1770, the quantity of tar exported was eighty-two thousand and seventy-five barrels, of pitch, nine thousand one hundred and fourteen barrels, and of turpentine, seventeen thousand and fourteen, and their official value was £34,693 sterling, or about \$144,000.

Since the year 1791, the quantity of these articles has varied almost every year; in 1795, ninety thousand and sixty-six barrels of tar were exported. During the years 1805-6 and 7, the average quantity of tar exported was sixty-four thousand nine hundred and seventeen barrels-of turpentine, seventy-four thousand six hundred and seven barrels, and of pitch, nine thousand and eight barrels, and their average value was about \$500,000. Before the American Revolution, Great-Britain also encouraged the production of pot and pearl ashes in her North-American Colonies, as being necessary for her manufac. tures. In 1761, the society instituted at London for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, offered large premiums to those who should import from the American Colonies the greatest quantity of pot and pearl ashes. Treatises, describing the method of making these articles, were, about the same time, sent over, and circulated among the Colonists. In the year 1770, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three tons of pot ashes, and seven hundred thirtyseven tons of pearl ashes were exported from the North-American Colonies; the value of these was then estimated at £64,660 9 2 sterling, or about \$290,000. The exportation of these articles has since greatly increased; the value of pot and pearl ashes exported in 1807. amounted to \$1,490,000.

As the American forests abounded in wild animals, whose skins and furs were valuable, furs and peltry have always constituted a part of American exports. In the year 1770, the official value of these articles exported, from all the North-American Colonies, which included Canada, was £149,224 14 4 sterling, or about \$670,000. The average value of these articles, exported from the United States from 1791 to 1803, was about \$300,000; from 1804 to 1807 inclusive, the annual average value was about \$900,000. It is believed, that during these years, a large proportion of the furs exported were brought from Canada, and shipped at the Atlantic ports.

Ginseng, a root so highly valued in China, has been long known in North-America, and has become an article of export. In 1770, the quantity exported was seventy-four thousand six hundred and four pounds, and was valued at about \$5,000. The greatest quantity exported since 1791, was in 1806, being four hundred forty-eight

thousand three hundred and ninety-four pounds, and valued at \$139,000. Oak and other bark and wood for tanning and dying, have also become articles of exportation of some value. In 1803, they amounted to \$225,000.

The following is the value of all the exports, which are the produce of the forest, from 1803 to 1814, viz.—

1803	-	**	-	**	**	-	\$4,850,000
1804			~	-	~	**	4,630,000
1805	-	**	-	-	-	-	5,261,000
1806	-	-	-	7	-	-	4,861,000
1807	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,476,000
1808	~	-	~	-	-	-	1,399,000
1809	-	•	-	-	-	-	4,583,000
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,978,000
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,286,000
1812	-	-	-	**	-	-	2,701,000
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,107,000
1814	-		-	-	-	-	570,000

The value of each of the articles exported during the same periods is as follows, viz.—

	Lumber of all kinds.	Naval stores.	Pot & pearl ashes.	Furs & skins.	Ginseng.	Oak bark & other dyes
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1803	2,800,000	460,000	735,000	500,000	100,000	225,000
1804	2,540,000	322,000	640,000	956,000	84,000	88,000
1805	2,607,000	702,000	776,000	967,000	148,000	61,00 0
1806	2,495,000	409,000	935,000	841,000	139,000	42,000
1807	2,637,000	335,000	1,490,000	852,000	143,000	19,000
1808	723,000	102,000	408,000	161,000		5,000
1809	1,843,000	737,000	1,506,000	332,000	136,000	29,090
1810	2,537,000	473,000	1,579,000	177,000	140,000	72,000
1811	3,195,000	834,000	752,000	314,000	79,000	112,000
1812	1,638,000	490,000	333,000	123,000	10,000	107,000
1813	636,000	91,000	204,000	5 8,000		118,000
1814	258,000	31,000	217,000	22,009	39,000	3, 006

The articles of lumber are carried, principally, to the West-Indies, except staves and heading, many of which go to Great-Britain and Portugal. Nearly all the naval stores, and pot and pearl ashes, go to Great-Britain. For the destination of these articles from 1800 to 1811, see Tables No. XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI. and XVII annexed to this chapter.

TABLE No. I.

A summary statement of the value of the exports of the several States and Territories, annually, from the 1st of October, 1790, to the 30th of September, 1810.

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1794.	153,860		5,992,441	954,599	812,765	¥	33	645	207,985	5,686,191		3,321,636	321,587	3,867,908	263,832								180
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∞.	198,204	ı	3,755,347	616,432	770,255	2,932,370	54,179	,958,836	93,559	3,665,056	. 1	2,987,098	365,414	3,191,867	520,955	. 1	- 1	1	- 1	1	1	1	15
1793.	198		755	316	770	339	$\frac{5}{2}$	326	99	399		387	365	191	590								1 9
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1799.	181,413		2,888,104	308,109	879,753	,535,790	233	3,820,662	133,972	2,623,808		3,552,825	527,900	,428,250	459,106								533
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States& Territories.	1		1	1	1	1		ě	,	1	n,		1	-1	'		1	1	, ·	1	1	4	17
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Hes	New-Hampshire,	ermont.	Jassachusetts	Rhode-Island	Connecticut	New-York,	New-Jersey	Pennsylvania.	Delaware,	Maryland	Dist. of Columbia,	/irginia,	North-Carolina	South-Carolina	Georgia,	Kentucky	Femessec	Ohio,	ndiana Territory	Michigan	Mississippi	Orleans	
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TABLE NO. I.—CONTINUED.

1804.	716,091	191,725	16,894,378	1,735,671	1,516,110	16,081,281	24,899	11,030,157	697,396	9,151,939	1,452,198	5,790,001	928,687	7,451,616	2,077,579	1	1	1	17,320	276,964	64,777	1,600,362	
1803.	494,620	117,450	8,768,566 16,	1,275,596	1,248,571	10,818,387	21,311	7,525,710	428,153	5,078,062	1,444,994	6,100,703	952,614	7,811,108	2,370,875	t	1	,	33,214	210,392	1,099,702	1	
1802.	565,394	31,479	,370,556 13,492,632	2,433,363	,446,216 1,606,809	9,851,136 13,792,276	96,997	12,677,475	440,504	7,914,225	774,063	3,978,363	659,390	10,639,365	1,854,951	626,673	1	1	443,955	1	526,016	1	
1801.	555,055	57,267	14,370,556	1,832,773	_	19,851,136	25,406	17,438,193	662,042	12,767,530	894,467	5,655,574	874,884	8,729,015 10,663,510 14,304,045 10,639,365	1,755,939	1	29,430	1	1	ı	1,095,412	1	
1300.	431,836	57,041	11,326,876	1,322,945	1,114,743	14,045,079	635,5	11,949,679	418,695	12,264,331	,	4,430,689	769,799	10,663,510	2,174,268	,	1	,	1	4	1		
1799.	361,789	20,480	11,421,591	1,055,273	1,143,818	4,300,392 18,719,527	9,722	12,431,967	297,065	2,746,190 16,299,609 12,264,331	1	6,292,986	485,921	8,729,015	1,396,759	1	,	,	1	1	1	1	
1798.	361,453	1	8,639,252	947,827	763,128	14,300,392	61,877	8,915,463	183,727	12,746,190	1	6,113,451	537,810	6,994,179	961,848	1	1	1	,	1	1	1	
States and Territories.	New-Hampshire, -	Vermont,	Massachusetts,	Rhode-Island,	Connecticut,	New-York, -	New-Jersey,	Pennsylvania,	Delaware,	Maryland,	District of Columbia, -	Virginia, -	North-Carolina, .	South-Carolina,	Georgia, -	Kentucky, -	Tennessee,	Ohio, -	Indiana Territory, -	Michigan do	Mississippi do.	Orleans do	

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

States and Territories.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
New-Hampshire, -	608,408	795,263	680,032	125,059	286,595	234,650
Vermont,	169,402	193,775	204,285	108,772	175,782	432,631
Massachusetts,	19,435,657	21,199,243	20,112,125	5,128,322	12,142,293	13,013,048
Rhode-Island,	2,572,049	2,091,835	1,657,564	242,034	1,284,532	1,331,576
Connecticut,	1,443,727	1,715,828	1,694,797	413,691	666,513	768,643
New-York.	23,489,943	21,762,845	26.357,963	5,606,058	12,581,562	17,242,330
New-Jersey, -	20,743	33,867	41,186	20,799	319,175	430,267
Pennsylvania,	13,762,252	17,574,702	16,864,744	4,013,330	9,049,241	10,993,398
Delaware,	358,383	500,106	999,975	108,735	138,036	120,342
Maryland.	10,859,480	14,580,905	14,298,984	2,721,106	6,627,326	6,489,018
District of Columbia.	1,320,215	1,246,146	1,446,378	285,317	703,415	1,038,103
Virginia,	5,606,620	5,055,396	4,761,234	526,473	2,894,125	4,822,611
North-Carolina, -	779,903	789,605	745,162	117,129	322,994	403,949
South-Carolina, -	9,066,625	9,743,782	10,912,564	1,664,445	3,247,341	5,290,614
Georgia,	2,394,846	82,764	3,744,845	2.1,626	1,052,108	2,238,636
Kentucky,			1	,	1	1
Tennessee,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio,	,	62,318	633,85	13,115	3,850	10,583
Indiana Territory, -	1	1	1		1	1
Michigan do	313,223	921,260	311,947	50,848	136,114	3,615
Mississippi do	1	1	701	1	305	2,958
Orleans do	3,371,545	3,887,393	4,320,555	1,261,101	541,926	1,390,948
The state of the s	100	000000	27 0 00 00	0.00 001 00	FO 000 000	000 000 000
Total,	95,566,021	$95,566,021\ 101,536,963 \ 108,343,150\ 22,430,960 \ 52,203,233 \ 66,757,970$	108,343,150	22,430,960	52,203,233	

TABLE No. II.

statement shewing the value of the exports, the growth, produce and manufacture, of the United States, from each State and Territory, annually. from the 1st of October, 1802, to the 30th of September, 1810.

States and Territories.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
New-Hampshire,	443,527	453,394	389,595	411.379	365,950	199.994	201.068	995 693
Vermont,	- 89,510	135,930	101,997	91,732	148,469	83,103	195 881	406 138
Massachusetts,	5,399,020	6,303,122	5,697,051	6,621,696	6.185.748	508,632	6.029,799	5 761 771
Rhode-Island,	664,230	917,736	1,065,579	949,336	741,988	139,684	658,397	874.870
Connecticut,	1,238,388	1,486,882	1,353,537	1,522,750	1,519,083	397,781	655,258	769.785
New-York,	7,626,831	7,501,096	8,098,060	8,053,076	9,957,416 2,362,438	362,438	8,348,764	10.928.573
New-Jersey,	21,311	24,829	20,633	26,504	36,063	12,511	269,104	392,798
Fennsylvania, -	4,021,214	4,178,713	4,365,240	3,765,313	4,809,6161,	1,066,527	4,238,358	4.751.634
Delaware,	187,687	180,081	77,827	125,787	77,695	38,052	96,495	79,988
Maryland,	3,707,040	3,938,840	3,408,543	3,661,131	4,016,699	764,992	2.570,957	3.975,904
District of Columbia, -	1,412,056	1,157,895	1,135,350	1,091,760	1,363,352	281,936	681,650	984.463
virginia, -	5,949,267	5,394,903	4,945,635	4,626,687	4,393,521	508,124	2,786,161	4.632.899
North-Carolina, -	926,318	919,545	767,434	786,029	740,933	117,129	322,834	401.465
South-Carolina,	6,863,343	5,142,100	5,957,646	6,797,064	7,129,3651	404,043	2.861.369	4.881.840
Georgia, -	2,345,387	2,003,227	2,351,169	*82,764	3,710,776	24,626	1,082,108	9,934,912
Ohio,	1		1	62,318	28,889	13,115	3.850	10,583
Indiana Territory, -	738		1	. 1	. 1			
Michigan do.	210,392	276,964	313,223	221,260	311,947	50.848	136,114	3.571
Alississippi do.	1,099,702	60,127	. 1	. 1	701		305	2.958
Urleans,	1	1,392,098	2,338,483	2,357,141	3,161,381	537,711	344,305	1,753,970
Total	19 905 061	41 467 477	000 400 01	10101011	002 000 0	000	1 0	0
1 01019	144,400,001	42,203,301 41,401,411 [42,361,002 [41,233,727 48,699,592 9,433,546]31,405,702 [42,366,675	27,001,000,24	177,002,12	18,699,592	,433,540	31,405,702	42,366,675

* The exports from the port of Saramnah, in Georgia, are not included, those were about two million two hundred and fifty "owend dollors, which would make the domestic exports for 1806, about ferty-three million and a half.

TABLE No. III.

Matement shearing the value of the exports, the growth, produce and manufacture, of Foreign Countries, from each State and Territory, annually, from the 1st of October, 1802, to the 30th of September, 1810.

States and Territories.		1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
New-Hampshire, -		51,093	262,697	218,813	383,884	314,072	2,765	85,532	9.027
Vermont, -		27,940	55,795	67,405	102,043	55,816	25,669	49,901	26,493
Massachusetts, -	,	3,369,546	10,591,256	13,738,606	14,577,547	13,926,377	3,619,690	6,119,564	7.251,277
Rhode-Island,	8	611,366	817,935	1,506,470	1,142,499	915,576	102,350	626,135	456,706
Connecticut,	•	10,183	29,228	90,190	193,078	105,644	15,910	11,255	5,858
New-York,	,	3,191,556	8,580,185	8,580,185 15,384,883	13,709,769	16,400,547	3,243,620	4,232,798	6,313,757
New-Jersey,		,		110	7,363	5,123	8,288	50,071	37,469
Pennsylvania, -		3,504,496	6,851,444	9,397,012	13,809,389	12,055,128	2,946,803	4,810,883	6.241,764
Delaware, -	•	240,466	517,315	280,556	374,319	151,580	70,683	41,541	40,354
Maryland, -	,	1,371,022	5,213,099	7,450,937	10,919,774	10,282,285	1,956,114	4,056,369	3.213,114
District of Columbia,		32,938	294,303	184,865	154,386	83,026	3,381	21,765	53,640
Virginia,		151,441	395,098	660,985	428,709	367,713	18,349	107,964	189,782
North-Carolina,	ı	26,296	9,142	12,469	3,576	4,229	, 1	160	2,484
South-Carolina,		947,765	2,309,516	3,108,979	2,946,718	3,783,199	260,402	385,972	408,774
Georgia,		25,488	74,345	43,677		34,069	. 1		3.774
Indiana Territory.		32,476	17,320	, ,			'	1	
Michigan do		, ,		'	'		1	,	4.4
Mississippi do.	,		4.650	,	,		,	,	
Orleans do	,	1	208,269	1,033,062	1,530,182	1,159,174	723,390	197,621	136,978
8		0.04		0,000	100000	0.00			

TABLE No. 1V.

Aggregate of urneles exported from the United States, for each year, from the year 1791, to the year 1814.

			-					
Species of Merchandize.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.
Ashes, pot, tous	3,083	4,174	4,359	4,85	3,145	3,661	2,191	5,855
do. pearl, . do.	3,970	3,350	1,807	2,337	1,835	1,423	2,045	3,796
Apples, bbls.	12,352	6,582	6,994	5,634	6,875	5,502	5,118	4,231
Beer & porter in casks, gls	95,526	93,386	137,631	83,871	224,075	328,883	48,664	76,991
do. in bottles, doz.	1,918	1,063	776	569	1,179	14,002	19,794	7,200
Beef, bbls.	62,771	74,638	75,106	100,866	96,149	92,591	51,812	89,000
Biscuit or ship bread, do.	100,279	80,986	76,653	69,907	71,331	181,065	84,679	52,793
do kegs	15,346	37,645	43,306	42,922	37,462	26,102	21,139	25,807
Buck-Wheat, bushels	14,499	1,961	330	346	678	32	136	27
Barley, do.	35	1	30	26	1	345	479	4,066
Beens, do.	55,091	64,023	13,540	65,959	62,256	51,762	19,319	23,003
Bran and shorts, do.	1	108	. 1	1	. 1	08	866	150
Butter, lbs.	008,999	470,440	367,600	1,550,880	1,135,560	2,554,885	1,255,435	1,313,563
Boots, pairs	661	513	1,167	6,111	4,660	7,950	6,477	3,554
Bark essence of, galls.	1	1	208		. 1	1	1	12
Bricks, . numb.	737,764	743,900	683,070	493,480	421,600	602,700	487,160	539,800,
Corn Indian, . bushels 1	1,713,941	1,964,973	1,233,768	505,977	1,935,345	1,173,552	804,992	1,218,231
Cotton, lbs.	189,310	138,328	487,600	1,601,760	6,276,300	6,106,729	3,788,429	9,360,005
Coffee, do.	962,977	1,136,742	17,580,019	33,720,983	47,443,179	32,385,117	44,521,887	19,580,927
Chocolate, do.	14,370	6,695	7,432	12,544	87,050	869,68	9,610	277,625
Сосоа, do.	8,32-	000,9	934,875	1,188,302	525,432	928,107	875,334	3,146,445
Cherre do.	190,901	125,925	146,269	601,954	2,343,095	1,794,536	1,256,109	1,183,234

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

doc. 1739. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1804. 1805. 1806. tons 4,667 6,760 1801. 1802. 3,311 3,557 4,616 bbs. 2,495 1,261 1,297 1,755 2,194 1,113 1,575 4,616 cbbs. 12,495 1,297 1,785 2,194 1,113 3,577 1,513 2,504 2,504 sc, gls. 110,340 74,63 12,858 60,595 41,110 38,772 140,996 176,916 9,831 bbls. 12,622 1,753 44,079 36,167 38,085 40,396 17,419 9,837 140,996 177,419 kegs 32,534 38,482 44,079 36,167 38,085 50,390 23,962 38,229 skegs 32,534 38,482 44,079 36,187 38,085 472 472 472 do. 19,998 7,621 12,144 13,314 41,677 16
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
4,667 6,760 1800. 1802. 1803. 2,495 1,261 1,228 3,395 2,194 12,721 16,593 9,022 5,825 9,194 110,340 74,763 128,588 60,595 41,110 12,622 1,721 8,307 5,499 468 91,321 75,045 75,331 61,520 77,934 47,340 81,199 105,983 94,872 108,272 32,534 38,482 44,079 36,167 38,085 - 651 154 1,999 7745 19,998 7,621 12,144 13,314 41,677 220 1,822,341 2,830,016 2,861,576 2,289,954 10,599 6,473 4,437 5,298 1,336 10,599 6,473 4,437 5,298 1,336 10,599 6,473 1,564,377 1,564,375 1,336 10,599 6,473 1,564,375 1,533,283 2
4,667 6,760 1800. 1802. 1803. 2,495 1,261 1,228 3,395 2,194 12,721 16,593 9,022 5,825 9,194 110,340 74,763 128,588 60,595 41,110 12,622 1,721 8,307 5,499 468 91,321 75,045 75,331 61,520 77,934 47,340 81,199 105,983 94,872 108,272 32,534 38,482 44,079 36,167 38,085 - 651 154 1,999 7745 19,998 7,621 12,144 13,314 41,677 220 1,822,341 2,830,016 2,861,576 2,289,954 10,599 6,473 4,437 5,298 1,336 10,599 6,473 4,437 5,298 1,336 10,599 6,473 1,564,377 1,564,375 1,336 10,599 6,473 1,564,375 1,533,283 2
1799. 1800. 1801. 4,667 6,760 7,228 2,495 1,261 1,287 10,340 74,763 128,588 12,622 1,721 8,307 91,321 75,045 75,331 47,340 81,199 105,983 2,534 38,482 14,079 1,252 432 8,796 1,31,502 1,822,341 2,830,016 1,314,502 1,822,341 2,830,016 1,200,492 1,666,317 1 1,200,492 1,694,327 1,768,162 1,200,492 1,694,327 1,768,162 1,200,492 1,694,327 1,768,162 1,200,492 1,694,327 1,768,162 1,298,265 1,7763,162 2 31,987,088 38,597,479 45,723 9,011 6,304 4,87723 9,011 6,304 4,925,518 7,012,155 3
1799. 4,667 2,495 12,781 110,820 91,321 47,340 32,534
1799. 4,667 2,495 12,781 110,820 91,321 47,340 32,534
60
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of Merchandize. pot, - tons pearl, - do. bbls. porter in casks, gls. n bottles, - doz. or ship bread, do bbls. Vheat, - bushels do. nd shorts, - do. do pairs ssence of, galls. ndian, - bushels do do. tte, - do.
Ashes, pot, - tondo do, pearl, - do, Apples, - do, bbls, Beer&porter in casks, gls do, in bottles, - dos. Biscuit or ship bread, do, do, do, - bbls, Biscuit or ship bread, do, do, do, - bbls, Barley, - do, Banley, - do, Banley, - bbls, Botte, - bairs, Boots, - pairs, Barter, - bairs, Briter, - bairs, Cotton, hadian, - bastel, Cotton, - do, Coccoa, - do, Coccoa, - do, Coccoa, - do, - do, Coccoa, - do, - do, Coccoa, - do,

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

1814.	1,225	227	2,150	3,504	30	20,297	14,044	1,717	2	2,300	1,416	,	185,100	51	1	47	61,284	17,806,479	220,594	,	27,386	184.897
1813.	1,670	285	1,621	4,008	50	43,741	28,626	4,073	1	1	4,201	,	419,395	55	,	20	1,486,970	116,399,911	6,568,527	5,000	108,188	976 559
1812.	2,477	626	2,212	35,116,	7,155	42,757	46,344	12,526	1	49,707	34,656	1	1,614,112	2,097	1	114	2,039,999	28,952,544	10,073,722	4,900	752,148	707 787
1811.	4,289	1,557	16,321	18,421	33,875	76,743	103,901	47,536	150	29,716	47,867	1	1,878,789	7,667	55	225	2,790,850		10,261,136,10,073,722	16,203	2,221,442	044 116
1810.	7,083	3,227	6,465	91,000	15,863	47,699	62,418	39,842	73	6,942	25,578	1	1,620,538	5,169	150	265	1,054,252	210,225 93,874,201 62,186,081	31,423,477	13,333	1,286,010	7.11 878
1809.	5,998	2,732	603	95,082	10,319	28,555	669,69	24,518	09	200	41,401	,	1,366,374	7,012	103	286	522,047	53,210,225	24,364,099	3,930	2,029,336	588 907
1508.	1,464	867	3,880	19,275	2,594	20,101	21,579	6,628		173	11,312		894,152	914	1	892	249,533	12,064,366	7,325,448 2	6,000	1,896,990	216 876
1807.	5,852	2,773	9,327	211,135	10,794	84,209	102,431	37,157	99	4,893	95,556	1	1,963,480	3,053	25	837	1,018,721	6,612,737	12,122,573	12,125	8,540,524	870,697
Species of Merchandize.	tons.	pearl, - do.	- bbls.	rter in casks, gls	bottles, doz.	bbls.	ship bread, do.	kegs	eat, bushels	. do.	. do.	shorts, do.	Ibs.	pairs	ence of, galls.	- numb.	ian, - bushels	- lbs.	- do. 4	. do.	- do.	1017
Species of	Ashes, pot.	do. pe	Apples,	Beer & porter	do. in	Beef,	Biscuit or	do.	Buck-Wh	Barley,	Beans,	Bran and	Butter,	Boots,	Bark, esse	Bricks,	Corn, Ind	Cotton,	Coffee,	Chocolate	Cocon,	Chamer

TABLE No. IV.—CONTINUED.

1798.	21,179	44,149	982,728	2,335	9,434	103	3,230	512	20,532	11,533	67,558	11,175	66,827	6,220	32,065	224,473		6,875	59,165	63,262	05 584
1797. 1	3,481	30,438 1		1,739	7,872	1,824	1	11,432	17,676	9,024	15,633 5	06,016 4	69,782	7,351	22,091	22,269 2	4,274	7,500	4,004	44,617	84 008 1 1
1796.	9,978	221,903	7 868,766,	4,683	8,707	85	200	9,536	3,272	13,999	725,194 5	377,713	84,558	5,256	9,483	256,200 2	16,594	2,519	10,713	57,416	096 877 1 6
1795.	30,480	240,720	1,721,700 1	3,031	2,680	397	1	3,749	4,500	. 5,200	687,369	400,818	55,999	1	3,300	411,264	90 460	20,525	20,460	156,900	1 779 KRAIO
1794.	3,040	214,960	1,357,620	609	1,790	113	1	2,397	3,958	9,500	846,010	436,907	36,933	1	6,500	270,340	8,665		23,232	66,175	1 147 069
1793.	1,920	235,600	591,4201	2,630	9,400	3.4	1	14,719	5,300	10,800	1,074,639	379,825	45,440	1	8,867	258,540	1,474	32,152	90,350	13,885	501 402
1792.	7,960	157,520	2.16,000	1,592	4,518	9	1,000	13,023	4,600	5,950	824,464	364,898	48,277	i	6,111	261,905	10,400	27,920	42,310	17,200	KOK 2K2
1791.	7,400	182,400	174,700	683	3,533	25	f f	3,788	8,300	3,000	619,681	383,237	57,424	1	13,208	292,460	18,600	25,854	29,208	2,175	906 947
Speries of Merchandize.	Candles wax, lbs.	do. spermaceti, - do.	do. tallow, do.	Canvass or sail cloth, - pieces	Cables and cordage, - cwt.	Cards, wool and cotton, - doz.	do. playing, packs	Coal, bushels	Copper or Brass, and Copper manufactured, Copper manufactured,	Coaches and other carriages, do.	•	Fish, dried or smoaked, - quintals	do. pickled, bbls.	4	Furniture, household, - dolls.	Flax-seed, bushels	Flax, lbs.	Gun-powder, do.	Ginseng, do.	Hats, dolls.	Hams and Bacon

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

Construction of the state of th		The state of the s						
Species of Merchandize.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.
Candles, wax, lbs.	49,975	13,818	24,893	6,488	1,705	1	5,980	3,737
do. spermaceti, - do.	240,301	181,321	290,666	135,627	238,034	127,602	180,535	294,789
do. tallow, - do.	1,060,391	752,409	1.318,199	1,077,908	1,260,997 2,	2,266,084	1,019,6422	2,125,976
Canvass or sail cloth, - pieces	1,835	58	1,543	20	9	54	100	100
and cordage, -	5,766	12,406	10,039	10,875	7	6,731	5,519	8,874
Cards, wool and cotton, - doz.	59	1,017	368	1,090	298	258	112	398
do. playing, - packs	377	1	3,828	3,410	8,994	4,032	480	13,501
Coal, bushels	18,587	8,406	16,334	13,422	1,886	2,982	1,493	18,987
Copper or Brass, and Copper manufactured, Copper manufactured,	56,655	50,608	69,474	107,030	6,233	31,979	12,977	25,340
Coaches and other carriages, do.	42,470	16,678	13,468	23,285	9,890	14,755	20,279	30,293
1	519,265	653,052	1,102,444	1,156,248	1,311,853	810,008	777,513	782,794
dried or smoaked,	428,495	392,726	410,948	440,925	461,870	567,828	514,549	537,457
do. pickled, bbls.	63,542	50,388	85,935	75,819	76,831	89,482	56,670	64,615
do. do kegs						13,045	7,207	10,155
Furniture, household, - dolls.		81,421	90,133		53,776	78,558	141,008	172,900
Flax-seed, bushels	350,857	289,684	461,266	155,358	311,459	281,757	179,788	352,280
Flax, lbs.	6,304	2,488	23,960	7,482	9,820	986	340	5,532
Gun-powder, do.	650	19,565	88,539	212,918	67,367	510,520	492,699	225,708
ng, -	147,192	268,371	286,458	201,910	384,979	301,499	370,939	448,394
Hats, dolls.	101,366	42,076	57,366	31,163	27,158	76,174	95,098	105,051
Hams and Bacon Ibs.	11,412,005	1,173,244	2,034,630	1.588,267	1,686,546	1.901,884	903,994	,347.018

TABLE No. IV.—CONTINUED.

Species of Merchandize.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	181.1.
Candles, wax, lbs.	746	1,648	3,584	7,636	4,337	433	3,446	198
do. spermaceti, - do.	172,132	45,130	214,444	187,190	257,094	157,596,	26,522	21,154
do. tallow, do.	1,864,317 381,629	381,629	881,847	618,039	318,039 1,026,633	512,406	270,050 308,895	308,895
388	100		1	134	14	12	1	1
Cables and cordage, - cwt.	8,705	2,521	8,366	8,253	13,971	25,104	91/6	344
Cards, wool and cotton, - doz.	167	23	12	207	1.02	ı	640	251
do. playing, - packs	4,889	1,728	728	9,036	4,256	f I	1,728	1
		4111	648	1	1,976	1		1
Copper or Brass, and Copper or Brass, and Copper page 1	12,749	4,031	3,095	17,426	9,282	2,644	t T	1
Coaches, and other carriages, do.	25,390	4,243	7,167	10,762	21,259	2,210	200	1
Flour bbls.	1,249,819 263,813	263,813	846,247	798,431	1,445,012	1,443,492	1,260,943 193,274	193,274
Fish, dried or smoaked, - quintals	473,924 155,808	155,808	345,648	980,804	216,387	169,019	63,616	31,310
do, pickled, bbls.	57,621	57,621 18,957	54,777	34,674	44,716	93,636	13,333	8,436
do. do kegs		3,036	9,380	5,964	9,393	3,143	268	87
ure, household, -	_	13,571 349,231	71,232	131,448	148,758	43,248	2,230	2,526
Flax-seed, bushels	301,242	301,242,102,930	184,311	240,579	304,114	325,022	189,538	1.4,800
Flax, Bs.		187	8,797	73,803	39,200	19,555	1	1
Gun-powder, do.	173,490	39,225	58,236	116,865	64,525	92,875	13,650	20,770
Ginseng do.	368,207	ŀ	271,693	279,246	314,131	33,129	1	58,720
Hats, S dolls.	89,653	6,399	57,896	45,065	55,182	27,572	8,143	132
Hams and Bacon The.	1.311.246958,418	958,418	1,082,610	,218.855	1,268,809	799.398	607.1961	138,556

TABLE No. IV.—CONTINUED.

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 | 876,773
 | 118,748
 | 24,669 | 48,444) | 211,694
 | 84
 | 3,000) | 2,077
 | 39,350 | 993
 | 10,149 | |
| 58,694 | 1,000 | 1 | 108,862 | 3.827 | |

 | 597 | 204 | 22,001 | 135,594 | 969,630

 | 731,511
 | 61,169
 | 306,189 | 36,570 | 254,799
 | 916
 | 3,880 | 1,666
 | 48,559 | 1,064
 | 23,110 | |
| 30,561 | 76,634 | 060,3 | 40,363 | 4,625 | 4,283 | 6,753

 | 503 | 843 | 453 | 160,094 | 915,635

 | ,124,971
 | 127,044
 | ,199,439 | 152,784 | 540,286
 | 1,076
 | e e | 5,240
 | 112,257 | 1,718
 | 53,949 | |
| 78,400 | 84,965 | 2,200 | 27,865 | 2.510 | 989.8 | 4,992

 | 1,046 | 2,444 | 3,500 | 25,600 | 980,988,

 | 1,490,554 1
 | ,819,224.
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 | 1 | 1,500
 | 20,124 | 1,426
 | 11,300 | رد. |
| 19,984 | 98,712 | ŧ | 35,531 | 3,495 | 3,195 | 5,705

 | 2,037 | 843 | 2,681 | 24,304 | 1,528,928,1

 | 1,100,780,1
 | 749,903,1
 | 20,302 | 20,170 | 241,570
 | 1,805
 | , |
 | 7,216 | 1,617
 | 10,250 | Barrels from 1805 to 1814 inclusive |
| 19,810 | 7,300 | , | 9,278 | 3,728 | 3,728 | 9,93.4

 | 2,089 | 763 | 12,200 | 10,250 | 875,789

 | 597,297
 | 17,501
 | 75,252 | 63,475 | 189,715
 | 730
 | 1 | 1
 | 28,733 | 1,105
 | 11,200 | 1805 to 1 |
| 9,540 | 2,950 | 10 | 1,602 | 4,551 | 5,656 | 21,991

 | 3,268 | 360 | 3,202 | 8,000 | 858,996

 | 515,245
 | 19,536
 | 28,756 | 70,630 | 263,405
 | 1,395
 | 1 | 1,190
 | 11,338 | 1,101
 | 10,900 | rrels from |
| 1,276 | 650 | = | 701 | 4,627 | 6.975 | 16,803

 | 4,179 | 350 | 2,598 | 3,500 | 497,790

 | 522,715
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 | | 120,310 | 351,695
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| - lbs. | - do. | - cwt. | number | - do. | - do. | - do.

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 | .ord,
 | eather,
 | sead, & Shot | | Do. Indian.
 | lo. buck-w
 | lo. oat, | dustard,
 | dolasses, | dules,
 | dedicinal dr | |
| | 2,510 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 | , do. 650 2,950 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 | , lbs. 1,276 2,540 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9
- do. 650 2,950 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000 | | lbs. 1,276 2,540 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9
do. 656 2,956 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 10 | owder. - <th< th=""><th>owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 -</th><th> lbs. 1,276 2,540 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 68,694 9
 do 656 2,950 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 10</th><th>owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 -</th><th>owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 -</th><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,864 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -
 - -<!--</th--><th>owder. -<th>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</th><th>owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, - - do. 650 2,250 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 raw, - - do. 1,602 9,273 35,531 27,865 40,363 108,862 1 1 Cattle, - - do. 4,627 4,551 3,726 3,495 2,510 4,625 3,827 1 Cattle, - - do. 6,975 5,656 3,726 3,495 2,626 4,283 1,177 - - - do. 16,803 21,291 9,934 5,705 4,922 6,753 3,484 actings, - - - 40. 16,803 21,291 2,681 2,037 4,444 843 20,01 actings, - - - - - - -</th><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. -<th>owder. -<th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - do. 650 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -
- -</th><th>owder, - lbs. 1,276 2,540 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th<> | owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 - | lbs. 1,276 2,540 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 68,694 9
do 656 2,950 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 10 | owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 - | owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 - | owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,864 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. - </th <th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. -
 - - - - - - - -<th>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</th><th>owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, - - do. 650 2,250 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 raw, - - do. 1,602 9,273 35,531 27,865 40,363 108,862 1 1 Cattle, - - do. 4,627 4,551 3,726 3,495 2,510 4,625 3,827 1 Cattle, - - do. 6,975 5,656 3,726 3,495 2,626 4,283 1,177 - - - do. 16,803 21,291 9,934 5,705 4,922 6,753 3,484 actings, - - - 40. 16,803 21,291 2,681 2,037 4,444 843 20,01 actings, - - - - - - -</th><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. -<th>owder. -<th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - do. 650 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -</th><th>owder, - lbs. 1,276 2,540 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th> | owder.
- - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, - </th <th>owder. -<th>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</th><th>owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, - - do. 650 2,250 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 raw, - - do. 1,602 9,273 35,531 27,865 40,363 108,862 1 1 Cattle, - - do. 4,627 4,551 3,726 3,495 2,510 4,625 3,827 1 Cattle, - - do. 6,975 5,656 3,726 3,495 2,626 4,283 1,177 - - - do. 16,803 21,291 9,934 5,705 4,922 6,753 3,484 actings, - - - 40. 16,803 21,291 2,681 2,037 4,444 843 20,01 actings, - - - - - - -</th><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. -<th>owder. -<th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - do. 650 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9
 raw. -</th><th>owder, - lbs. 1,276 2,540 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -</th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th> | owder. - <th>$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$</th> <th>owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, - - do. 650 2,250 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 raw, - - do. 1,602 9,273 35,531 27,865 40,363 108,862 1 1 Cattle, - - do. 4,627 4,551 3,726 3,495 2,510 4,625 3,827 1 Cattle, - - do. 6,975 5,656 3,726 3,495 2,626 4,283 1,177 - - - do. 16,803 21,291 9,934 5,705 4,922 6,753 3,484 actings, - - - 40. 16,803 21,291 2,681 2,037 4,444 843 20,01 actings, - - - - - - -</th> <th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. -<th>owder. -<th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. - - - - - - - - - -
 - -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - do. 650 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -</th><th>owder, - lbs. 1,276 2,540 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -</th></th></th></th></th></th></th> | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | owder. - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, - - do. 650 2,250 7,300 98,712 84,965 76,634 1,000 raw, - - do. 1,602 9,273 35,531 27,865 40,363 108,862 1 1 Cattle, - - do. 4,627 4,551 3,726 3,495 2,510 4,625 3,827 1 Cattle, - - do. 6,975 5,656 3,726 3,495 2,626 4,283 1,177 - - - do. 16,803 21,291 9,934 5,705 4,922 6,753 3,484 actings, - - - 40. 16,803 21,291 2,681 2,037 4,444 843 20,01 actings, - - - - - - - | owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, - </th <th>owder. -<th>owder. -<th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -
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- -</th></th></th></th></th> | owder. - <th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - do. 650 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -</th><th>owder, - lbs. 1,276 2,540 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -</th></th></th></th> | owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, - </th <th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -
- -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - do. 650 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -</th><th>owder, - lbs. 1,276 2,540 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -</th></th></th> | owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. - </th <th>owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -<!--</th--><th>owder. - - do. 650 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -</th><th>owder, - lbs. 1,276 2,540 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -</th></th> | owder. - - lbs. 1,276 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. - </th <th>owder. - - do. 650 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. -</th> <th>owder, - lbs. 1,276 2,540 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, -
 - - - - -</th> | owder. - - do. 650 2,510 12,810 19,964 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw. - | owder, - lbs. 1,276 2,540 19,984 78,400 30,561 58,694 9 raw, - |

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

TABLE No. IV.—CONTINUED.

																-	-	-				-	-
1814.	'	1	1	89	227	00	160	,	!	8	6,581	3,010	13,928	1,560	53,680	2,716	26,438	,	1	1	1, 1	1	83
1813.	1	•	1	112	469	95	485	ı	4	13,621	812	11,520	84,565 513,928	76,259		65,680	58,521		,1	1	1,309	ı	5,264
			1,695		713	2,115	2,380	' -	63	1,750 1	316		1,0		04					1.0	8,001	9	304
1812.	1	55,313	11,6		4,			•			36,316	237,057	1,616,417	233,811	80,327	69,839	90,810	,	,				11,604
1811.	1	1	1	008	8,622	2,853	4,454	21	217	8,143	31,454	574,120	1,927,451	363,945	125,525	29,378	147,425	189	T	112	18,837	198	18,767
1810.	1	4,460	15	2,500	5,212	2,899	250	93	429	9,410	39,293	844,011	1,365,333	279,043	292,185	5,078	86,744	-	1	985	40,245	218	19.524
1809.	1,198	5,963	1,000		3,981	2,072	537	70	277	5,595	30,461	354,168	.371,089	199,766	359,582	1,306	57,260	1	1	1,945	53,943	056	16.777
1808.	1,996	20,697	09		2,050	1,800	1,956	6	67	4,165	5,899	140,592	585,173	87.316	60,026	6,167	30,818	56	1	55	7		47
1807.	2,915	20,492	469	4.801	8,148	4,750	1,831	114	132	55,394	41,239	389,242	1.815,998	336,414	321,487	29,067	136,460	30	1	3,817	40,947		16.794
ee.	Ibs.	- do.	cwt.	number	-ç	do.	do.	tons	- do.	dolls.	do.	lbs.	- do.	do.	of. do.	barrels	do.	do.	do.	lbs.	galls.	number	dolls.
erchandi	1	,	9	1	,	•	r	1	,		:	. 1	,		factured	•	1	1		t		,	1
Species of Merchandize.	der,			. V.	attle.	` 1	,		•	ngs.	manufactured			,	lead. & Shot man	1	Indian,	suck-wheat,		,			drugs.
Spe	lair powder	Hops,	Hemn.	lides, raw	Jorned C	Horses.	Hogs,	ron, pig.)o. bar.	_	o. man	Indigo.	Jard.	eather.	ead. & S	Meal, rve.	lo. Ind	o. bucl	Do. oat,	Mustard,	Molasses,	Mules,	Medicinal drugs.

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

	1798.	,967,828	17,016	128,758	700,040	46,475	33,115	5,192	3,897	128,228	69,805	125,243	2,721	8,364	501,982	18,320	110,283	557,062	305,010	6,233
	1797.	7,835,456 8,967,828	19,759	27,556	582,425	38,221	40,125	7,979	2,505	52,403	41,333	60,111	1,331	7,015	1,901,130	263,305	156,643	398,777	373,328	43,692
diam're	1796.	,110,240 4,976,120 5,670,260 6,794,346 7	34,721	164,045	1,176,650	59,797	73,881			Ξ	48,767	131,039	4,319	14,183	491,330	498,028	6,235	909, 199	963,325	1
	1795.	5,670,260	48,995	80,856	810,524	64,335	88,193	9,200	4,461	124,514	48,208	138,526	703	3,200	301,692	1,158,274	4,300	466,364	685,167	1
	1794.	4,976,120	6,997	82,493	1,000,208	55,053	49,442	8,303	5,131	131,918	37,815	116,486	969	2,480	23,886	37,573	3,250	142,258	276,137	1
	1793.	4,110,240	1,183	140,056	512,780	78,524	38,563	8,338	6,428	27,080	20,367	134,611	1,305	1,715	14,361	114,255	5,300	256,897	665,522	1
1	1792.	3,560,119	199	63,383	436,423	119,733	38,098	9,145	7,316	128,048	19,634	141,762	12,727	1,337	5,040	310,635	2,200	84,273	948,115	š š
	1791.	dolls. 2,840,310 3,560,119	90	134,595	447,323	116,634	27,781	3,818	10,217	110,182	22,263	94,980	36,737	228	492	141,701	9,200	27,319	513,234	753
	dize.	dolls.	gls.	- do.	- do.	bushels	bbls.	- do.	dozens	bushels	do.	tierces	bushels	bbls.	- lbs.	do.	dolls.	- sals.	- do.	- do
	Species of Merchandize.	Merchandize and other articles not enumerated.	d, -	aceti, -	1		1	1	1		4 E	1	1	1	pepper, -	pinento, -	all other,	foreign, -	o. domestic from foreign produce,	o. domestic from domestic produce,
	Speci	Merchand articles n	Oil, linseed,	Do. spermacet	Do. whale,	Oats,	Pork,	Pitch,	Poultry,	⊃ Peas,	Potatoes,	Rice,	Rye,	Rosin,	Spices, per	Do. pin	Do. all	Spirits, for	Do. don foreign	Do. dom

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

1806.	19,016,909			826,233			7,948					614	7,486	4,111,983	61,007	213,959	1,366,560	1,259,360	43,016
1805.	15,201,483	9,690	72,624	686,089	55,400	57,925	13,977	3,302	56,086	62,995	56,830	1,474	9,057	7,559,224	148,844	461,114	1,812,216	929,658	77,092
1804.	9,377,805			_			6,225						4,675	5,703,646	463,539	115,047	1,119,059	409,521	41,976
1803.	5,351,524	3,816		لهمة							81,838		5,861	2,991,430	0.3	132,264	- 4	802,965	18,126
1802.	14,906,081	660,6	28,470	379,976	70,778	78,239	3,091	6,683	90,825	80,798	79,829	2,492	3,189	5,422,144	52,724	120,021	507,256	747,939	58,533
1801.	910,691,71	31,564	91,684	215,522	100,544	70,779	2,682	6,457	53,791	104,186	94,866	31,110	2,397	3,153,139	320,447	80,426	520,205	320,649	16,920
1800.	6,076,868	18,857	221,762	204,468	57,306	55,467	1,881	6,300	27,851	56,253	112,056	8,227	3,075	635,849	324,458	28,241	604,361	481,569	27,801
1799.	8,718,477	24,297	114,264	420,919	57,359	52,263	2,592	5,577	47,603	40,353	110,599	1,595	16,396	4.11,312	416,464	55,175	903,522	494,365	16,979
Species of Merchandize.	Merchandize & other dls.	Oil, linseed, - gls.	Do, spermaceti, - do.	Do. whale, - do.	Oats, bushels	4	Pitch do.		1	1	Rice tierces	1	Rosin	Spices, pepper, - lbs.	Do. pimento do.	Do. all other *lbs.	Spirits, foreign, - gls.	Do. domestic from \ do.	Do. domestic from \ do.

Value in dollars to 30th September, 1804.

TABLE No. IV. - CONTINUED.

Species of Merchandize		1807.	15,48.	1309.	iolu.	1811.	iolz.	1813.	1814.
Merchandize and other articles not enumerated,	dolls.	18,971,538	4,765,737	5,889,669	8,438,349	8,815,294	3,591,755,368,603 206,285	368,603	206,285
Oil, linseed,	gallons	5,037	618	13,371	23,502	35,579	9,603	4,178	8.132
Do. spermaceti,	do.	44,339	613	51,071	63,910	136,249	63,216		
Do. whale,	do.	932,797	198,019	421,282	544,734	136,661	106,369	4,979	837
Oats,	bushels	65,277	23,698	20,301	44,425	211,894	48,469	14,105	6.046
Pork,	bbls.	39,247	15,478	42,652	37,209	37,270	22,746	17,337	4,040
Pitch,	op .	5,099	62.4	5,433	7,563	11,375			511
Poultry,	dozens	2,951	737	1,359	1,752	1,713		152	211
Peas,	bushels	25,891	14,335	57,691	55,209	38,784	7	-	2.211
Potatoes,	do.	97,694	36,316	19,690	59,443	76,755	50,838	25,728	42,156
Rice,	tierces	94,692	9,228	116,907	131,341	119,356	77,190	120,843	11,476
Rye,	bushels	6,650	530	1,185	448	14,818	82,705	82,705 140,136	1
Rosin,	bbls.	3,802	800	8,998	7,483	13,412	8,564	2,097	465
Spices, pepper,	lbs.	4,207,166	1,709,978	4,722,098	5,946,336	3,057,456	2,521,003	99,660	2
Do. pimento,	do.	674,889	31,333	33,161	29,967	12,389	68,964	5,160	1
Do. all other,	- do.	330,773	34,047	197,589	326,707	453,685	310,193	7,359	1
Spirits, foreign,	nd S	1,622,127	229,992	266,423	122,900	116,788	37,895	29,338	5,598
Do. domestic, from foreign	- do.	765,916	31,120	241,359	174,990	344,455	208,985	495	1,866
Do. domestic, from domes- tic produce,	op -	32.767	6,696	97,282	133,853	500,918	294,230	60,053	8,132

TABLE No. IV.—CONTHUUED.

798.	155,534	355,487	748	47	26,102	999,856	703,963	36,754	4,803	2,591	101,21.1	114,151	149,969	68,567	16,610	33,898	40,188	31,603	70,397	50,286	11,396
 1797.	1.06,07.4	288,591	2,105	33	2.1,469	1,293,619	38,366,262 51,	203,789	3,291	2,8.10	65,703	73,257	12,805	58,167	26,012	47,397	53,991	54,151	73,009	8,668	45.393
1796.	212,774	273,201	4,823	3	51,816	2,713,729	34,848,644	984,146		8,706		Ç (29,181								
1795.	165,000				16,953	2,625,180		739,520	6,494	1,560	36,915	129,436	20,263	61,050	49,515	990,06	30,300	056	43,800	24,450	33.550
1794.	102,498	295,000	1,698	ı	23,920	1,087,560	,539,809 20,721,761 21,377,747	27,155	9,577	1,106	16,329		23,650		,						
1793.	1			104		397,200		43,954	1.90,06.1	7,749	1,107		137,784							3,020	17.67%
1792.	8,738	295,000	6,554	250	4,920	61,200	1,176,156	91,760	12,213	12,200	1,955	10,042	117,874	112,428	159,622	69,279	67,148	1,028	17,600	93,100	67,088
1791.	7,046	280,000		153	160	41,460	74,504	1,157	10,880	19,968	4,208	15,689	81,122	101,272	317,195	51,044	58,107	1,179	5,719	411,328	182,834
Species of Merchandize.	Shoes and slippers, - pairs	Skins and furs, - dolls.	,	Silk, raw, lbs.	Starch, do.	Soap, do.	Sugar, brown, and do.	Do. refined, do.	Sheep, - numbers	Ship stuffs, cwt.	and	Shuff, lbs.	Tobacco, manufactured, do.	nanufactured, 1	Tallow, lbs.	1	Turpentine, do.	Do. spirits of, - gls.	Tea, bohea, Ibs.	Do. souchong, - do.	Do. hyson, do.

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

i & slippers, pairs 137,879 68,722 133,545 59,432 26,911 134,347 103,164 and furs, dolls, dolls, dolls, dolls, and furs, dolls, and furs, dolls, and furs, dolls,	Species of Merchandize.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.
dolls. 493,724 308,962 281,639 316,030 532,367 958,609 967,534 do. 3,141 5,128 1,976 14,130 7,574 7,827 23,516 do. 26,329 90,445 203,360 7,735 7,146 3,441,001 4,686,721 2,284,553 2,668,536 1,769,302 1,465,806 3,538,997 3,141,001 4,688,721 2,284,553 2,668,536 1,769,302 1,465,806 3,538,997 3,141,001 4,688,721 1,465,806 3,538,997 3,141,001 4,688,721 1,465,806 3,538,997 3,141,001 4,688,722 1,465,802 1,465,806 3,538,997 3,141,001 4,301 1,465,803 1,465,802 1,465,802 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,465,803 1,466,806 3,554,86 1,506 1,506 1,506 1,506 1,506 1,506 1,506 1,506 1,506 1,506	Shoes & slippers, pairs	137,879	-	ı	59,432	26,911			163,430
do. 3,141 5,128 1,976 14,130 7,574 7,527 23,516 do. 26,329 90,445 203,360 7,735	Skins and furs, dolls.	493,724			316,030	532,367			840,347
Ub. -	Saddlery, do.	3,141			14,130	7,574			18,237
do. 26,329 90,445 203,360 7,735 7,166 30,401 5,683 do. 1,686,721 2,284,553 2,668,536 1,789,302 1,465,806 3,538,997 3,141,001 4 do. 78,821,751 56,432,516 97,565,732 61,061,820 23,238,97 74,964,366 123,031,272 144 nbcrs 9,733 9,445 11,621 12,157 13,677 12,456 6,091 cwt. 15,599 18,445 11,621 12,157 13,677 12,456 6,091 lbs. 109,682 41,453 52,289 23,548 28,427 15,065 lbs. 109,682 41,453 52,289 23,548 28,427 15,065 lbs. 109,682 41,453 52,289 43,161 17,928 20,676 33,127 db. 416,076 457,713 472,289 23,541 35,419 35,419 35,419 35,419 35,419 35,419 35,419 35,419 35,	Silk, raw, - Ibs.	i t			1	ı			1
do. 78,821,751 2,284,553 2,668,536 1,769,302 1,465,806 3,538,997 3,141,001 4 do. 78,821,751 56,432,516 97,565,732 61,061,820 23,223,849 74,964,366 123,031,272 144 do. 232,469 124,939 168,479 118,468 99,633 132,035 108,236 ewt. 15,599 1845 11,621 12,157 13,477 12,456 6,091 lbs. 19,589 18,445 11,121 2,642 24,456 1,301 lbs. 109,682 41,453 52,297 42,852 25,548 28,427 15,065 lbs. 109,682 41,453 52,297 42,3161 17,928 20,678 33,127 do. 416,076 457,713 472,282 23,5591 152,415 27,647 532,311 bls. 58,251 59,417 67,432 37,442 15,055 33,449 47,453 37,442 52,43 47,453 47,453	Starch, - do.	26,329			7,735	7,166			2,243
do. 78,821,751 56,439,516 97,565,732 61,061,820 23,223,849 74,964,366 123,031,272 145, do. 232,469 124,939 168,479 118,468 99,633 132,055 108,236 15,091 cvt. 15,599 445 11,621 12,157 13,677 12,456 1,301 15,091 lbs. 109,662 457,713 770,067 42,832 25,548 28,427 15,005 15,005 lbs. 109,662 457,713 472,282 233,591 152,415 278,071 532,311 lbs. 19,926 15,079 37,142 32,863 59,217 35,410 22,647 lbs. 19,926 15,040 47,352 33,129 35,410 67,487 77,721 86,291 85,343 77,725 86,291 85,294 55,440 40,382 33,129 35,413 85,400 11,336 19,526 26,247 lbs. 13,838,99 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,842 926,758 1,400 40,382 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,842 926,758 1,401 18,969 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1,401 18,969 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1,401 18,969 42,905 31,329 42,905 313,583 42,905 101,785 332,168	Soap, do.	1,686,721	63	63	1,789,309	1,465,806	co	0.5	4,014,197
do. 232,469 124,939 168,479 118,468 99,633 132,035 108,236 (cwt. 15,599 432 11,621 12,157 13,677 12,456 6,091 15,699 432 1,986 1,1121 2,642 2,466 1,301 15,699 41,453 52,297 43,161 17,928 20,675 33,127 15,065 109,662 41,453 52,297 43,161 17,928 20,675 33,127 15,065 109,602 41,453 52,297 43,161 17,928 20,675 33,127 15,065 109,060 15,079 103,758 77,721 86,291 83,343 71,252 11,252 10,060 15,079 11,336 19,526 26,247 15,079 15,009 11,336 19,526 26,247 15,009 11,336 19,526 26,247 15,009 11,336 19,526 26,247 15,009 11,336 19,526 26,247 15,009 11,336 19,526 26,247 15,009 11,200 113,080 101,765 332,168	Sugar, brown & do.	78,821,751	56,439,516	97,565,732	31,061,820	23,223,849	74,964,366	123,031,272	145,837,320
mbcrs 9,733 9,445 11,621 12,157 13,677 12,456 6,091 cwt. 15,599 432 1,986 1,121 2,642 2,466 1,301 lbs. 99,991 38,703 70,067 42,832 25,548 28,427 15,065 lbs. 109,682 41,453 52,297 43,161 17,928 20,678 33,127 lbs. 416,076 457,713 472,282 233,591 152,415 278,071 532,311 lbs. 56,274 37,142 32,467 35,415 22,647 lbs. 58,254 53,129 37,142 37,497 78,989 58,181 do. 40,382 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 do. 40,382 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 do. 40,382 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 do.	Do. refined do.	0.4	124,939	168,479	118,468	99,633	132,035	108,236	304,099
cwt. 15,599 432 1,986 1,121 2,642 2,466 1,301 15,599 35,703 70,067 42,832 25,548 28,427 15,065 10,9,682 41,453 52,297 43,161 17,928 20,678 33,127 15,065 10,962 416,076 457,713 472,282 23,591 152,415 278,071 532,311 10,996 15,079 37,142 32,863 59,217 35,440 22,647 15,068 33,129 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 10,382 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 10,382 33,899 42,390 40,382 42,395 211,200 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1,40,176 152,093 42,393 95,208 101,785 332,168	Sheep, - numbers		9,445	11,621	12,157	13,677	12,456	6,091	6,544
lbs. 109,682 41,453 52,297 43,161 17,928 26,475 15,065 and to 416,076 457,713 472,282 233,591 152,415 278,071 532,311 hhds. 96,070 78,680 103,758 77,721 86,291 83,343 71,252 lbs. 19,926 15,079 37,142 32,863 59,217 35,440 22,647 do. 33,129 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 do. 33,899 42,900 47,783 89,990 11,336 19,526 26,247 glbs. 36,135 938,376 669,283 18,53,085 231,842 98,959 do. 18,939 42,905 21,000 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1,000 40,76 152,093 42,905 21,368 95,206 101,785 332,168	Ship stuffs, - cwt.		439	1,986	1,191	2,642	2,466	1,301	207
lbs. 109,662 41,453 52,297 43,161 17,928 20,678 33,127 lbds. 96,070 78,680 103,758 77,721 86,291 83,343 71,252 lbs. 19,926 15,079 37,142 32,863 59,217 35,440 22,647 lds. 58,254 59,410 67,187 37,497 78,989 58,181 72,745 do. 40,382 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 do. 33,129 4,300 4,783 89,990 11,336 19,526 26,247 lbs. 38,135 93,437 669,289 38,983 185,303 42,305 211,200 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1, do. 40,76 152,093 488,348 613,583 95,206 101,785 332,168	Salt, - bushels		38,703	70,067	42,832	25,548	28,427	15,065	63,925
do. 416,076 457,713 472,282 233,591 152,415 278,071 532,311 lbs. 96,070 78,680 103,758 77,721 86,291 83,343 71,252 lbs. 19,926 15,079 37,142 32,863 59,217 35,440 22,647 do. 40,382 53,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 gls. 33,899 4,900 4,783 89,900 11,336 19,526 26,247 dbs. 36,135 938,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 dbs. 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 dbs. 33,899 4,700 4,783 89,990 11,336 26,247 dbs. 33,129 42,902 369,263 185,303 26,247 dbs. 361,35 42,905 211,200 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 dbs. 40,76 152,093 <	Snuff, Ibs.		41,453	52,297	43,161	17,928	20,678	33,127	42,212
hhds. 96,070 78,680 103,758 77,721 86,291 83,343 71,252 hbs. 19,926 15,079 37,142 32,863 59,217 35,440 22,647 do. 40,382 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 ds. 33,899 4,900 4,783 8,990 11,336 19,526 26,247 hbs. 30,135 938,376 669,208 389,263 1,853,035 231,842 98,959 do. 18,939 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1,60,176 152,093 488,248 613,583 95,208 101,785 332,168	Tobacco, manuf. do.	4	457,713	472,282	233,591	152,415	278,071	532,311	385,727
lbs. 19,926 15,079 37,142 32,863 59,217 35,440 22,647 bbls. 58,254 59,410 67,487 37,497 78,989 58,181 72,745 do. 40,382 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 gls. 33,899 4,700 4,783 8,990 11,336 19,526 26,247 lbs. 30,135 938,376 669,208 369,263 1,653,035 231,642 98,959 do. 18,639 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,756 1,01,785 332,168	Do. unmanuf. hhds.		78,680	103,758	77,791	86,291	83,343	71,252	83,186
bbls. 58,254 59,410 67,487 37,497 78,989 58,181 72,745 do. 40,382 33,129 35,413 88,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 gls. 33,899 4,900 4,783 8,990 11,336 19,526 26,247 lbs. 30,435 938,376 669,208 389,263 1,853,035 231,842 98,959 do. 18,939 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1, do. 40,76 152,093 488,348 613,583 95,208 101,785 332,168	Tallow, - lbs.		15,079	37,142	32,863	59,217	35,440	22,647	449,305
do. 40,382 33,129 35,413 38,764 61,178 77,825 95,640 gls. 33,829 4,900 4,783 8,990 11,336 19,526 26,247 lbs. 30,135 938,376 669,208 389,263 1,853,035 231,842 98,959 do. 18,939 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1,40,776 152,093 488,248 613,583 95,208 101,785 332,168	Tar, bbls.		59,410	67,187	37,497	78,989	58,181	72,745	62,723
gls. 33,899 4,900 4,783 8,990 11,336 19,526 26,247 lbs. 30,135 938,376 669,208 389,263 1,853,035 231,842 98,959 do. 18,939 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1, do. 10,176 152,093 488,248 613,583 95,208 101,785 332,168	Turpentine, - do.		33,129	35,413	38,764	61,178	77,825	95,640	74,731
hs. 30,135 938,376 669,208 389,263 1,853,035 231,842 98,959 do. 18,959 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1, do. 10,176 152,093 488,248 613,583 95,208 101,785 332,168	Do. spirits of gls.		4,900	4,783	8,990	11,336	19,526	26,947	29,514
ouchong, - do. 18,959 42,905 211,920 613,312 531,885 760,064 926,758 1, vson do. 40,176 152,093 488,248, 613,583 95,206 101,785 332,168	Tea, bohea, - lbs.		938,376	669,208	389,263	1,853,035	931,842	98,959	10,993
VSOI (lo. 10.176 152.093 488,848, 613.583, 95.208 101.785, 332,168	hong,		42,905	211,920	613,312	531,885	760,064	926,758	1,210,308
	É		152,093	488,848,	613,583	95,208	101,785	332,168	276,441

TABLE No. IV.—CONTINUED.

Species of Merchandize.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1819.	1813.	1814.
ers,	163,360	32,819	110,549	56,285	45,002	21.398	5 716	7 005
Skins and furs, - dolls.	851,609	161,216	331.513	177,081	313.915	190,638	4.4	
Saddlery, do.	14,952	1,328	14,854	13,361	14.677	3 791		1 1
silk, raw, lbs.	1	. 1				0.60		1
Starch, do.	25,040	8,916	1,846	11.654	, 82	30		1 1
Soap, do.	3,740,763	794,791		1,616,542	1.006,356	1.638.969	813.338	561 057
Sugar, brown, and do do	143,136,905	28,974,997	45,248,128 47,038,128	47,038,125	18,383,673	13,927.277	7,347,038	762
Do. refined, ' - do.	199,586	7,942	301,306	745,198	79.916	10,769	9.570	1
Sheep, munbers	5,698	1,531	3,991	4,613	5,801	3,579	934	1.669
Ship stuffs, cwt.	2,580	ı	1	675	19	415	19	
Salt, bushels	90,195	16,326	597	7,657	868		1	1
Smiff, lbs.	59,768	25,845	35,955	46,010	19.904	3.360	,	t
Pobacco, manufactured, do.	236,004	96,656	314,880	495,497	739,713	73	283.519	79.37
manufactured, h	62,235	9,576	53,921	84,134	35,828		5.31	
W,	169,582	31,920	215,255	181,299	44,775		300	
1	59,282	18,764	198,090	87,310	149,796		10.065	
Turpentine, - do.	53,451	17,061	77,398	62,919	100,342			3.507
Do. spirits of, - gls.	8,146	1,530	7,993	12,708	43,133	21,960		
Tea, bohea, - Ibs.	114,915	4,013	64,452	155,333	353,618			1
Do. souchong, - do.	996,069	99.544	1,093,179	536,310	304,602	395,507	,	1
De. hyson do.	609.319	56,173	3.14.871	349,014	991,440	57,895	199	1

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

-	16,608	15,021	62,805	774	874	883	55,878		279	127	027	392	5,574	772	75,612	82,586
1798.	16,	15,	69	149,774	164,874	1,162,883	55,		num. 29,861,590 30,197,309 30,630,994 28,342,860 31,863,039 34,568,904 33,073,521 98,073,279 32,041 3	do. 74,205,976/71,637,863/80,813,357/28,869,117/38,938,814/47,307,112/51,604,896/50,915,427	do. 1,425,605 2,563,393 2,301,853 2,654,845 3,423,609 3,711,062 3,956,340 2,328,027	$50,134,056 \\\hline 60,646,861 \\\hline 65,844,024 \\\hline 35,154,444 \\\hline 40,735,561 \\\hline 53,871,476 \\\hline 43,220,969 \\\hline 52,404,392 \\\hline 220,404,392 \\\hline 220,404,404 $	5	116,772	75,	800
1797.	5,280	15,655	52,127	88,727	46,562	1,519,255	77,097		73,521	04,896	56,340	20,969	13,664	109,877	162,531	158,576
			7	_					33,0	51,6	3,9	43,9				
1796.	20,923	31,226	308,314	317,831	198,645	1,505,427	30,108		8,904	7,112	1,062	1,476	8,585	120,197	188,453	111,848
			30		62				34,58	47,30	3,71	53,87				
1795.	19,320	141,273	110,664	312,845	157,181	1,517,427	23,303		3,039	8,814	3,609	5,561	10,043	10,340	170,110	114,810
17	_	14	-	31	15	1,51	01		31,88	38,93	3,49	40,73	=			
1794.	3,253	396,797	354,617	347,171	10,718	350,336	12,463		2,860	1111	1,845	1,44-1	6,100	112,460	160,319	118.219
		~	35	347	Ξ	85(1,5		28,349	28,86	2,65	35,15				118
1793.	7,795	,450,575	202,620	273,800	49,180	180,929	,330		66,	,357	,853	,024	,838	109,320	140,410	112,210
178	-	1,450	§0ĕ	273	24	180	_		30,630	30,313	2,301	5,84.1	263 263 263 263 263 263 263 263 263 263	109	140	119
1799.	7,738	053,790	54,407	299,558	22,145	33,262	500		309,	38638	,593	,861	20,391	103,210	018,640	110.900
179	Į-	853	154	66ĕ	<u>ੇ</u> ਂ	33			0,197	1,637	2,563	0,646	0 <u>ĕ</u>	103	118	110
-	958	339	124,829	226,810	76,466	32,336	9		590 3	9767	605	0566	13,780	929,101	114,900	009,801
1791.	14,952	1,018,339	12.1	226	216	35			9,861	1,205	1,425	0,134	13	101	11.1	108
	Bs.	bushels	lbs.	do.	galls.	do.	dozen	_	um. 2	do. 7	do.	feet 5	tons	dolls.	dolls.	do.
handi	- Ibs.	snq		,			- dc			1	1	~~			Ď	ar.
Merc	٦,	,	c)	(adeira		,	WOOD.	eadin	ı	poles	anks, &c.	ı	umbei	amd >	eture
Species of Merchandize.	Tea, green,	at,	Whalebone	Wax, -	s, M	Do. other,	Do. bottled,		Staves & heading,	Shingles, -	Hoops and poles,	Boards, planks, scantling, &c.	Fimber,	Ill other lumber	Oak bark and a	VII manufactures
Spec	Tea,	Whe	Wha	Wax	Wine	Do.	Do.		Stave	Spin	Hool	Boar	Tim	O III	Oak	VII n

"I'ABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

1806.	504,465	86,784	50,594	346,974	40,750	23,162	3,506,297		14,624,000	82,146,000	5,523,000 6,239,000	85,948,000	25,878	68,531	41,971	931,430
1805.	431,003	18,041	21,335	248,394	53,073	79,763	41,167 [[‡3,393,144		42,062,000	74,854,000 82,146,000	5,523,000	94,939,000 85,948,000	18,063	53,380	61,512	§ 278,688
1804.	125,5-12	127,024	134,006	217,889	22,399	1,521,826	41,167		34,614,000	75,156,000	4,228,000	feet 56,647,098 68,825,280 71,629,831 80,877,657 79,225,000 76,000,000	19,826	55,924	88,470	203,175
1803.	666,364	686,415	96,805	197,148	22,839	268,940	14,245		35,290,000	do. 58,510,460 76,027,827 31,014,316 82,110,413 73,926,000 75,156,000	do. 2,914,089 2,121,189 3,730,086 3,831,809 3,501,000 4,228,000	79,225,000	20,172	67,102	225,732	145,500
1802.	278,380	280,281	80,334	223,912	35,911	1,948,315	42,883		29,808,430	82,110,413	3,831,809	80,877,657	10,222	102,751	100,601	164,837
1801.	39,277	239,929	23,106	177,358	29,401	1,447,358	54,993		37,189,498	81,044,316	3,730,086	71,629,831	9,657	61,070	31,043	170,027
1800.	47,258	26,853	32,636	203,703	17,597	1,465,234	43,804		19,375,625	76,027,827	2,121,189	68,825,280	9,195	73,344	15,774	117,651
1799.	7,561	10,056	89,552	172,982	34,431	1,689,350	62,182		34,008,285	58,510,460	2,914,089	56,647,098	6,038	79,909	80,997	166,041
Species of Merch'dize.	Tea, other green, Ibs.	Wheat, - bushels	Whalebone, - lbs.	Wax, do.		Do. other, * - do.	Do. bottled,† - doz.	WOOD.	Slaves & heading, nos. 34,008,285 19,375,625 37,189,498 29,808,430 [35,290,000] 34,614,000 [42,062,000] 44,624,000	Shingles, do.		Boards, plank, { feet t	Timber, tons	All other and dolls.	Oak bark and do.	All manufactures, do.

* Including all other wines to 30th September, 1804.

f including all other wines after 20th September, 1804.

[†] All other wines, gallons.

^{§ &}quot;Manufactures of wood," include masts and spars

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

		-								
	Species of Merchandize.	udize.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.
	fea, green, -	lbs.	1,012,758	78,153	268,114	297,025	146,302	40,602	1	
	Wheat, - b	bushels	766,814	87,330	393,389	325,924	216,833	53,832	288,535	1
	Whalebone -	lbs.	104,635	8,660	8,825	42,843	30,346	8,128	1	1
	Wax,	do.	318,636	93,770	376,523	294,007	230,350	68,212	39,714	22,757
	Wines, Madeira,	galls.	46,381	9,118	6,248	32,594	24,146	6,110	982	103
	Do. other, bottled,	dozen	33,551	3,769	14,029	11,097	9,653	9,289	53	15,394
]	Do. do	galls.	3,100,543	1,174,194	601,426	195,232	310,722	288,295	100,408	1,907
10	WOOD.)								
	Staves & heading,	num.	num. 37,701,000 10,003,000 26,991,000 27,137,000 30,284,000 18,285,000	10,003,000	26,991,000	27,137,000	30,284,000	18,285,000	7,179,000 m	n. 2,671
	Shingles,	do.	do. 76,890,000 17,512,000 34,047,000 43,122,000 69,097,000 30,327,000 10,750,000 do	17,512,000	34,047,000	43,122,000	69,097,000	30,327,000	10,750,000	lo. 4,196
	Hoops and poles, .	- do.	3,621,000	2,186,000	3,419,000	3,250,000	2,240,000	2,392,000	3,621,000 2,186,000 3,419,000 3,250,000 2,240,000 2,392,000 1,888,000 do	lo. 1,064
	Boards, planks, scantling, &c.	feet	feet 79,424,000 $25,845,000$ $64,725,000$ $63,042,000$ $85,340,000$ $56,565,000$ $20,699,000$ do	25,845,000	64,725,000	63,042,000	85,340,000	56,565,000	20,699,000	lo. 11,646
	Timber, -	tons	48,855	7,412	29,342	103,294	116,428	42,442	1,671	127
	All other & lumber,	dolls.	90,469	21,740	55,081	86,505	125,330	115,003	6,979	2,673
	Oak bark and other dyes.	dolls.	19,064	5,136	28,750	72,049	111,825	106,688	118,416	3,270
	All manufactures,	do.	212,876	46,399	142,461	298,113	298,655	120,306	62,659	49,468
	一大大学の一大学の一大学の一大学の一大学の一大学の一大学の一大学の一大学の一大学	-	The second section of the second seco	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICH. LANSING, MICH.	The same of the sa					

TABLE No. V.

F'ish	hery of A	lassachuse	tts, fron	State of the Cod Fishery of Massachusetts, from 1765 to 1775.	1775.	And the second s	From 17	86 to 1	From 1786 to 1790 inclusive.	ive.
Vessels Tonnage	-		Fonnage, Seamen	Quintals to Europe a 3. 5 dolls.	Quintals to Quintals to Europe West-Indies 13, 5 dolls, a 2, 6 dolls.	Vessels amually.	Tonnage.	onnage, Seamen		Quintals to Quintals to Europe, West-Indies a 3 dolls. a 2 dolls.
1	1	1	1.200	80,000	40,000	90	5,400	720	50,000	25,000
			888	35,000	42,500	160	3,600	089	19,500	28,500
			300	10,000	10,000	15	006	120	3,000	7,500
15 750			120	6,000	6,000	19	1,235	157	5,200	10,000
			240	12,000	12,000	20	1,300	160	6,000	10,000
			09	2,000	2,000	10	460	80	1,000	5,000
			190	8,000	5,500	26	860	248	3,000	6,000
0.4	0.4		420	8,000	16,000	36	1,440	252	6,000	12,000
			4.2	800	1,600	5	200	35	1,000	1,500
			42	800	1,600	4	180	33	800	1,200
10 400	400		20	1,000	3,000	23	90	16	400	009
4 160	160		28	400	1,200	6	360	72	1,500	3,000
6 240	240		42	800	1,600	4	160	28	200	1,300
30 900	006		180	3,000	000,9	30	006	180	2,000	10,000
3 90	90		21	300	009	1	1	8	1	,
	400		80	1,000	3,000	1 4	1	,	1	
	160		33	200	1,100	11	550	88	3,000	5,200
	006		240	4,000	8,000	30	006	240	3,000	000,6
	320		64	1,000	2,200	5	200	40	500	1,500
_	1.000		230	4,000	8,000	30	300	120	1,000	3,500
	100	_	16	200	009	က	150	24	1,000	1,250
665 25,630	25,630	1-	4,405	178,800	172,500	539	19,185	3,278	108,600	142,050
					Comment of the last of the las		-			

TABLE No. VI.
Abstract of the Fisheries, exported from the United States, from about Aug. 20th, 1789, to Sept. 30th, 1790.

	Total val.	Dollars.	749,497	21621	749,497		203,276		89,859		70 404	13,101	45 127	20,10	4,220	4,834	1,996	5,519	16	529	444,790	1,194,287
CANDLES, SPERM.	Value.	Pounds Dollars.	480 \$	14,884 \$	15,364	1,256	674	, ,	353		-	9,274 \$	~	585	1	1	99	150	1	529	12,360	70,379 27,724
CANDLE	Quant. Value		1,200	38,754	39,954	2,896	1,685	1	756	,		23,162	1	148			165	238	1	1,285	30,425	70.379
WHALE-BONE.	Value.	Pounds Dollars	716,71		17,917	1	1	215	•	1	1,050	1	1		1,230	1	1	5	1		2,500	121,281 20,417
	Quant.	1 1 1	108,807	1	108,807		1	1,075	,	1	5,220	1	1	1	6,150	,	'	25	1	1	12,474	121,281
OIL SPERMACETT	Value.	Barrels Dollars	,	1,029	18,552	-	1	000.09	1	870		1	1	120	•	!	'	1	1	1	066,09	79.542
OILSPE	Quant.	Barrels	1,	80	1,483	1	1	3,840	1	100	1		1	∞	1	1		1	1	•	3,948	5.431
OIL WHALE.	Value.	Dollars.	73,767	13,685	87,452	4,147	38	21,048	124	10	5,683	1,317	09	1,243	2,990	27	42	200	1	1	37,456	124.908
OILW	Quant.	Barrels	9,914	1,756	11,670	593	5	1,738	15	_	208	179	4	139	470	ကေ	9	135	1	1	4,095	15.765
FISH PICKLED.	Value.	Dollars.	ł	90,818	90,838	813	886	1	3,075	4.0	45	13,404	242	801	1	2,421	564	36	1	i	22,327	113.165
FISH PI	Quant. Value.	Barrels	12	29,294	29,306	280	300	1	795	13	15	4,778	69	292		803	147	9	1		7,498	36.804
RIED.	Value.	Dollars.	1,086	251,116,518,288	519,374	72,300 194,457	826	10	4,114	1		48,631	41,306	11,307	,	2,386	1,324	4	16	1	309,157	898 531
FISH DRIED.	Quant.	Quin's.	543	251,116	251,659 519,374	72,300	824	5.	1,970		1	23,822	18,594	5,432	1	1,180	613	2,314	8	1	127,060	378.791
			rance,	rench West-Indies,	Amount of 1st. Class,	Spain,	Spanish W. Indies	and Florida,)	British West-Indies.	Nova-Scotia	Iolland	Outch West-Indies,	Portugal,	Portuguese Islands,	Germany,	Janish West-Indies,	African Isl. & C. Afri.	Mediterranean, -	Sweden,	Bast-Indies,	Amount of 2d. Class,	Am't of both ("Jussess 378.791 898.531

TABLE No. VII.

Statement shewing the destination of the principal articles of domestic produce exported from the United States in each.

year from October 1st, 1779, to September 30th, 1811.

		FISH,	FISH, DRIED OR SMOAKED-Quintals.	R SMOA	KED-Q	uintals.						
Whither exported.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807. 1808.	1808.		1810.	1811.
Swedich West Indies	7.115	-	1.009	983	3,533		1,381	6,560	1,227	103,081	20,854 1	7,142
Danish West-Indies	9,003		2,187	3.195	6,355	8,758	11,567	11,436	1,120	610	2,087	4,865
Dutch West-Indies.	20,218	30,163	23,060		69,028	35,727	30,670	29,258	7,793	1	2,363.	1
British West-Indies.	141,420	111,030	92,679 71,495	71,495	76,822	55,676	59,471	48,911 26,998	26,998	66,566	66,566 55,456 3.	3,242
Buitish American Colonies					` '		906.9	6,331				•
France		1.687	27.067	27.067 3.491	37,656 73,004	73,004	19,347	87,654 16,144	16,144		2,150 28,622	8,622
French West-Indies	86.703	66,166	46,157 84,291	84,291	49,333	66,022		103,351 30,044	30,044		1	4,238
	110,184.1		124,945	24,945 96,942 1	50,615	50,615 127,951	175,366	84,109 29,654	29,654	69,757	95,748	3,023
Spanish West-Indies	17.388	19,851	29,495	9,495 3,090	6,471	15,715	18,246	13,816 3,926	3,926	-13	23,632	3,389
Portugal	3,670		26,053 19,094	19,094	10,595	9,100	8,077		1,658	_	10,349 6,384 2,517	2,517
Madeira	6,147	2.564	3,069	3,069 1,226	2,895	6,795	4,132	2,961 2,422	2,422		6,048	2,475
West Indies (generally)	19,516	16,444	43,386	13.386 97.527	106,993	71,500	61,308	55,000	27,399		14,65235,595	5,595
ŝ			6,184	184 10.537	5,098	21,561	18,310	4,420	1		5,995 2,920 13,405	3,405
	76	36	250		62	133	308	780		202	71.	239
,	24.492	24,492, 27,886	11,239	2,694	9,417	13,272	18,458	13,837	6,463	2,103	11,501,1	2,005
Average price,			1				4	4	14	3 25	3 25	3 50

TABLE No. VII.—CONTINUED.

				The state of the s							
1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.
1,586	506	387	1,617	1,511	1,108	2,090	7,694	2,120	18,976	4,742	9,231
3,108	1,301	2,018	3,312	3,737	4,037	4,239	6,916	1,187	,	t	•
4,179	2,338	5,399	12,732	9,613	1,161	2,377	2,135	497	1	1	1
21,745	39,235	29,462	28,523	36,095	18,556	35,035	23,782	9,304	[1,985]	12,208	10,323
14,674	1,920	24,673	16,399	15,859	692,91	10,422	6,412	2,034	1	423	5,200
1,135	1,109	232	1	1,455	384	1	1	1	'	1	1
2,766	3,471	2,377	1	4,230	4,888	4,999	1,783	363	11,187	8,349	5,804
1	2,819	9,082	12,039	13,442	4,507	3,898	5,001	2,698	1,199	3,412	8,566
						\$5 50	5	5	5	9	6 50
	1800. 1,586 3,108 4,175 14,674 11,674 1,135 2,766	1800. 1801. 1,586 506 3,108 1,301 4,179 2,338 21,745 39,233 11,674 31,920 1,156 3,471 2,766 3,471 2,2819	1800. 1801. 1802. 1,386 506 387 3,108 1,301 2,018 4,179 2,338 5,399 21,745 39,235 29,462 14,674 31,920 24,673 1,55 1,109 2,766 3,471 2,377 2,766 3,471 2,377 2,766 3,471 2,377 2,766 3,471 2,377	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1,586 506 387 1,617 3,108 1,301 2,018 3,312 4,179 2,338 5,399 13,733 14,674 31,292 24,673 16,399 1,135 1,109 2,766 3,471 2,377 - 2,819 9,082 12,039	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1,586 506 387 1,617 1,511 3,108 1,301 2,018 3,312 3,737 4,179 2,338 5,39912,732 9,615 21,745 39,235 29,462 28,525 36,093 14,674 31,920 24,673 16,399 15,839 11,135 1,109 2,377 - 1,455 2,766 3,471 2,377 - 1,455 2,819 9,082 12,039 13,442	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1586. 506 387 1,617 1,511 1,108 3,108 1,301 2,018 3,312 3,737 4,027 4,179 2,338 5,399 12,732 9,613 1,161 1,165 1,467 31,920 24,673 16,399 15,859 16,769 1,135 1,109 2,766 3,471 2,377 - 1,230 4,888 2,766 3,471 2,377 - 2,819 9,082 12,039 13,442 4,507	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1,386 506 387 1,617 1,511 1,108 2,090 3,108 1,301 2,018 3,312 3,737 4,027 4,239 4,179 2,338 5,399 12,732 9,615 1,161 2,377 21,454 31,202 28,523 36,093 18,556 35,035 14,674 31,290 28,573 16,569 16,769 10,422 2,766 3,471 2,377 - 4,230 4,898 4,999 2,766 3,471 2,377 - 4,230 4,898 4,999 2,766 3,471 2,377 - 2,819 9,082 12,039 13,442 4,507 3,898	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1,586 506 387 1,617 1,511 1,108 2,090 7,694 3,108 1,301 2,018 3,312 3,737 4,027 4,339 6,916 4,179 2,338 5,399 12,732 9,615 1,161 2,377 2,135 21,465 39,235 29,462 28,523 36,095 18,556 33,782 33,782 14,57 4,673 16,399 15,859 16,769 10,422 6,412 2,766 3,471 2,377 - 4,230 4,888 4,999 1,783 2 2,819 9,082 12,442 4,507 3,898 5,001 2 2 2 2,819 2,082 13,442 4,507 3,898 5,001	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1,586. 506. 387. 1,617. 1,511. 1,108. 2,090. 7,694.2,120. 4,179. 2,338. 5,399.13,732. 9,615. 1,161. 2,377. 2,135. 497. 21,745. 59,235. 29,615. 1,161. 2,377. 2,135. 497. 14,674. 31,920. 24,673. 16,589. 16,769. 10,422. 6,412. 2,344. 1,155. 3,471. 2,377. - 4,230. 4,888. 4,999. 1,783. 363. 2,66. 3,471. 2,377. - 4,230. 4,888. 4,999. 1,783. 363. 2,66. 2,819. 9,082. 12,442. 4,507. 3,898. 5,001.2,698.	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1,586 506 387 1,617 1,511 1,108 2,090 7,694 2,120 18,976 4,179 2,338 5,399 13,732 9,615 1,161 2,377 2,135 497 - 21,745 59,335 29,462 28,539 15,891 15,679 1,161 2,377 2,135 497 - 14,674 31,920 24,622 28,539 15,829 15,691 10,422 6,412 2,034 - 14,674 31,109 232 - 1,455 38 4,999 1,783 363 11,187 2,766 3,471 - 4,230 4,888 4,999 1,783 363 11,187 - 2,819 9,082 12,039 13,442 4,507 3,898 5,001 2,698 5,698 - 2,819 2,829 <td> 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1,586 506 387 1,617 1,511 1,108 2,090 7,694 2,120 18,976 4,742 9,231 3,108 1,301 2,018 3,312 3,737 4,027 4,239 6,916 1,187 </td>	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1,586 506 387 1,617 1,511 1,108 2,090 7,694 2,120 18,976 4,742 9,231 3,108 1,301 2,018 3,312 3,737 4,027 4,239 6,916 1,187

TABLE No. VIII.

State of the Whale Fishery in Massachusetts, from 1771 to 1775, inclusive.

									,				_
Barrels of	Whale Oil	taken	annually.	4,000	2,250	1,400	100	300	1	009	1	1	8,650
The mm. Barrels of Barrels of	Spermaceti	Oil, taken	annually.	26,000	2,250	7,200	006	900	240	1,800	700	400	39,390
The num-	ber of	Seamen	employed	2,005	450	1,040	88	156	97	098	59	50	4,059
	Their	tonnage		10,200	1,000	2,000	120	1	1	700	1	1	14,020
The number of ves-	svessels fitted out Their sels fitted out annu- Their ber of Spermaceci Whale Oil	annually for the tonnage ally for the south-tonnage Scamen : Oil, taken	ern fishery.	85	10	06	,	1	ŀ	5	ı	1	121
	Their	tonnage		4,875	1,600	4,500	7.5	720	150	1,300	300	300	13,820
The number of	vessels fitted our	annually for the	northern fishery.	65	50	09	_	12	Oł.	15	+	47	183
	Ports from which the equipments v	were made.	T.	Nantucket,	Welifleet,	Dartmouth, -	Lynn,	Martha's Vincyard, -	Barnstable,	Boston,	Falmouth, county of Barnstable,	Swanzey, -	Total,

TABLE No. 1A.

State of the Whale Fishery, from 1787 to 1789, both inclusive.

Barrels of Whale Oil	mually.	8,260	1,920	1,750	1,200	!	1	1	1	13,130
The num- Barrels of Barrels of Spermaceti Whale Oil	mployed annually.	3,800	1	2,700	!	100	220	360	800	7,980
The num-	employed.	487	212	650	28	13	39	78	104	1,611
Their	tonnage	2,700	400	750	350	1	100	1	90	4,390
Ports from which the equip-vessels fitted out Their sels fitted out annu. Their ber of Spermaceti. Whale Oil	northern fishery. em fishery. em fishery.	18	4	õ	G₹	ı	_	1	1	31
Their	tomuse	1,350	720	2,700	1	09	190	450	420	5,890
The number of vessels fitted out	annually for the northern fishery.	18	12	45	1	posed	ं र	9	[=	91
which the equip-	ments were made.	Nantucket,	Wellileet, and other ports?	Dartmouth,	Sape Ann,	l'mouth,	lartha's Vineyard, -	1	Jorchester and Wareham,	Total,

TABLE No. X.

		1 .		ç	00			_	_	_	53	,	6	5	0	9	6	8	CY	4	, si
	1811			11,12	7,358		,	1	,	,	15,822		46,099	2,315	4,81	23,53	34,79	5,97	4,602	5,204	40 cts
	1810.	6.797		77,958	15,102	80,156	1,080		7.205	. ,	17,130		1	1	57,609 4,81	26,284 23,53	_	23,650 5,978	2,617	,	40 cts.
	1809.	22.535		31,563	71,999	44,440		10,435	10,947	092'9	26,637	1	1	8,816	26,636	2,896 56,466	36,058,1	22,319	,	1	40 cts.
	1808. 1809.	1	1	1	1	1		1	4,115 10,947	`	30,879 12,065 26,637		37,793	15,992 15,122 8,816	92,306	2,896	1	8,712	3,202	1	50 cts. 44 cts. 40 cts. 40 cts.
	1807.	1	8	1	6,805	31,610	10,082	37,553 185,121	12,430			32,440	290,959 37,793			17,695	16,400	21,842	17,533	1	50 cts.
	1806.		1	1	1,819	,	13,692	37,553	14,949	2,000	49,245	4,440	342,837	34,248			1	19,120	32,824	31,875	50 cts.
	1805.	24,072			1,034		6,185	55,595	4,510	1	22,187		325,568 342,837	30,331	83,230 1	25,512	2,056	6,332	31,931	30,240	
gallons.	1804.	,	14,320		507	4,885	3,330	79,673	56,597	12,390	26,248	48,986	288,857	16,176	38,348	6,567	4,184	8,525	22,033	507	
WHALE OIL—gallons.	1803.	'			399	1	9,131	18,080	37,288	206,09	22,759	17,850	175,715	54,006	66,551	12,597	2,380	5,812	29,889	820	
WHALL	1802.	1		1	871	1	1,546	2,138	21,856	18,843	40,075	18,223	27,128,1	20,777	54,681	8,480	14,282	4,528	15,082	1,700	
	1801.	1	,		1		236	,	12,315	19,642	17,907	1	13,685	46,609	70,257	17,541		4,785	5,474	1	
	1800.		1	1	1	,	2,021		16,733	19,706	10,927	1	1	18,349	84,413	20,287	,	2,749	1	1	
	Whither exported.	Russia,	Prussia,	Sweden,	Swedish West-Indies,	Denmark and Norway,	Danish West-Indies,	Holland,	Dutch West-Indies,	Great-Britain,	British West-Indies,	Hambing, Bremen, &c	France,	French West-Indies,	Spain,	Spanish West-Indies,	Portugal,	Madeira,	West-Indies, (generally)	Europe,	Average price,

TABLE No. X.—CONTINUED.

, -	1		_	_			_					_		
	=	.	,		.773	ı	,			ı	,	,	ı	95.
	31	'	1	1	135	1	•	1	•	1	1	ı	1	-F
	0.		1	ı	367	336	,	1	-1	507	,	,	1	cts.
	118	'	1	1	62,		1	1	1		, ,	'	1	75
	309.	'	1	1	652	1	1	ı	-1	1	ι	1	•	cts.
	13	1 1	-		50	-	1		1	1	1	'	-	60
	308.	1	22(1	1	33(1	- 1	- 1	1	1	1	1	cts
	-	159	to.	C)	100		-	-		-	1	'		8
	1807	67	386	1,583	7,42	1,11	9,190	609 9,662 3,603		2,910		1	1,983	80 cts. \$1. 80 cts. 60 cts. 75 cts. \$1 25.
	.90	'	395	1	327	102	864	362	1	331	1	1	1	cts.
	18(1	0.0	1	12,8	67	10,	9,6	ı	4,8	ı	1	t	80
ons.	305.	235	ı	245 2,445	,733	648	5,652 10,798 9,190	609	1	2,801 4,8312,910	1	1	338 5,401	
galle	3		1	1	99	_	3		1		1	1	70	_
II.	1804	1	1	2,448	54(2,080	'	1	1	1	1	1	338	
TI (3.		1	245	540	253	1	116	530	1	,	,	ı	
ACE	180		ı	CY	.12,	04	ı	1,5	2,3	1	ı	1	1	
SPERMACETI OIL—gallons.	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811.	25.	476		204,717 66,868 42,546 540 56,733 12,827 7,426 50,652 62,367 135,773	2,443 6,102 1,349 252 2,080 648 2,402 1,114	7,294 13,226	2,120 4,354 591 1,416	7,980 2,530	1	1,667	1,225	594	
\mathbf{s}	-	<u></u>	720	=======================================	<u>ئ</u> ز	9.	=======================================	74	_	34		_	φ	1
	1801	i		3	86,86	6,1(7,00	4,33		3,196 4,384	ì		1,148	
	0.	ı	367	2,100	717	143	,	120	3,819	961	,	1		
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	port.	Nor	rdie	dies	1	odie	f	ndie	1	ndie	1	1	gene	pric
	Whither exported.	nd	st-lı	t-ln	im,	st-II	ı	st-I	ı	est-1	1	1	s, (g	Average price,
	iithe	rk a	We	Wes	Srita	We		We		M	, i	a,	odie	lver
	W	Denmark and Norway,	Danish West-Indies,	Outch West-Indies,	Great-Britain,	British West-Indies,	France,	French West-Indies,	ipain,	Spanish West-Indies,	ortugal	deira	Nest-Indies, (generally)	3
		Der	Dar	Dint	Gre	Bri	Fra	Fre	Spa	Spa	Por	Ma	W.e	
										_	-			

TABLE No. XI.

				THE PARTY OF THE P								
		STAV	ES AND	STAVES AND HEADING-thousands of	ING	thousan	ds of.					
Whither exported.	1800.	1801.	1802. (1803.	1803.	1804. 1805.	1805.	1806.	1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811	1808.	1809.	810.	1811.
Sweden.	333		'	1	'		'	-	1	1,749	207	'
Swedish West-Indies,	196	121	1	163	092	127	218	116	7	4,360 3,461	3,461	1,667
Denmark and Norway.	120	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	143	289	8
Danish West-Indies, -	861	924	1,587	883	883	2,084	1,267	1,739	165	320	149	1
Holland, -	73	69	180	173	524	454	1,404	590	1	1	1	1
Dutch West-Indies.	207	351	435	646	747	179	473	498	147	'	1	1
Great-Britain.	11,776	9,337	4,177	8,303	9,145		9,234 10,522 10,499 3,221 3,658 6,138	10,499	3,221	3,658		8,090
British West-Indies, -	1,677	_	16,402	6,551 16,402 16,555 14,392 15,408 20,645 16,800 4,422 3,565 6,353 11,991	14,392	15,408	20,645	16,800	4,422	3,585	3,353	11,991
British American Colonies,	598	147	1	105	347	458	235	177	1	300	914	350
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	125	560	1
France.	1	6,349	1	357	328	466	716	614	105	1	1	1
French West-Indies	347	672	2,134	2,275	1,220	1,597	1,617	2,329		1	1	1
Spain,	1,263	1	1,685	1,152	1,801	2,100	2,383	813	394	394,1,040	1,120	1,566
Spanish West-Indies,	312	379	217	99	369	409	202	1	1	- 5,056 1,082	1,082	1,544
Portugal.	594	389	523	517	199	1,063	1,220	243	141	::0	902	445
Madeira.	319	237	464	362	536	381	791	484	1	1,887	1,225	467
West-Indies, (generally)	1	193	765	1,714	1,583	7,095	1,460	1,564	763	1	672	1,877
Average price,							£20.	25.	23.	25.	30.	30.
3	A STREET, ST. LEWIS CO., LANSING, ST., LANSI		The second second		-	the same of the same of the same of	1					

TABLE No. XII.

-		. Pro-					10	A)		70	
	1811.	12,667	195	1	42,004	210	476	5,512	1	6,916	4.
	1810.	9,541	372	1	22,745	322	287	6,233	1	2,197	3 50.
	1809.	13,368	318	1	11,969	476	•	7,403	1	1	3.
	1808.	157	475	1	11,962	1	1,846	143	3	2,780	3.
	1807.	980	7,319	1,574	13,501	540	13,614	360	1	8,471	3.
	1806.	789	7,371	1,328	52,506	297	13,103	638	1	5,164	\$3.
nds of.	1805.	1,133	7,512	1,185	41,784	599	14,774	916	1	6,711	
SHINGLES-thousands of.	1804.	1,855	5,608	2,760	44,340	746	9,155	241	1	9,810	
GLES-	1803.	1,448	2,059	3,156	47,231	136	12,970	342	250	10,798	
SHIN	1802.	765	1,636	1,741	50,283	1	20,477	1,622	1	5,426	
	1801.	1,067	3,899	3,094	61,329	122	9,239	1,250	1	794	
	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1810. 1811.	1,626	5,871	2,415	60,048	345	2,381	2,345	1	539	
	Whither exported.	Swedish West-Indies,		Dutch West-Indies, -	British West-Indies, -	British American Colonies,	French West-Indies, -	1		West-Indies, (generally)	Average price,

TABLE No. XIII.

Whither exported.	1800.	1800, [1801, 1802, [1803,] 1804, [1805,] 1806, [1807, [1808,] 1809,	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.
Swedish West-Indies,	1,392	755	778	576	1,502	691	695	833	149	149 13,581 10,421 9,819	10,421	9,8.19
Danish West-ludies, -	4,155	4,155 3,007 2,609 2,015 2,993 7,334 6,701 6,845 516 1,135 515 255	609,7	2,015	2,993	7,334	6,701	6,845	516	1,135	515	255
Dutch West-Indies, -	4,167	5,002	3,406	6,644	9,204	4,182	4,416	5,075	1,310	199	412	1
Great-Britain,	1,288	1,865	1,350	2,659	3,086	2,203	4,207	4,112	1,206	1,165	2,879	3,055
British West-Indies, -	47,704	43,729	49,835	43,206	35,499	36,975	45,096	36,205	14,314	16,419	17,361	27,363
British American Colonies,	737	737 203 168 1,004 3,008 1,958 1,913 2,079 183 1,388 3,359 2,030	168	1,004	3,008	1,958	1,913	2,079	183	1,388	3,359	2,030
French West-Indies, -	1,813	5,484	16,592	8,725	4,767	20,550	9,598	8.725 4,767 20,550 9,598 12,436	1,583	*	103	479
Spanish West-Indies, -	6,146	9,448	1,842	3,496	5,062	11,152	7,346	933	2,600	2,600 26,021 17,061 17,960	17,061	17,960
1,	232	144	985	871	388	301	1,00	457	319	319 1,202 1,815 1,579	1,815	1,579
West-Indies, (generally)	178	854 5,436	5,436	7,960	5,436 7,960 8,228 7,372	7,372	5,47	8 8,317 3,5	3,368	3,368	2,818 13,282	13,282
.Average price,				1			212	13.	13.	0.0	10.	19.

TABLE No. XIV.

	=		,	!	,	589	3,619	1,826		ı	1,834	,199	3,397	,	ı	1,352	
	18		'	'	•	117,			,	1	_	က်	6,	'	1		20
	1810.	939	1,103	1	1	6,127	1,759	2,139	1	1	1,033	6,617	8,767	1,749	1	1	ાં
	1809. 1810. 1811.	7,721	3,053	1	'	,725.1	845 1,215 1,759	3,132		1	3,801	,225,	3,418	4,734	1	571	3.
	=	1.	<u>.</u>		_	5 28	5	360 3			9		9	17	_		-
	1808			i	į	16,50				1	,		,	1	,		2 50
	1807.	1	1	837	1	11,668	4,119	5,445	1	1	1	1,173	871	1		1	2 50.
	1806.	1	1	1,013	1	3,259	5,007	2,404	1	40.1	1	487	1,345	1	1	1	\$2 50. 2 50. 2 50.
zô.	805.	'	1	3,039	'	3,7594	3,338	2,3.42	'	3.19	'	1,183	6.19	'	1	1	チ
TAR—barrels.	1804. 1305. 1806. 1807. 1303.	1	839	: 3776	513	6,630 5	7,248 5,527 3,560 6,110 3,338 5,007 4,119	3,476 2,342 2,404		395	'	953	584	'	333	851	_
'AR-	1803.		ı	-	6 fe	50035	9 09	385	-	1	-	1		-	313	574	_
7	1	1	1	1		8,89	ඩ සැ	ತ್ತ್	1	1	'	1	1	1		73	
	1802.	1	4	629	1,911	12,756	5,527	3,047	797	4,286	ě	2,784	1	1	846	1	
	1801.	1	1	1	1	9,224	7,2.48	6,160	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1800. 1	'		511	536	13,138 19,224 12,756 68,850 35,630 53,759 13,252 41,668 16,505 28,725 16,127 117,589	2,937	2,418 6,160 3,047 2,885	1	1,094	1	1,354	1	1	1	1	
	-	·			_	=							_	_			-
	Whither exported.	8	Swedish West-Indies,	est-Indies, -	st-Indies, -	ain, -	est-Indies, -	British American Colonies,	1	Prench West-Indies,		Spanish West-Indies,		•	West-Indies (generally)	do.	Average price,
	White	Sweden,	Swedish V	Danish West-Indies,	Dutch West-Indies,	Great-Britain,	British West-Indies,	British An	France,	French W	Spain,	Spanish W	Portugal,	Madeira,	West-Indi	Europe	A.

TABLE No. XV.

rrels.	Widner exported. 1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1810. 1811.		237 587 524 375	484 1,000 1,012 280, 437, 608 1,470	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3,742 2,854	2,505 1,099	4,437 7,826 998	9,219 2,385	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		\$2 75. 3. 3. 4. 4. 4. 3.
TURPENTINE—barrels.	. 1804.	3 76,234	282	206 344	1	1	1	1	1	115	100	
LURPEN	J2. 1803	327 60,40	201 19	241 20	426	1	367	888	,	1	214 10	
	1801. 180	31,504 33,921 36,		380	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	1:000:1	31,5013	586	490	1	1	1	1	'	1	,	
	Whitner exported.	Great-Britain, -	British West-Indies	British American Colonies,	French West-Indies, -	Spain.	Spanish West-Indies	Portugal.	Madeira,	West-Indies, (generally)	Europe, do	. lverage price,

TABLE No. XVI.

		PC	POT ASHES—tons.	MESS	-tons										
Whither exported.	1800.	1800. 1801. 1802.	1802	1803	. 180	1.	305.	1806	1130	7.	808	1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1307, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1511.	1810.	101	1-
Sweden,	1		1	'		-	1			1		574	7.3		3
Swedish West-Indies, -	!	1	1			<u>'</u>	1		'	1	1	57	4.5		1
Denmark and Norway, -	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	•	1	1	364	620	1	1
Danish West-Indies, -	1	1	1	,	ı		-	,	1	1	1	1	1		1
Holland,	154	908	530	131		30	83		642 1,006	90		232	1	1	-
Great-Britain, -	5,993	5,993 5,221 1,828 2,711 2,549 2,277 2,713 2,782	1,828	2,71	1,5,5	6	277	2,71	32,7	82	96	962 1,132 3,661 2,519	3,661	2,51	6
British West-Indies, -	1	⊘ ≀	13	1	1	-	1	,	1	1	1	1	7		
British American Colonies,	272	520	163	055		342	511	597	9 1	643	178		950 1,018 1,660	1,06	00
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	292	120	35	3	00		1		,	1	1	177	ယ		1
France,	1	514	813	169		458	685	664 1	1,4	1,421	320	1	8	10	1
French West-Indies,	1	15	0.1		-		1			1	1	1	,	1	-
Spain,	33	30	(,)	,	•	<u>'</u>	1	1	1	,	'	44	555		,
Spanish West-Indies, -	1	1	1	•	1	-	1	•	1	,	1	9	9	,	,
Portugal,	10	•	1			-	,	,	,	,	1	515	359	1	
Madeira,	1	1	1		1	<u>'</u>	1	,	•	1	1	249	180	1	,
Europe, (generally) -	1	1	1		9.5	39	1	,	1	1	1	1	46		9
Average price.					_	-		\$150. 160.	16	0	160.	160.	150. 130.	130	

TABLE No. XVII.

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	0	1	16	19	398	i	00		115		1	1	555	232	101	ಯ	160.
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	6	2	330	90	220	400	04	1	1	166	1	1	44	73	10	25	200.
	180	1	3		03		æ	ī	1	_				-	_		18
	1805, 1506, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811.	1	1	1	,	30	592	1	36	1	109	,	1		•	1	0
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	001				ı	€5	975 1,336 1,162 2,024		1							1	\$160. 200. 200.
	5.	1	•	1	1	64	36	1	1	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	Ī
or,	180	,			,		1,3	,	,	1	175			,	,		
ton	-	,	1	1	-	44	75	1	1	1	119		1	-	1	1	
	180		-	1		,	ô		1	,				ı		1	
PEARL ASHES—tons.	1803, 1804	1	1	2	ı	65	11	1	1	16	31	1	14	1	1	1	
1St	08		,	,	,	_	2,0	,	ı			,			,		
L	3;	,	,	1	1	8	96	1	,	7	57	,	1	,	1	1	
AR	000		,	,	1	218	,46			-		,	,	,		,	
PE	-	-	-		1	154	1	-		9	65	7	-	-			_
	1801. 1802.					=	1,094 1,496 2,071				0.1		,				
	=	50	-	<u> </u>	÷	1-	384 1			35				<u> </u>	÷	<u>.</u>	1
	1800			Ċ	i	337	89			ಯ		Ċ		Ċ		·	
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		1		•		- 1		1	iies		- 1	- 1	2		- 1	'	
	Whither exported		- 1	ó	aV,	,			olor	Kc.				•			ce,
	lod	'		die	LW	1		es	ŭ	n,	. !	ies,	1		- 1	ly)	pri
-	ra.		,	=	Z			nd	san	me		lnd				ra	ge
American de	her	'		est	nd	- 1	in,	st-1	eric	Bre	1	15			- 1	ene	Average price,
	hit			7	я Ж		rita	We	4m	ر د	ò	W_{e}				Ex.	Ar
	=	13.	en.	ish	nar	pu	E-B	7	q	bur	ÇE,	ch.	-	gal	ira	ne,	1
1		Prussia.	Sweden.	Swedish West-Indies.	Denmark and Norway,	folland.	Great-Britain,	British West-Indies,	British American Colonies,	Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	France,	French West-Indies,	Spain,	Portugal,	Madeira,	Europe, (generally)	
	1	2	Ś	Ś	0	Production of the last of the	5	B	8	I	压	Œ	Š	Ā	Z	ā	

CHAPTER IV.

The produce of agriculture divided into that, 1st, which constitutes vegetable food, as wheat, flour, rice, indian corn, rye, &c.—2d, the products of animals, as beef, pork, butter, lard, cheese, and cattle, horses, &c.—3d, tobacco,—4th, cotton, and 5th, others of less importance, as flax-seed, indigo, wax, &c.—The quantity and value of each of these exported at different periods—Value of manufactures exported—A comparative view of the value of the products of the sea, of the forest, of agriculture, and manufactures exported in each year from 1803 to 1814.

The principal employment of the inhabitants of North-America, from its first settlement, has been that of agriculture. The first emigrants soon found, that nothing promised such important advantages, and furnished such easy means of subsistence, as the cultivation of new lands. The labour bestowed in clearing them, not only furnished the surest means of subsistence, but also added to the permanent value of the lands themselves. The immense tracts of vacant, uncleared lands in the United States, has always rendered it easy, for those who possessed an ordinary share of industry, to obtain more than sufficient for cultivation. The ease with which families can be supported, by this mode of employment, has induced early marriages; population has increased with the means of subsistence; and wealth and happiness have generally attended the independent cultivator of the soil.

The surplus produce of the agriculture of the United States has been exchanged for those articles, either of necessity, convenience, or luxury, which they did not manufacture, or which could only be procured from foreign nations; and the productions of agriculture, both before and since the American revolution, have constituted much the greatest portion of their domestic exports. These productions have been classed into those—

1st, which constitute vegetable food, such as wheat, flour, rice, indian corn, rye, peas, beans, potatoes, &c.

2d, the product of animals, as beef, tallow, hides, butter and cheese, pork and lard, or the animals themselves, as live cattle, horses, mules, sheep, &c.

3d, tobacco.

4th, cotton.

5th, others of minor importance, as indigo, flax-seed, wax, &c.

Wheat, the most valuable of all vegetables, was brought into America by the first settlers, and has been cultivated with success, from the first settlement of the country. For a long time, it has been the staple of the middle states, and was formerly produced in great abundance, in the eastern states. For some years past, however, the growth of wheat in New-England has, in a great degree, failed. The states of Maryland and Virginia, have, long since, exchanged part of their tobacco lands, for wheat; and lately, in the more southern states, the cultivation of wheat has been substituted for cotton. Wheat and thour have always constituted a large proportion of the exports of this country.

In the year 1770, the quantity of wheat exported from the North-American Colonies, now United States, was seven hundred and fiftyone thousand two hundred and forty bushels; of this eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine went to England; one hundred and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-five, to Ireland; five hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-one, to the couth of Europe, and nine hundred and fifty-five, to the West-Indies. During the same year, forty-five thousand eight hundred and sixtyeight tons of flour and bread were also exported, of which two hundred and sixty-three tons went to England; three thousand five hundred and eighty-three, to Ireland; eighteen thousand five hundred and one, to the south of Europe; twenty-three thousand four hundred and forty-nine, to the West-Indies; and seventy-two, to Africa. The official value of the wheat, was estimated at £131,467 0 10 sterling, and the flour and bread at £504,553 6 1 making £636,020 6 11 or about \$2,862,190. The amount exported from the United States, from the peace of 1783, to the commencement of the present government, cannot be ascertained with any degree of precision.

The quantity exported from 1791, to 1814, with the value since 1803, was as follows:—

		Wheat.		Flour.		Value of both.
		Bushels.		Barrels.		Dolls
1791	-	1,018,339	-	619,681		
1792	-	853,790	-	824,464		
1793	-	1,450,575	-	1,074,639		
1794	-	6:6,797	-	846,010		
1795	-	141,273	-	687,369		
1796	-	31,226	-	725,194		
1797	-	15,655	-	515,633		
1798	-	15,021	-	567,558		
1799	-	10,056	-	519,265		
1800	-	26,853	-	653,052		
1801	-	239,929	-	1,102,444		
1802	-	280,281	-	1,156,248		
1803	-	686,415	-	1,311,853	-	9,310,000
1804	-	127,024	-	810,008	-	7,100,000
1805	-	18,041	-	777,513	~	8,325,000
1806	-	86,784	-	782,724	-	6,867,000
1807	-	766,814	-	1,249,819	-	10,753,000
1808	-	87,330	-	263,813	-	1,936,000
1809	-	393,889	-	846,247	-	5,944,000
1810	-	325,924	-	798,431	-	6,846,000
1811	-	216,833	-	1,445,012	-	14,662,000
1812	-	53,832	-	1,443,492	-	13,687,000
1813	-	288,535	-	1,260,943	-	13,591,000
1814	-		-	193,274	-	1,734,000

The years of greatest exportation of these articles, since 1791, were 1793, 1801-2 and 3, 1807, and 1811, in the last of which, the value of wheat and flour exported amounted to the sum of \$14,662,000. exceeding, by nearly four millions, that of any former year. This great increase, however, was owing, principally, to the enhanced price of those articles, during that year. In 1807, the average price of wheat, at the principal places of exportation, was \$1.25 per bush-

el, and of flour, \$7 per barrel; in 1811, the price of wheat was \$1 75, and of flour, \$9 50.*

Tables No. I. and II. annexed to this chapter, shew the different countries and places, to which these articles have been exported from 1800, to 1811. The West-Indies, Spain, Portugal, and Great-Britain have been the principal consumers of our wheat and flour. The West-India Islands have always furnished a market for a large proportion of them, and in times of scarcity in Great-Britain, and in the southern parts of Europe, the United States have come in competition with the grain countries of the north of Europe. In 1801, in a time of scarcity in Great-Britain, the United States exported to that kingdom two hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven bushels of wheat, and four hundred and seventy-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty barrels of flour. In 1807, six hundred and sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, and three hundred twenty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight barrels of flour were also exported to Great-Britain. The late unfortunate and distressed situation of Spain and Portugal, has called for a large proportion of our grain, not only for the ordinary supply for the inhabitants, but for the support of the allied armies, in those countries. no less than five hundred twenty-nine thousand one hundred and five barrels of flour, and fifty-five thousand and thirty three bushels of wheat were shipped to Portugal, and three hundred six thousand and seventy-four barrels of flour and twenty-one thousand one hundred and

* The prices, by which the value of wheat and flour exported has been calculated at the Treasury Department, since the year 1806 (being the average prices at the principal places of exportation,) were as follows:—

			1			"		
				Wheat price				Flour price
				per bushel.				per barrel
1806		-	-4	\$1 33	-	-	-	S 8
1807	-	-	-	1 25	-	-	-	7
1808	-	-	-	1 25	-	-	-	6 50 .
1809	-	-		1 25	-	-	-	6
1810		will	*	1 50	-	-	-	7 50
1811	-		-	1 75	-	-	-	9 50
1812		-	-	1 94	-	*	-	10 00
1813		-	-	1 75	-	J	-	11 00
1814		_	-		_		_	9 50

ninety-nine bushels of wheat, to Spain, making in the whole, to the Peninsula, during that year, eight hundred thirty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-nine barrels of flour, and seventy-six thousand two hundred and thirty-two bushels of wheat, the value of which at the places of exportation exceeded eight millions of dollars. If to this is added the enhanced price, in the foreign market, the value cannot fall much short of twelve millions. The following quantities of wheat and flour were shipped to Spain and Portugal, during the years 1812 and 1813, viz.—

	To Sp	ain.	To Portugal.		
	Wheat. bushels.	Flour. barrels.	Wheat, bushels,	Flour. barrels.	
1812	8,865	381,726	33,591	557,218	
1813	74,409	431,101	214,126	542,399	

Making nine hundred seventy-three thousand and five hundred barrels of flour to Spain and Portugal, for the year 1813. The value of wheat and flour, therefore, which went to those countries in that year was \$11,213,447, at the places of exportation. In a foreign market their value could not be less than fifteen millions.

In Great-Britain, various regulations, at different times, have been made, relative to the exportation and importation of grain. The limited extent of that country, in proportion to its population, and the employment of so many of its inhabitants, in commerce and manufactures, have, for many years past, rendered a foreign supply of grain necessary, in case of any considerable failure of their crops. To encourage the production of domestic grain, and to remedy the evils, arising from a scarcity in consequence of bad crops, the British government have given a bounty on the exportation of grain, when its price was below a certain sum, and have allowed its importation, with a very small duty, when it has risen in price to a sum which is fixed by law; and for many years past, in times of great scarcity, a large bounty has been given, on the importation of foreign grain. In 1773, when the price of middling wheat in Great-Britain, was under 44s. rye 28s. barley 22s. oats 14s. a bounty of 5s. per quarter on wheat, 3s, on rye, 2s, 6d, on barley, and 2s, on oats was given on

its exportation. When the price of middling wheat was 44s. or more, its exportation was prohibited, under a forfeiture of 20s. per bushel; and when the price of wheat was at, or above 48s. rye, peas or beans 32s. barley 24s. oats 16s., the high duties on importation ceased, and wheat was allowed to be imported, on paying the trifling duty of 6d. per quarter, 2d. per cwt. on flour, 3d. per quarter on rye, peas or beans, 2d. on barley and 2d. on oats. These prices were altered at subsequent periods. In consequence of a scarcity in 1795, a bounty was granted of 16 to 20s. per quarter, according to the quality, on wheat, and 6s. per cwt. on flour, from the South of Europe, till the quantity imported should amount to four hundred thousand quarters, and from America, till it should amount to five hundred thousand quarters; and 12s. to 15s. from any other part of Europe, till it should amount to five hundred thousand quarters, and 8s. to 10s. after it exceeded that quantity, to continue till the 30th of September, 1796. In 1800, in consequence of a deficiency in the harvest of the preceding year, the British government, by an act passed the beginning of April, granted to the importer, the difference between the average price of English wheat, the second week after importation, and 90s. on wheat from the South of Europe, Africa, and America; 85s. from the Baltic, and Germany; and 90s. from Archangel, if imported before the 1st of October of that year. In December of the same year, the prices still continuing high, by another act, the difference between the average price of foreign wheat, the third week after entry, and 100s. was guaranteed to the importers of all wheat weighing fifty-three pounds per bushel, or four hundred and twenty-four pounds per quarter imported after the 1st of December of that year,—two hundred and eighty pounds of wheaten flour, except American, to be equal to a American flour was to be sold by auction, and to receive the difference between the price at which it sold and 90s, per each barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds. In consequence of these acts, the bounty paid, on the importation of grain, in 1796, amounted to £599,834 sterling; and in 1801, it amounted to the sum of £1,420,355 sterling, or about \$6,381,000. The quantity of grain of all sorts, imported into Great-Britain in 1801, was two milfion twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifteen quarters, or more than sixteen millions of bushels, and the quantity of meal was one

million one hundred and twenty-five thousand seven hundred and four cwt. The average price of wheat in England in 1795 was 74s. 2d. per quarter, and in 1796 was 77s. 1d.; in 1800, the average price per quarter was 113s. 7d. and in 1801, 118s. 3d. 1803, the price was reduced to 56s. per quarter, and the growers complained of the inadequacy of this price, and in 1804, a law was passed, granting a bounty of 5s. per quarter on the exportation of wheat. when the average price of it was at 48s, per quarter, and when above 54s. not to be exported. By this act, also, wheat, if imported from Quebec, or other British Colonies, when the average price is under 53s. pays the high duty of 24s. 3d. above 53s. and under 56s. pays 2s. 6d., and above 56s. 6d.; when imported from any foreign country, the average price being under 63s, pays the high duty of 24s. 3d. per quarter; above 63s. and under 66s., 2s. 6d., above 66s. 6d.* By the report of a committee of the house of Commons, made in July, 1814, on petitions relating to the corn laws of Great-Britain, it appears that, in consequence of the advanced price of rent and labour, and the increase of taxes, particularly the property tax, 80s. per quarter, or 10s. sterling, (\$2 25) per bushel, is the lowest prices which would afford the British grower of wheat, an adequate remuneration. This report is founded on information, obtained from every part of the kingdom. In consequence of this report, the British Parliament have lately passed a law, prohibiting the importation of foreign wheat, unless the price of English wheat is 10s. sterling or more per bushel. The law, however, was not popular in London, and its passage occasioned serious riots in that city. This brief sketch of the corn laws of Great-Britain, about which a diversity of opinion has prevailed among the political economists of that country. cannot be uninteresting to the American farmer, merchant, or statesman. It is difficult to ascertain what price will remunerate the grower of wheat in the United States. In 1806 and 1807, when great quantities of wheat and flour were exported, the average price of wheat was only \$1 27 per bushel, and the average price of flour \$7 50 per barrel.

The population of England and Wales in 1801, according to an

^{*} See Comber's Enquiry, 1898, and Oddy's European Commerce

enumeration then made, was about nine millions three hundred and thirty thousand, and Mr. George Chalmers estimated the consumption of grain of all sorts, at that time, in England and Wales, to be as follows, viz.—

Quarters.		Bushels.
Bread corn, one qr. each, 9,330,000	eight bush. per qr.	74,640,000
Corn made into drink, 4,665,000	do. do.	37,320,000
Corn for cattle, poultry, &c. 4,665,000	do. do.	37,320,000
10.000.000		140,000,000
18,660,000	or	149,280,000

How far the United States have come in competition, with the grain countries situated around the Baltic, in the articles of wheat and flour, will appear on comparing the exports of those articles, from those countries respectively.

The whole quantity of wheat, exported from all the ports of the Baltic in the years 1801 and 1802, being years of great exportation, was, for

. . . 994,609 quarters*

1801

and 13, was as follows, viz.-

1802 1,032,941 do. being, on an average of these two years, about one million of quarters, or eight millions of Winchester bushels. The average quantity exported from the United States, during the same years, (allowing five bushels of wheat to a barrel of flour,) was about five millions nine hundred thousand bushels, falling about two millions short of the quantity exported from all the extensive grain countries situated around the Baltic. The value of grain of all kinds annually exported from the Baltic, in common years, amounts to about two millions sterling, or about nine millions of dollars. In some years, however, it has amounted to eight millions sterling.† The value of grain, including rice, shipped from

					Dolls.
1811					20,391,000
1812				•	17,797,000
1813					19,041,000
12 V	ol. of	Oddy		* 2 Vo	of Odd

the United States, on an average of the years 1805-6, and 7, was about twelve and a half millions of dollars, and in the years 1811-12,

This increase, it is well known, was occasioned by the great demand for grain and provisions of all kinds in Spain and Portugal during these years, and the enhanced prices of the articles themselves. In 1811, the year of the greatest exportation, the value

of wheat, flour, and biscuit, was	\$14,662,000
of Indian corn and meal,	2,896,000
of rice,	2,387,000
of all other, rye, oats, pulse, potatoes	s, &c. 446,000

Making

\$20,391,000*

11,496,245

RICE.

The culture of rice was introduced into South-Carolina about the year 1694. Different accounts have been given as to the manner of its first introduction. The account, however, given by Dr. Ramsay, in his valuable history of South-Carolina, published in 1809, is probably the most correct, and which we shall give in his own words:

"Landgrave Thomas Smith, who was governour of the Province in 1693, had been at Madagascar, before he settled in Carolina. There he observed, that rice was planted and grew in low and moist ground. Having such ground, at the western extremity of his garden attached to his dwelling-house in East Bay street, he was persuaded that rice would grow therein, if seed could be obtained. About this time a

* The value of grain exported from the empire of Russia, in 1802, was as follows:

								Rubles.
Wheat	-	-	-	-		-	-	4,055,907
Rye	-	-		-	-	-	-	5,604,422
Barley	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,004,144
Oats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	206,056
Other co	rn	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,754
Wheat a	nd rye	e flour		-	-	-	-	157,809
In spirits	mad	e fron	n nati	ve cor	m	-	-	368,153

⁺ Oddy's European Commerce

vessel from Madagascar, being in distress, came to anchor near Sullivan's Island. The master of this vessel inquired for Mr. Smith as an old acquaintance. An interview took place. In the course of conversation Mr. Smith expressed a wish to obtain some seed rice to plant in his garden, by way of experiment. The cook being called said he had a small bag of rice suitable for that purpose. This was presented to Mr. Smith, who sowed it in a low spot of his garden, which now forms a part of Longitude lane. It grew luxuriantly. The little crop was distributed by Mr. Smith, among his planting friends. From this small beginning, the first staple commodity of Carolina took its rise. It soon after became the chief support of the Colony."*

Its introduction was an object of great importance to that country. It was valuable, not only for the consumption of the inhabitants of that Province, but it soon became the staple of the country, as an article of exportation. By an act of Parliament of the 3 and 4 of Ann, (1706) rice was placed among the enumerated commodities, and could only be shipped directly to Great-Britain; but afterwards, in the year 1730, it was permitted, under certain limitations and restrictions, to be shipped and carried directly from Carolina, to any part of Europe south of Cape Finisterre. In the year 1724, eighteen thousand barrels of rice were exported, and in the year 1733, thirtysix thousand five hundred and eighty-four barrels from South-Carolina, and in 1739, seventy-one thousand four hundred and eighty-four barrels, and in 1740, no less than ninety-one thousand one hundred and ten barrels. From November 1760 to September 1761, one hundred thousand barrels were exported. From the table of exports of the North-American Colonies, for the year 1770, it appears, that during that year, one hundred fifty thousand five hundred and twenty-nine barrels of rice were exported, and that seventy-four thousand and seventy-three were shipped to Great-Britain, thirty-six thousand two hundred and ninety-six to the South of Europe, forty thousand and thirty-three to the West-Indies, and one hundred and seventeen to Africa, the value of this, as estimated in the custom-house books, was £340.692 15 0 sterling, or about \$1,530,000.

Doct. Ramsay's History of South-Carolina.

[†] Macpherson's Annals of Commerce and Ramsay's History

The quantity exported from the United States, from 1791 to 1804, and its value since 1803, was as follows, viz.—

			Tierces.			Value.
						Dolls.
1791	-	_	96,980			
1792	_	~	141,762			
1793	-	-	134,611			
1794	-	-	116,486			
1795	-	-	138,526			
1796	-	-	131,039			
1797	_		60,111			
1798	-	-	125,243			
1799	-		110,599			
1800	-	-	112,056			
1801	-	-	94,866			
1802	-	-	79,822			
1803	-	-	81,838	-	-	2,455,000
1804	-	-	78,385	-	-	2,350,000
1805	-	-	56,830	-	~	1,705,000
1806	-	-	102,627	-	-	2,617,000
1807	-	-	94,692	-	-	2,367,000
1808	-	-	9,228	-		221,000
1809	-	-	116,907	~	-	2,104,000
1810	-	-	131,341	-	-	2,626,000
1811	-	-	119,356	-	•	2,387,000
1812	-	-	77,190	-	~	1,544,000
1813	-	-	120,843	-	-	3,021,000
1814	-	-	11,476	-	-	230,000

INDIAN CORN AND MEAL, RYE, &c.

Indian corn, or maize, was found among the natives on the first discovery of this country, and from them, has received its usual name; and has always been considered indigenous in America. It was cultivated by the Indians, for food, both in North and South-America. It seems adapted to the climate of all the states, except

in the extreme parts of the north, where the summers are sometimes too short and cold, to bring it to maturity; and where it is also liable to be injured by early frosts. It is exported in large quantities, in a raw state, or when manufactured into meal.

When manufactured, it is, principally, shipped to the West-Indies, though in times of scarcity, it has, occasionally, gone to Europe. In 1770, five hundred seventy-eight thousand three hundred and forty-nine bushels, were exported from the North-American Colonies; of this, one hundred fifty went to Ireland, one hundred seventy-five thousand two hundred and twenty-one to the south of Europe, four hundred two thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight to the West-Indies, twenty to Africa; and in the custom-house books, it was valued at £43,376 4 2 sterling, or about \$194,000.

Of late years, before the corn is manufactured into meal, it is dried by a fire, in a kiln prepared for that purpose. By this process, the meal is much less liable to become sour on the voyage, and can be preserved much longer in a warm climate.

The following is the quantity of Indian corn and meal exported; annually, from 1791 to 1814—viz.

•	Corn.	Meal	Value
	Bushels	Bushels	Dolls
1791	1,713,241	351,695	
1792	1,964,973	263,405	
1793	1,233,768	189,715	
1794	1,505,977	241,570	
1795	1,935,345	512,445	
1796	1,173,552	540,286	
1797	804,922	254,799	
1798	1,218,231	211,694	
1799	1,200,492	231,226	
1800	1,694,327	338,103	
1801	1,768,162	919,355	
1802	1,633,283	266,816	
1803	2,079,608	133,606	2,025,000
1804	1,944,873	111,327	2,500,000

	Corn.	Meal.	Value.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Dolls.
1805	861,501	116,131	1,442,000
1806	1,064,263	108,342	1,286,000
1807	1,018,721	136,460	987,000
1808	249,533	30,818	298,000
1809	522,047	57,260	547,000
1810	1,054,252	86,744	1,138,000
1811	2,790,850	147,426	2,896,000
1812	2,039,999	90,810	1,939,000
1813	1,486,970	58,521	1,838,000
1814	61,284	26,438	170,000

The West-Indies, Spain, and Portugal, are the principal markets for Indian corn and meal.

The other articles of vegetable food, exported from the United States, are rye, oats, peas, beans, potatoes, &c. These, however, constitute but a small part of the value of their exports. Most of the rve in the United States is used for bread, or is made into spirits, at home. The distillation of grain has, within a few years, increased very rapidly in this country. In 1801, the quantity of spirits, distilted from grain and fruit, was estimated at ten millions of gallons. By the returns of the marshals, giving an account of the manufactures of the several states, in 1810, it appears that the quantity distilled during that year, from grain and fruit, exceeded twenty millions of gallons. Much the greatest part of this, probably more than three quarters, was from grain. It is calculated, that a bushel of rve, or corn, will produce from two and a half to three gallons of spirits. In 1810, therefore, between five and six millions of bushels of rye and corn must have been made into spirits. In Pennsylvania alone, in that year, there were three thousand three hundred and thirty-four distilleries, producing no less than six million five hundred fiftytwo thousand two hundred and eighty-four gallons of spirits, principally from grain. The whole, or nearly the whole, of this is consumed in the United States. When we add to this the quantity distilled in this country from molasses, and that which is imported and consumed here, we find the annual consumption of spirits in the United States amounting to thirty-one million seven hundred twentyfive thousand four hundred and seventeen gallons, as the following calculation will shew:—

Spirits distilled in the United States in 1810, Galls. from foreign and domestic materials, as by the returns of the marshals, (about five millions from molasses) - - 25,499,382

Exported during that year, spirits from foreign materials - 474,990 do. do. from domestic materials 133,853

608,843

Leaving to be consumed - - 24,890,539

The average quantity of spirits imported and

consumed from 1801 to 1812 inclusive 6,8

Making - - 31,725,417
about four and a half gallons for every person. Very little rye is exported from this country. In 1801, the year of scarcity in Great-Britain, three hundred ninety-two thousand two hundred and seventy-six bushels of rye meal were exported, which was more than three times the quantity exported in any one year since 1791; and the average number of bushels of rye exported, annually from 1791 to 1811, has not exceeded six or eight thousand. Much greater quantities were exported in the years 1812 and 1813; in the former of which, eighty-two thousand seven hundred and five, and in the latter, one hundred forty thousand one hundred and thirty-six bushels were exported.

Vast quantities of rye are produced in Europe, and particularly in the northern parts. The bread of the common people, in the northern Kingdoms of Europe, is made of rye meal, and great quantities are also exported from the Baltic. In France, one of the best wheat countries, rye is also common. It is said, that more of it is gathered there than of wheat, and that half of the people in France use rye bread.*

^{*} See Peccohet's Statistics of France, digested and abridged by James N. Taylor, Esq. printed in 1815.

The average quantity of oats exported, for twenty years, has been about seventy thousand bushels, annually; of peas, about ninety thousand, and of beans, between thirty and forty thousand. Potatoes, which constitute such a valuable part of our agricultural productions, especially in our domestic economy, are also exported, but the average quantity will not exceed about sixty thousand bushels a year.

The following is the aggregate value of all the exports, the produce of agriculture, constituting vegetable food, from 1802, to 1814:—

					Dolls.
1802	-	~	-	-	12,790,000
1803	-	-	-		14,080,000
1804	-	-	-	**	12,250,000
1805	-	-	-	-	11,752,000
1806	-	-	-	-	11,850,000
1807	-	-	-	-	14,432.000
1308	-	-	-	**	2,550,000
1809		-	-	-	8,751,000
1810	*	-	-	-	10,750,000
1811	-	-	-	-	20,391,000
1812		-	-	**	17,797,000
1813	-	-	-		19,041,000
1814	-	-	-	-	2,179,000

PRODUCE OF ANIMALS.

Beef, pork, tallow, hams, butter and cheese, lard, live cattle and horses, have long been articles of export, of no inconsiderable value. They have generally been shipped to the West-Indies.

The colonial custom-house books shew that in the year 1770, there was shipped to the South of Europe, two hundred and forty-four barrels, and to the West-Indies two thousand eight hundred and seventy tons of beef and pork, making about twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-four barrels, and which was then valued at £66,035 1 10 sterling, or about \$277,000. Beef and pork, with live cattle, have been among the most considerable articles of domes-

tic export from some of the Northern states, where the lands are better for grazing than for grain.

The following quantities of beef and pork have been exported annually from 1791 to 1814, viz.—

			Beef.			Pork.
			Bbls.			Bbls
1791	-	-	62,771	2	~	27,781
1792		~	74,638	-	-	38,098
1793	-	-	75,106	-	-	38,563
1794	~	-	100,866	-	•	49,442
1795	~	-	96,149	-	-	88,193
1796		-	92,521	-	-	73,881
1797	-	-	51, 812	-	-	40,125
1798	*	-	39,000	~	-	33,115
1799			91,321		-	52,268
1800	-	-	75,045	-	-	55,467
1801	-	-	75,331	-	4	70,779
1802	-	-	61,520		~	78,239
1803	-	-	77,934	-	-	96,602
1804	~	-	134,896	-	~	111,532
1805	-	e	115,532	-	~	57,925
1806	~	~	117,419	-	_	36,277
1807	-	to	84,209	-	~	39,247
1808	10		20,101	-	100	15,478
1809		-	28,555	-		42,652
1810	-	-	47,699	-	-	37,209
1811	_		76,743		-	37,270
1812	-		42,757	_	_	22,746
1813	-		43,741	-	-	17,337
1814		_	20,297	_	-	4,040
			,			-,

In the year 1770, one hundred sixty-seven thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds of butter, fifty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven pounds of cheese, and one hundred eighty-five thousand one hundred and forty-three pounds of tallow and lard were exported.

Large quantities of these articles have been exported, averaging between one and two millions of pounds annually, and in some years exceeding two millions. In 1804, two millions eight hundred and thirty thousand and sixteen pounds of butter, and two millions five hundred sixty-five thousand seven hundred and nineteen pounds of lard, were shipped from the United States. Tables No. IV. and V. annexed to this chapter, shew the countries and places to which our beef and pork have been carried, from 1800 to 1811. Beef and pork, butter and lard, as well as live stock, have generally found a market in the West-India Islands. During the late war in Europe, the British West-Indies, for certain periods, have been open for our beef and pork, and large quantities have been shipped directly to British West-India ports. In 1804, no less than forty-five thousand six hundred and fifty-six barrels of beef, and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-six barrels of pork went to those parts. In the year 1811, ten thousand four hundred and thirty-two barrels of beef were shipped to Spain, and fourteen thousand three hundred and eighty-one to Portugal.

The value of the exports, the produce of animals, since 1803, as ascertained at the Treasury department, has been as follows, viz.—

	Beef, tallow, hides, and	Butter and cheese.	Pork, bacon, lard, and	Horses and mules.	Sheep
	live cattle.		live hogs.		
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1803	1,145,000	585,000	1,890,000	460,000	55,000
1804	1,520,000	490,000	1,990,000	270,000	30,000
1805	1,545,000	415,000	1,960,000	220,000	1,500
1806	1,360,000	481,000	1,096,000	321,000	16,000
1807	1,108,000	490,000	1,157,000	317,000	14,000
1808	265,000	196,000	398,000	105,000	4,000
1809	425,000	264,000	1,001,000	113,000	8,000
1810	747,000	318,000	907,000	185,000	12,000
1811	1,195,000	395,000	1,002,000	254,000	20,000
1812	524,000	329,000	604,000	191,000	9,000
1813	539,000	95,000	457,000	8,000	2,00%
1814	241,000	59,000	176.000	1,000	5,960

The following is the aggregate value of these articles:-

							Dolls.
1803	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,135,000
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,300,000
1805		-	-	-	-	-	4,141,500
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,274,000
1807		-	~	-	-	-	3,086,000
1808	-	~	-	-	-	-	968,000
1809			-	-	-	-	1,811,000
§ 310	-	-	w	-	-	-	2,169,000
1811	*	-	-	-	-	-	2,866,000
1812	~	×ε	-	-	-	-	1,657,000
1813	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,101,000
1814	-		-	-	-	-	482,000

The national legislature have heretofore encouraged the exportation of salted beef and pork, by allowing a bounty on each barrel exported, by way of draw-back of the duty on imported salt. This bounty was supposed to be equal to the amount of the duty on the salt used in a barrel of beef or pork. It was discontinued on the repeal of the duty in 1807. It was not again allowed by Congress on salted beef and pork on the renewal of the duty on imported salt, in July, 1813, although allowed on pickled fish. The policy of the measure, however, is too obvious to admit a doubt, that, on the return of regular commerce, this bounty on salted provisions exported, will be again allowed, as well as on the exportation of pickled fish. It is obvious, that unless it is allowed, the merchant or exporter of this country cannot be on an equal footing with others in a foreign market. The amount of the duty on imported salt will be charged in the price of the provisions, either at home or abroad. If other nations allow a drawback, on the exportation of salted provisions equal to the amount of the duty on salt, and the United States do not make the same allowance, they can undersell us in a foreign market.

In that case, our salted provisions must either remain at home, or the price of the provisions themselves must lessen in proportion to the amount of the duty on salt. This loss will fall on the farmer.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco has been the great staple of Virginia and Maryland, from their first settlement. This plant is a native of America, and was found here on the first discovery of the country. It was introduced into England, by Sir Walter Raleigh, about the year 1584. It soon got into general use, and became the subject of regulation, by royal proclamations and by acts of Parliament. King James I. was violently opposed to its introduction, and issued proclamations against the use of it, and against planting it in England. About the year 1624 it became a royal monopoly, and afterwards, in order to encourage its growth in the Colonies, and thereby derive a revenue to the crown, an act of Parliament prohibited the planting of it in Great-Britain.

The average quantity imported from the North-American Colonies into England, for ten years preceding the year 1709, was twenty-eight millions eight hundred fifty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six pounds.*

From 1761 to 1775, the quantity imported annually into England and Scotland, and the amount exported during the same period, was as follows:—

	ENGI	LAND.	SCOTLAND.				
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.			
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.			
1761	47,065,787	36,788,944	24,048,380	23,525,326			
1762	44,102,491	36,445,951	27,339,433	26,694,999			
1763	65,173,752	40,940,312	31,613,170	30,613,738			
1764	54,433,318	54,058,336	26,310,219	25,902,170			
1765	48,306,593	39,121,423	33,889,565	33,379,201			
1766	43,307,453	32,986,790	32,175,223	31,723,205			
1767	39,140,639	36,400,398	29,385,343	28,871,522			
1768	35,545,708	30,864,536	33,261,427	32,488,543			
1769	33,781,208	23,793,272	35,920,685	34,714,630			
1770	39.187,037	33,238,437	39,226,354	38,498,522			

^{*} Macpherson's Annals of Commerce.

	ENGL	AND,	SCOTLAND.			
	Imported. Exporte		Imported.	Exported.		
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.		
1771	58,079,1 83	41,439,386	49,312,146	48,488,681		
1772	51,493,522	49,784,009	43,748,415	42,806,548		
1773	55,928,957	50,349,967	44,485,194	43,595,102		
1774	56,048,393	44,829,835	40,157,589	39,533,552		
1775	55,965,463	43,880,864	55,927,542			

In 1770, eighty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven hogsneeds of tobacco were exported from the North-American Provinces, which were valued in the custom-house books at £906,637 18 1 sterling, or about \$4,050,000. This article constituted about one third in value of all the exports in that year, and exceeded the value of wheat and flour exported during the same year, more than one miltion of dollars.

The following is an account of the quantity exported from the United States, from 1791 to 1814, in its raw, and manufactured state, and its value since 1802:—

				I anufactured	l.	Snuff.		Value.
		No. of hhds		Pounds.		Pounds.		Dolls
1791	-	101,272	-	81,122	-	15,689		
1792	-	112,428	*	117,874	-	10,042		
1793	-	59,947	-	137,784	-	35,559		
1794	-	76,826	-	23,650	~	37,415		
1795	**	61,050	~	20,263	-	129,436		
1796	· _	69,018	-	29,181	-	267,046		
1797	-	58,167	-	12,801	-	73,257		
1798	-	68.567	-	142,269	4	114,151		
1799	-	96,070	-	416,076	_	109,682		
1800	-	78,680	-	457,713	-	41,453		
1801	-	103,758	-	472,282	81	52,297		
1802	_	77,721	10	233,591	~	43,161	_	6,220,000
1803	~	86,291	_	152,415	_	17,928	-	6,209.000
1804		83.343	_	278,071		20,678		6.000.000

				Manufacture	1.	Snuff.		Value
		No. of hhds.		Pounds.		Pounds.		Dolls.
1805	-	71,252	-	532,311	-	33,127	-	6,341,000
1806	-	83,186	-	385,727	~	42,212	-	6,572,000
1807	-	62,186	-	236,004	-	59,768	-	5,476,000
1808	-	9,576	-	26,656	-	25,845	-	833,000
1309	-	53,921	-	314,880	-	35,955	-	3,774,000
1810	-	84,134	-	495,427	-	46,640	-	5,048,000
1811	-	35,828	~	732,713	-	19,904	-	2,150,000
1812	*	26,094	-	583,258	-	3,360	-	1,514,000
1813	-	5,314	-	283,512	40		-	319,000
1814	-	3,125	-	79,377	-		-	232,000

The above value only includes that exported in its raw state.

Tobacco has been one of the greatest articles of export from North-America from its first settlement. Previous to the American revolution, it constituted in value, between a quarter and one third of all the exports of the American Colonies, now the United States. The quantity exported since 1791 has not exceeded, if it has equalled, the quantity exported from 1761 to 1775; although, with other articles, it has increased in price. From 1802 to 1807, the average annual value was about six millions of dollars, and from 1808 to 1813, in consequence of commercial restrictions, and the war between the United States and Great-Britain, the average annual value has not exceeded \$2,300,000.*

* The average price of tobacco, at the places of exportation, since 1806. has been as follows, viz.—

101120 11	Z						
							Per hhd
							Dolls.
1806	-	-	-	-	-		79
1807		-	-	-	-	-	88
1808	-	-	-		-	-	87
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
1810		-	-	-	-	-	60
1811	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
1812	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
1813	-	-		-	*	-	67
1814							74

The principal markets for tobacco are Great-Britain, France, Holland, and the North of Europe. (See Table No. VI.) A great part of that shipped to Great-Britain is sent to the Continent of Europe.

COTTON.

Cotton is a native of the tropical regions, in every quarter of the world. It is mentioned by Herodotus as growing in India, at the time he wrote his history. It was found among the Mexicans and Peruvians, on the first discovery of America; and among the latter, the manufacture of it was carried to no inconsiderable extent. Previous to the American revolution, it was cultivated in the southern states for domestic use.

Soon after the peace of 1783, small quantities were exported from Georgia.* It was not, however, cultivated to much extent, for exportation, in the United States, until about the year 1791 or 1792. Since that period, it has become the great staple of the states of South-Carolina and Georgia, and next to grain, the most valuable of all the exports of the United States.

American cotton has been generally known by the names of seanshand and upland cotton. The former grows along the sea coast, has a black seed, is of a long staple, and is easily cleaned or separated from the seed; the latter grows on the upland, at a distance from the coast, has a green seed, is of a short staple, and until the invention of a machine for the purpose, was so difficult to be cleaned, or separated from the seed, as to be scarcely worth the trouble and expense of cultivation. This machine was invented by Mr. Eli Whitney, a native of Massachusetts, who was accidentally in Georgia, in the year 1795; a gentleman of education, and distinguished for his mechanical genius. This machine has enriched the southern planter by enabling him to cultivate, to the greatest advantage, one of the most valuable staples in the world.

Before its invention, very little upland cotton was cultivated, and scarcely a single pound was exported from the United States; after-perwards, the culture of this species of cotton became the principal

object of the planter in South-Carolina and Georgia; and in the year 1807, more than fifty-five millions of pounds of upland cotton was exported, and which was valued at more than eleven and a half millions of dollars. It has rarely occurred, that the invention of a single machine has, at once, changed the employment of so many thousand people, and has added so much to the wealth and resources of a nation. In the year 1792, the value of the exports of the United States, was only \$20,753,098, (upland cotton, the growth of the United States, constituted very little, if any part of these exports.) and in the short period of fifteen years, a new article of export is produced, amounting in value to more than one half of that sum.*

The rapid increase of the culture of cotton in the United States will appear, from the following account of the quantity exported from 1791 to 1814, and the value of that of domestic growth since 1802:—

		Cotton	of all kinds exported	Value of eotton of
		fr	om 1791 to 1804.	domestic growth
			Pounds.	Dolls.
1791	-	-	189,316	
1792	-	*	138,328	*
1793	-	-	487,600	

* Mr. Whitney obtained a patent for this invention, at an early period, under the laws of the United States; and has been liberally rewarded for the right of using it, by all the cotton planting states, except the state of Georgia. South-Carolina gave him, and Mr. Miller, who was concerned with him, the sum of \$50,000, for the right of using the machine in that state. In the state of Georgia, his right to the invention was disputed, and his machine was used, with the exception of a few individuals, without making him any compensation. He was compelled therefore, in that state, to have recourse to the judicial tribunals for redress. Owing, however, to a defect in the first patent law, and to the powerful interest opposed to him, he was unable to obtain a decision in his favor, until thirteen years of his patent had expired. This decision was had, before the Circuit Court of the United States, in which Judge Johnson, of South-Carolina, presided. in his charge to the jury, on the trial of the ease, the Judge did ample jusdee to Mr. Whitney, as the original inventor, as well as to the importance and utility of the invention itself

		Cotto	on of all kinds exp	orted	1	value of cotton of	
			from 1791 to 1804	1.		domestic growth	
			Pounds.			Dolls.	
1794	-	-	1,601,760				
1795	-		6,276,300				
1796	-	-	6,106,729				
1797	~	No.	3,788,429				
1798	-	~	9,360,005				
1799	-	-	9,532,263				
1800	-	-	17,789,803				
1801		*	20,911,201				
1802	-	~	27,501,075			5,250,000	
1803	-	-	41,105,623		~	7,920,000	
1804	-	-	38,118,041	-	-	7.650,000	

Cotton of domestic growth experted from 1804 to 1814:-

		Sea-island.		Upland.		Value.
		Pounds.		Pounds.		Dolls.
1805	-	8,787,659	-	29,602,428	**	9,445,000
1806	**	6,096,082	-	29,561,383	-	8,332,000
1807	-	8,926,011	-	55,018,448	~	14,232,000
1808	-	949,051	-	9,681,394	-	2,221,000
1809	-	8,654,213	-	42,326,042	-	8,515,000
1810		8,604,078	-	84,657,384	-	15,108,000
1311	-	8,029,576	-	54,028,660	-	9,652,000
1812	-	4,367,806	-	24,519,571	-	3,080,000
1813	-	4,134,849	-	14,975,167	-	2,324,000
1814	-	2,520,338	-	15,208,669	-	2,683,000*

* The price of cotton at the places of exportation, according to which the value has been ascertained at the Treasury, since 1804, has been as follows, viz.—

	Sea-island.							Upland.			
				lb.				lb.			
1806	~	-	~	30 cents.	-		~	22 cent-			
1807			**	SO do.	-		-	21 do.			
1808		_	-	30 do.	-			20 do			
1809				25 do				15 do.			

Tables No. VII. and VIII. shew the countries to which cotton has been exported, from 1800 to 1811. Great-Britain has been the principal market for this article. In 1807, before the commencement of our commercial restrictions, more than fifty-three millions of pounds were shipped directly to that country, leaving about thirteen millions for all other parts of the world.

During the continuance of those restrictions, the greatest part reached Great-Britain, by the way of the Floridas, the Azores, Madeira, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden.

The value of cotton shipped to Great-Britain, in 1807, according to the American custom-house books, was \$11,953,378. According to the English custom-house books, and a valuation made by the inspector-general of imports and exports, the real value of cotton, imported from the United States into Great-Britain, (exclusive of Scotland) in the year ending the 10th of October, 1807, was £3,036,392 sterling, or \$13,481,580. If we add to this, the quantity imported into Scotland, the value cannot be less than about fifteen millions of dollars. The increase in the culture and manufacture of cotton, of late years, has been astonishingly great, and to trace its rapid progress is not a matter of idle or useless curiosity. From 1768 to 1779, the average quantity of cotton annually imported into England, from all parts of the world, did not exceed about five millions of pounds. From 1784 to 1787, the quantity imported into Great-Britain was as follows, viz.—

									Pour	ids.
1784	-	-		-	-	-	_		11,28	0,338
1785	-	-			-	-	-		17,99	2,888
1786	-	-			_	-	-		19,15	1,867
1787	-	-	-			_	*		22,60	0,000
		•								
	tr		Se	ea-isla	nd.				Uplan	d.
				lbs.					lbs.	
1810	-	-	-	28 c	ents.	-	-	-	15	cents.
1811	-	-	-	26	do.	-	-	_	14	do.
1813	-	-	-	20	do.	-	-	-	9	do.
1813	-	-	-	20	do.		-	-	10	do
1814		-	4	28	do.				13	do
					15					

The cotton imported in 1787, is supposed to have come from the following places:—

		Pounds.
British West-Indies,		6,600,000
French and Spanish Colonies,		6,000,000
Dutch, do		1,700,000
Portuguese,		2,500,000
East-Indies, procured from Osteno	ł, -	- 100,000
Smyrna and Turkey,		5,700,000
		22,600,000
In 1800, the quantity imported	into England	l,
was		42,806,507
Into Scotland	~ ~	13,204,225
	Making	56,010,732*

In the year 1807, the following quantity was imported into the ports of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, from different parts of the world:

	Bags.
From the United States,	171,267
The British West-Indies,	28,969
The Colonies conquered from the Dutch,	43,651
Portugal,	18,981
East-Indies,	11,409
All other parts,	8,390
•	
	282,667

^{*} Macpherson's Annals of Commerce

Sir Alexander Baring's inquiry relative to the British orders in courtail, &c.—1808.

The number of bales imported into Great-Britain, and the countries from where imported in 1810 and 1811, were as follows, viz.—

	1810.	1811.
From America	240,516	128,482
Portugal and Colonies -	142,946	118,514
Spain and do	14,589	7,881
East-Indies	79,382	14,646
Demarara, Berbice, Surina	m,	
and Cayenne,	40,291	34,838
West-India Islands, -	33,571	19,295
Mediterranean,	3,592	974
Ireland,	- 6,082	1,300
Heligoland,	182	274
Africa,	- 22	37
Baltic,		. 40
	561,173	326,281
	001,110	020,201

In the year 1810, the number of bales from the United States, was two hundred forty thousand five hundred and sixteen. As these bales would average three hundred pounds each, they contained seventy-two million one hundred fifty-four thousand and eight hundred pounds of cotton. The bales from Portugal are said not to average more than one hundred pounds, making fourteen million two hundred ninety-four thousand and six hundred. During this year, therefore, from one half to two thirds of all the cotton imported into Great-Britain, was from the United States, notwithstanding seventy-nine thousand three hundred and eighty-two bales were, during that year, imported from the East-Indies. The foregoing was taken from British accounts.

The following is the quantity of cotton exported from the United States to Great-Britain, as appears by the American custom-house books, from 1800 to 1811:*—

							Number of pounds
1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,179,513
1801	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,953,065

See Tables No. VII and VIII. annexed to this chapter.

							Number of pounds.
1802	-	-	•	_	-	*	23,473,925
1803	**	-	-	-	-	-	27,757,307
1304	-	~	-	-	-	-	25,770,748
1805	-	-	-	-	-	•	32,571,073
1806	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,256,457
1807	-	-	~	-	-	~	53,180,211
1808	-	-	~		-	-	7,992,593
1809	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,365,987
1810	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,171,915
1811	-	_	_		-	_	46,872,452

As the direct intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain, was open but a part of the year 1810, only about thirty-six millions of pounds was shipped directly to that country. During that year, however, more than five millions was shipped to Sweden; more than fourteen millions to Denmark and Norway; about nine millions to Spain, Portugal, and Madeira; four millions, to the Azores, and ten millions to the Floridas; the greatest part of which undoubtedly went to Great-Britain.

Europe is, and always must be, dependent upon other quarters of the world, for a supply of cotton. The climate is, for the most part, too cold for the production of this valuable plant. Some small quantities have been raised in the southern parts of Spain and Italy. The French government, under Bonaparte, attempted to introduce the culture of it in France. In 1807, a distinguished agriculturalist, Monsieur Lasteyric, was employed by the French government to give instructions, relative to the culture of the cotton plant. He accordingly published a treatise on the subject, entitled "Du Cotonnier, et de sa culture," in which he gives an account of the various kinds of cotton, in different parts of the world, and the modes of cultivating it. The Minister of the Interior also, at the same time, sent a circular letter to the Prefects of all the Departments, requesting their particular attention, to the cultivation of cotton, and informing them that he had sent for cotton seed, to Spain, Italy, and North-America, to be distributed to the different departments, and offering a premiam of one franc* for every killogramme (two pounds English) of cotton raised and cleaned ready for spinning. It is understood that the experiment, if ever made, did not succeed. France has received a great part of her cotton fabrics, particularly those of the finer kind, from Great-Britain. Monsieur Lasteyric himself states that the value of cotton goods imported into France from England in 1806, amounted to 65,000,000 francs, or about \$13,000,000.

He also states the quantity of cotton imported into France, from the year 5 of the republic, (1796) to 1806, to be as follows, viz.—

Vea	ır 5	•	-	-	-	9,000,000	killo	grammes.
	6	-	-	*	-	5,145,000	-	do.
	7	~	-	-	-	3,363,000	-	do.
	8	-	-	-	-	5,504,000	-	do.
	9	-	-	-	٠	7,560,000	-	do.
	10	-	-	-	-	7,890,000	-	do.
	11	-	-	-	-	8,600,000	-	do.
	12	-	-	-	-	9,205,000	-	do.
	13	-	-	-	-	10,857,000	-	do.
			_					

Three months and ten days of the year 14, and the whole of 1806, making 15 months and 10 days

Four millions of which came from Portugal.

Total of ten years - 78,974,000 killogrammes.

Annual average - 7,897,400 - do.

The annual average of cotton, therefore, imported into France from 1796 to 1806, was only fifteen million seven hundred ninety-four thousand and eight hundred pounds. The whole quantity imported into France during this period, did not exceed the quantity exported from the United States in the years 1810 and 1811.

^{*} A franc is about twenty cents, making a premium of about ten cents for a pound of cotton.

The following is the quantity exported from the United States to France, from 1800 to 1811.

28
49
40
348
329
18
358
150
ect.
3

The manufacture of cotton has increased, and is still increasing very rapidly, in the United States. The quantity consumed in this country, on the average of the years 1811, 1812, and 1813, cannot be less than twenty millions of pounds.

FLAX-SEED, INDIGO, &c. &c.

The other articles of export, the produce of agriculture, are flax-seed, indigo, wax, flax, poultry, &c. The principal of these are flax-seed and indigo. In the year 1770, three hundred twelve thousand six hundred and twelve bushels of flax-seed were exported from the North-American Colonies, of which six thousand seven hundred and eighty went to England, three hundred five thousand and eighty-three to Ireland, and seven hundred forty-nine to the South of Europe. The custom-house value of it was then £31,168-18 1 sterling, or about \$139,000.

The following is an account of the quantity exported from the United States from 1791 to 1814, with its value since 1803, viz.—

						Value.
			Bushels.			Dolls.
1791	-	-	292,460			
1792	-	-	261,905			
1793		-	258,540			
1794	-	-	270,340			
1795	-	No.	411,264			
1796	-	-	256,200			
1797	-	-	222,269			
1798	-	-	224,473			
1799	-	-	350,857			
1800	-	-	289,684			
1801	-	-	461,266			
1802	-	-	155,358			
1803	-	-	311,459	-	-	465,000
1804	-	-	281,757	-	-	420,000
1805	-		179,788	-	-	*360,000
1806	•	-	352,280	-	-	529,000
1807	-	-	301,242	~	-	452,000
1808	-	-	102,930	-	-	131,000
1809	-	-	184,311	-	-	230,000
1810	-	-	240,579	***	-	301,000
1811	-	-	304,114	-	-	380,000
1812	-	-	325,022	-		455,000
1813	-	-	189,538	-	-	265,000
1814	-	-	14,800	-	-	31,000

Flax-seed has been generally shipped to Ireland.

INDIGO.

Indigo was one of the principal articles of produce and export from South-Carolina and Georgia, before the planting of cotton in those states became an object of so much importance.

The culture of it was introduced into South-Carolina about the year 1741 or 1742, and that state is indebted to a lady for the introduction of this valuable plant. An account of the manner of its introduction is given by Doct. Ramsay in his history of South-Carolina, and serves to shew, among other instances, how much a nation oftentimes is indebted for its wealth to the exertions and perseverance of a single individual.

"The second great staple of Carolina (says the Doctor) was Indigo. Its original native country was Hindostan; but it had been naturalized in the West-India Islands, from which it was introduced into Carolina by Miss Eliza Lucas the mother of Major General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

"Her father, George Lucas, Governour of Antigua, observing her fondness for the vegetable world, frequently sent to her tropical seeds and fruits, to be planted for her amusement on his plantation at Wappoo. Among others he sent her some indigo seed as a subject of experiment.

"She planted it in March 1741 or 1742. It was destroyed by frost. She repeated the experiment in April; this was cut down by a worm. Notwithstanding these discouragements she persevered, and her third attempt was successful. Governour Lucas, on hearing that the plant had seeded and ripened, sent from Montserrat a man, by the name of Cromwell, who had been accustomed to the making of indigo, and engaged him at high wages to come to Carolina, and let his daughter see the whole process for extracting the dye from the weed. This professed indigo maker built vats on Wappoo creek, and there made the first indigo that was formed in Carolina. It was but indifferent.

"Cromwell repented of his engagement, as being likely to injure his own country; made a mystery of the business, and, with the hope of deceiving, injured the process by throwing in too much lime. Miss Lucas watched him carefully, and also engaged Mr. Deveaux to superintend his operations. Notwithstanding the duplicity of Cromwell, a knowledge of the process was obtained. Soon after Miss Lucas had completely succeeded in this useful project, she married Charles Pinckney; and her father made a present of all the indigo on his plantation, the fruit of her industry, to her husband. The

whole was saved for seed. Part was planted by the proprietor next year at Ashapoo, and the remainder given away to his friends in small quantities for the same purpose. They all succeeded. From that time the culture of indigo was common, and in a year or two it became an article of export."

In the year 1748, (21 of George II.) a bounty of six pence on the pound, on Plantation indigo, when it was worth three fourths of the price of the best French indigo, was granted by the British Parliament. This increased its culture in South-Carolina, and in 1754, two hundred sixteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-four pounds of indigo were exported from that Province. From November 1760 to September 1761, three hundred ninety-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-six pounds were exported; and shortly before the American Revolution, the export amounted to one million one hundred and seven thousand six hundred and sixty pounds.*

In the year 1794, one million five hundred fifty thousand eight hundred and eighty pounds were exported from the United States, being the greatest quantity exported in any one year. Probably a considerable part of this was foreign indigo.

Since the planting of cotton has become general in South-Carolina and Georgia, the culture of indigo has been in a great measure neglected.

MANUFACTURES.

Manufactured articles constitute a part of the domestic exports of the United States. The manufactures exported are:—

1st. from domestic materials.

2d. from foreign materials.

The value of both these kinds of manufactures, exported from 1803 to 1814, was as follows, viz.—

		From domestic materials.		From foreign materials.		Total of both.
		Dolls.		Dolls.		Dolls.
1803	~	790,000	_	565,000	-	1,355,000
1804	-	1,650,000	-	450,000	-	2,100,000

See Ramsay's History and Macpherson's Annals of Commerce.

		Prom domestic		From foreign		Total of
		materials.		materials.		both.
		Dolls.		Dolls.		Dolls
1805	-	1,579,000		721,000	-	2,300,000
1806	-	1,889,000	•	818,000	-	2,707,000
1807	-	1,652,000	•	468,000	-	2,120,000
1808	-	309,000	-	35,000	•	344,000
1809	-	1,266,000	-	240,000	-	1,506,000
1810	-	1,359,000	-	558,000	-	1,917,000
1811	-	2,062,000	-	314,000	-	2,376,000
1812	-	1,135,000	-	220,000	-	1,355,000
1813	-	372,000	-	18,000	-	390,000
1814	•	233,200	-	13,100	-	246,300

The manufactures from domestic materials are soap, tallow candles: leather, boots, shoes, saddlery, hats, of grain (as spirits, beer, starch, &c.) of wood, (including furniture, coaches, &c.) cordage, canvass, linseed oil, iron, and various other articles, such as snuff, silk shoes, wax candles, tobacco, lead, bricks, turpentine, spirits, wool and cotton cards, &c.

The manufactures from foreign materials, are spirits from molasses, refined sugar, chocolate, gun powder, brass and copper, and medicines.

The value of each of these for the years 1806 and 1811 was at follows, viz.—

DOMESTIC MATERIALS.	1806.	1811.
	Value—dls.	Value—dls
Soap, and tallow candles,	652,000	- 371,000
Leather, boots, shoes, and saddlery, -	276,000	- 176,000
Hats,	105,000	- 55,000
Wood (including furniture, coaches, &c.)	418,000	- 361,000
Cordage, canvass, linseed oil, -	118,000	- 274,000
Grain, (spirits, beer, starch, &c.)	94,000	- 506,000
Iron,	132,000	- 101,000
Other articles, (snuff, silk shoes, &c.)	94,000	- 218,000
	1,889.000	2.062,000

FOREIGN MATERIALS.	1806.	1811.
	Value—dis.	Valuedls.
Spirits from molasses,	- 630,000 -	241,000
Sugar refined,	66,000 -	13,000
Chocolate,	- 2,000 -	4,000
Gun-powder,	42,000 -	29,000
Brass and copper,	- 25,000 -	9,000
Medicines,	53,000 -	18,000
	\$818,000	\$314,000

Many small articles exported are not ascertained, although their value is returned to the treasury department.

Some of these are manufactured, and others are in a raw state. We have now completed our view of the domestic exports of the United States; we add the following table, exhibiting the value of the produce of the sea, of the forest, of agriculture and of manufactures exported, for each year, from 1803 to 1814, by which the proportion of each can be, at once, seen, during that period.

	Of the sea.	Of the forest.	Ofagriculture.	Ofmanufactures.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1803	2,635,000	4,850,000	32,995,000	1,355,000
1804	3,420,000	4,630,000	30,890,000	2,100,000
1805	2,884,000	5,261,000	31,562,000	2,300,000
1806	3,116,000	4,861,000	30,125,000	2,707,000
1807	2,804,000	5,476,000	37,832,000	2,120,000
1808	832,000	1,399,000	6,746,000	344,000
1809	1,710,000	4,583,000	23,234,000	1,506,000
1810	1,481,000	4,978,000	33,502,000	1,917,000
1811	1,413,000	5,286,000	35,556,000	2,376,000
1812	935,000	2,701,000	24,555,000	1,355,000
1813	304,000	1,107,000	23,119,000	390,000
1814	188,000	570,000	5,613,000	246,300

From this, it appears, that on an average of eight years, from 1803 1811, the produce of agriculture, constituted about three quarters.

in value, of all the domestic exports of the United States, the produce of the forest about one ninth, of the sea, about one fifteenth, and manufactures, about one twentieth. For the year 1812, the whole value of the domestic exports, was \$30,032,109, of this, the value of the produce of agriculture, was \$24,555,000, leaving but five and a half millions for the rest; and in the year ending October 1st, 1813, about sixteen months from the commencement of the late war with Great-Britain, the whole value of the domestic exports was \$25,008,152; of this, the value of the produce of agriculture, was \$23,119,000, consisting, principally, of flour and provisions, sent to the Peninsula; in the year 1814, in consequence of the blockade of our coast, the whole exports of the United States amounted only to \$6,927,441, of which \$6,782,272 was of domestic produce, which found its way, through certain ports, which, for a time, were not subject to the blockade.

TABLE No. 1.

			WI	WHEAT—bushels.	oushels.							
Whither exported.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1810. 1811.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.
Sweden,		'	1	1	1,166		,	,	1	,	1	1
Swedish West-Indies,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	45,634	1	1
Holland,	1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	9,992	1	1	8	1
Great-Britain,	21,00,12	216,977	201,250	234,386	1	1	76,707	669,950	67,024	152,144	179,751	136,204
British American Colonies, -	4,550	17,679	19,554	10,931	6,692	120	1,577	4,550 17,679 19,554 10,931 6,692 120 1,577 7,009 1,450 4,381 4,397	1	1,450	4,381	4,397
Hamburg, Bremen, &c	1	1	1	9,830	,830	1	1	1	1			
France,	1		1,574	1		1	1	1	1		1	1
Spain,	702	3,000	3,127	3,127 107,750 56,946	56,946	1 2	1	1	:	1	13,125	21,199
Spanish West-Indies,	1	832	1	,	1	1	1	3,108	1		1	1
Portugal,	1	1,440	31,667	31,667 214,148 33,068 11,234	33,068	11,234	8,348	68,102	18,048	43,214	45,588	55,033
Madeira,	009	1	7,805	7,805 13,948 7,591 4,714	7,591	4,714		- 8,647 2,200 15,605, 23,169	2,200	15,605	23,169	1
West-Indies, (generally) -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7,150	1	1
Arenage price,							\$ 133	S 1 33 1 25 1 25 1 25 1 50 1 75	1 25	1 25	1 50	1 75

TABLE No. II.

			2	FLOUR-barrels	-barrels.							
Whither exported.	1800.	1801. 1802. 1803.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805. 1806.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.
										0000		
Sweden,	1	1	1	1	1 3	, ,	1	1	1	39,008	1	,
Swedish West-Indies, -	9,328	4,769	11,227	12,482	14,887	6,580	7,912	15,159	2,494	105,767	73,673	23,922
Denmark and Norway, -	1	1	,	1		,	1	4,857		2,765	5,068	,
Danish West-Indies,	52,554	23,872	32,267	40,161	31,425	50,558,	34,923	606,79	6,157	,		,
Holland.	1	1	1	,	,		1,877	,		1	•	1
Dutch West-Indies	23,070	10,019	26,334 42,711	42,711	34,773	5,612	15,061	9,137	1.317	1,186	,	,
Great-Britain.	172,815	72,815 479,720 208,744 20	208,744	303,127	7,140	36,7521	127,619	0.4	2,9221	-30	92,136	38,183
British West-Indies	165,739	65,739 252,851 245,708 260,555 220,586 181,816 148,439 251,706	245,708	260,555	220,586	181,816	148,439	351,706	59,648			80,944 205,538
British American Colonies, -	26,473	25,452 30,434 38,324	30,434	38,324	30,789	17,608		32,000 44,244	10,514	17,288	18,397	31,813
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.		1		4,805	1	1	21,340	15,398		1	,	,
France	1	,	14,628	18,045	1,074	1	1	1	1	1	,	2,966
French West-Indies,	59,633	103,870	151,788	167,886	03,870 151,788 167,886 66,244.107,948 82,252 112,137	107,948	82,252	112,137	36,929	1	2,232	8,909
Spain,	2,550	11,079	59,409	144,935	59,409 144,935 109,906 103,646 19,196 39,842	103,646	19,196	39,842		40,0471	144,436	144,436 306,074
Spanish West-Indies,	97,919		70,238	36,314		131,028	93,071 131,028 113,178 166,170	166,170	44,7781	143,857 1	138,892	38,892 124,735
Portugal,	5,333	43,612	85,784	85,784 122,410	54,648	22,633	91,273	76,352	41,761	65,149		88,696 529,105
Madeira,	13,178	19,491	28,205	24,599	41,253	23,127	26,230	40,905	8,124	87,082	स्य	
West-Indies, (generally) -	3,468	7,061	20,754	32,379	50,964	44,588	8,436	18,540	3,139	2,531	8,230	41,360
Europe, do	1	1	10,055	3,890	3,041	4,395	1	,	1	1	3,211	1
Arerage price,							88.	7.	6 50.	6.	7.50	9 50

TABLE No. III.

				RICE	RICE-tierces.							
Whither exported.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.
				'	'	-	1	499	ı t	211	5,270	1,205
Daniela,		1	1	5.550	8,576	2,213	1	1	1	1	1	1
russia,		,	,	1		1	1	855	1	20,648	3,879	1,283
Swedell, -	6.46	102	137		403	1	1	1	1	3,888	5,589	1,446
Domost and Norway	9.926	909	4,141	4,528	4,528 10,987	3,774		1,954 12,103	1	1,988	8,305	1
Dennar and Morthway;	1,899	617	598	580	1,857	852	615	1,294	1	1	1	1
Political recognitions,	685	1,936	7	6,942			3,605 17,137 21,163	21,163	841	2,413	1	1
Thurst West Indies	4.17	309	7.10	457	1,572	31%	1	1	1	1	1	1
Change Reignan	58 117	50.547	29.385	58 117 50.547 29.385 26.675 14,409 19,931 32,222 26,723	14,409	19,931	32,200	26,723	2,032	2,032 28,634 23,726 25,63	23,726	25,634
Printed West Indies	19,430	19 430 14,475	8,008	8,008 6,525 10,566	10,566	4,275	4,275 6,248 10,069	10,069	998,8	2,796		6,585 14,411
Builtel, American Colonios	, ,	, ,		1	1		858	625	1	708	807	734
Handang Bromen &c	6.551		10,054	6.932 10.054 17,633	3,666	3,183	3,183 24,849	5,130	1	1,333	503	1
Conce			7,186	3,116	6,014	1,601		3,006	1	1	1	1
France, West-Indies	1.046			3,929	1,365	2,062	2,237		1,082		1	1
Spain (Stringer)	4.976	856	2,582		3,475	4,684	2,860	2,317	971	6,493	6,493 20,787 10,991	10,991
Spanish West-Indies	9,086	7	3,616	629	2,014	5,833	4,650	3,508	1,008	9,076	7,586	9,076 7,586 14,312
Destroy	0.341		63.4	20.1	697	1	536	452	1	12,173	2,173 19,796 34,080	34,080
Modeling.	7,010	3	977		1,604	731	1,669	1,521	1	6,989		
West Indice (conorally)	ž 1		445	247	1,374	915	343	411	1	1	810	31
Former do.	1.00^{2}	1,554	9,799		261	1	1	1	1	1,011	568	926
		1					\$251.	25.	24.	18.	.02	20.
Arerage price,				-		-	4					

LABLE No. 1V.

				BEEF-barrels	-barrels.							
Whither exported.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1802, 1803, 1804, 1805.		1806.	1307, 1808, 1805,	1808.		1810.	1811.
lussia,	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	-	,	31	437	197
Prussia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sweden, -	1	1	1	1	03	1	1	ı	l I	96	33	1-
Swedish West-Indies,	4,132	2,138	909	979	4,267	1,651	1,650	1,839		242 7.6-12	1.947	3,370
Denmark and Norway,	1	1	1	10	176	1	26	19	-	19	198	4.10
Danish West-Indies,	5,789	4,657	1,768	2,885	5,609	5.057	6.518	5,866	767	1	339	9.13
Iolland,	38	\$ 7	195	16		46	10	6.4	'	7.0		₹ - 4
Dutch West-Indies,	5,440	4,916	4,608	1,608 11,879 1	14,375	4,658	4,950	2,705	963	3.4	310	,
Great-Britain, -	<u> </u>	3,027	13	939	3,347	307	707	64	,	00	1	390
British West-Indies, -	30.9 H	30,9 H 37,526 21	21,695	21,098	,695 21,098 45,656 30,378 31,176 20,561 5,129	30,378	31,176	20,561	5,129	858	3.264	6.261
British American Colonies,	1,213	1,265	532	1,044	1,088	1,005	1,19.1	1,470	55	60	951	2,436
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	72	63	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	23	1	
France,	1	7	202	3,136	357	715	957	262	1	1	1	184
French West-Indies, -	7,876	7,024	11,646		5,905 10,109 16,112 20,337 23,144 6,307	16,112	20,337	23,144	6.307	150	194	-
Spain,	1,231	171	999	2,183	3,234	1,692	874	401	5165	5163,150	8.495 10,432	10,45
Spanish West-Indies,	10,472	9,047	5,949	950		3,896 16,797.24	24,108	7,043	•	3,037	10,793	7,939
Portugal,	340	265	1,120	958	879	1,059	903	492		236 1,110	5,098 1	14,38
Madeira,	1,006	396	379	578	2,355	1,999	1,850	1,864		2,510	2,772	4,533
West-Indies, (generally)	369	2,07.1	6,934	12,636	28,909	28,909,20,941 15,891	15,891	11,785	1,785 2,524	988	806	5,645
Europe, do.	1	1	305	104	8-4	391	1	24	1	137	100	194
Africa, do	950	471	281	51	592	1,687	1,187	1,283	97	148	316	425
Average price,							\$10.	10.	10.	10.	=	=
and a supplementary of the sup		The state of the s				to concern the separate or the	M	***************************************	-	_		

TABLE No. V.

			POR	PORK—barrels.	rrels.							
Whither exported.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1800. 1801. 1802. 1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1810. 1811.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.
Russia,	1	L		1	1	5	'	'		8	30	61
Sweden,	,	1	,	1	46	ı	1	'	,	161	63	٠
Swedish West-Indies, -	1,795	577	483	1,011	2,438	746	885	885 2,767	699	669 12,188	4,940	940 2,770
Denmark and Norway, -	1	,	1	5	310		16	8	,	5	63	47
Danish West-Indies, -	5,493	2,604	1,955	4,145	6,290	3,829	4,378	4,378 5,746	949		32	80
Holland,	2.4	21	81	15	68	126	8	50	1	67		,
Dutch West-Indies, -	3,193	1,205	968,3	6,719	6,700	1,109	998	578	263	46	23	•
Great-Britain, -	619	619 14,162	2,549	7,683	6,081	99	21	8	,	14	25	19
British West-Indies, -	19,282	27,883	29,393	30,989	9,282[27,883]29,393[30,989]47,926[17,046]10,221[8,624]2,517	17,046	10,221	8,624	2,517	3,633	2,048 5,363	5,363
'British American Colonies, -	2,155	4,473	5,399	5,329 10,098	3,939	1,235		1,927 1,377 1,989	1,989	404	3,231 4,813	4,813
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	6	21		1	1	9	,	,	ı	19	1	1
France,	1	7	69	793	214	241	8	113	Π	,	1	552
French West-Indies, -	12,700	12,905	16,700	1	,830 11,525	11,578	7,807	7,807 5,730 2,521	2,521	100	487	487 1,480
Spain,	969	440	573	1,915	2,793	553		168 1,159 1,442	1,442	4,097	4,512 4,027	4,027
Spanish West-Indies, -	4,081	2,972	4,978	1,016	6,982	6,609	4,236	236 3,693 1,932	1,932	9,220	10,123 6,058	6,058
Portugal,	365	117	619	1,468	465	229	338	288	361	3,152	2,735 1,899	1,899
Madeira,	476	323	469	968	1,749	590	505	825	499	3,093	1,862	,862 2,480
West-Indies, (generally) -	193	648	2,622	6,978	14,918	6,632	1,240	1,552	715	491	869	
Europe, do	,	1	596	120	144	98		12	1	67	121	333
Africa, do	378	237	124	27	380	738	661	486	15	228	83	1
Average price,							18.	18.	17.	16.	16.	16.
AND THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY O	Spinister of the Party and Personal Per	STATE OF STREET, STREE	and analysis of the special section of	The salitane and the party of the last		BARTON OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P	Anna de la Contraction de la C	- desperantement of the second	Mary Tale Towns	A And of the Party	Principal Spirit	-

TABLE No. VI.

			TOBA	000	TOBACCO—hogsheads.	ds.						
Whither exported.	1800.	1801. 1802.	1805.	1803.	1804. 1805. 1806.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811	1810.	1811.
Kussia,	1	1	1	1	1	1	'	1	,	131	1.462	1.941
Prussia,	129	575	1,147	1	1,728	1,156	1	1	1	1	464	
Sweden,	67.1	<u></u>	1	1 ?	346	666	1	1	1	10,103	6.897	1.716
Swedish West-Indies,	866	1	1	1	1	138	,	165	1	1,664	965	500
Denmark and Norway,	850	535	624	380	1,559	2,933	794	1,687	191		18,797	1.097
Danish West-Indies, -	767	272	636	406	548	435	765	419	1		1	,
Holland,	6,037	6,037 15,300	9,670	9,670 12,721	17,948 16	16,7:15	,7.15 29,851120	20,441	,4413,683	2,316	654	,
Dutch West-Indies, -	308	503	453	617	863	131	945	313	1	1	1	1
Great-Britain, -	37,798	55,256	29,938	17,829	798 55,256 29,938 47,829 24,700 18,169 26,273 23,047 2,526	18,169	26,273	23,0.17	2,526	8,965	8,965 24,067 20,349	0.349
British West-Indies, -	1,77.1	1,457	1,398	1,335	1,378	950	1,233	1,150	315	656	562	1,103
British American Colonies,	558	1	1	1	1	1	1	173	1	175	1	271
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	16,756 1	18,625	8,625 10,696	7,348	8,787	9,421	7,526	4,911	1	6,7001	10,905	1
France,	143		5,006 16,216	9,815	14,623 1	12,135	9,189	2,876	999	1	,	569
French West-Indies, -	476	696	1,340	979	507	984	933	504	390	1	1	195
Spain,	7,555	2,486	871	449	2,858	2,949	1,263	964	1,144	3,836	6,183	3,556
Spanish West-Indies, -	719	130	1	187	2,086	394	937	427	-	1,549	1,243	791
Portugal,	110	1	101	1	l l	146	100	1	1	2,908	4,464	197
Madeira,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,012	1,579	
West-Indies, (generally)	,	1	136	202	541	709	200	205	1	1	116	239
Europe, - do	1	1	330	1	1	1	1	1	1	159	148	184
Africa, - do	789	389	169	1	483	1,499	2,053	894	1	834	151	173
Average price,							.67%	88.	87.	70.	60.	60.
												100

TABLE No. VII.

Whither exported. 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 Russia,	008 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	02 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	8081	1203	1804 1804	1805. 1805. 64,628 64,628 1,563,274 156,442	20TTON, SEA-ISLAND—pounds. 1804 1805. 1806. 180.	1807. 1807. 183,728,162 188,572	1808.	FON, SEA-ISLAND—pounds. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1005. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1005. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811. 1005. 1806. 1807. 1808. 1809. 1813,435 1005. 1806. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1006. 1807. 1813,435 1007. 1813,435	1809. 1810. 67,183 - -	113,435 19,368 19,368 7,788,865
Average price,							30 cts.	30 cts.	39 cts.	25 cts.	28 cts.	26 cts.
	Andrew Management of the last	and describe a continue of the	And other state of				The state of the s	and the same of th				

TABLE No. VIII.

	COTTON-pounds.	-bounds.			
Whither exported.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
Russia		1		D D	-
Prussia,	1	1	1	,	203,866
Sweden, -	1	1	1	1	57,065
Swedish West-Indies	1	1	1	,	,
Denmark and Norway,	1	1	g g	184,193	288,540
Holland, -	79,694	338,563	877,491	1,339,122	1,475,979
tain,	16,179,513	16,179,513 18,953,065 23,473,925 27,757,307 25,770,748	23,473,925	27,757,307	25,770,748
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	997,581	475,922	438,521	760,871	314,126
France,	1	844,728	1,907,869	3,821,840	5,946,848
Spain,	493,280		97,172	31,915	250,486
Spanish West-Indies, -	1		1	1	237,100
Portugal,	1	1	1	1	,
Madeira,	1	,	,	1	1
Floridas,	,	1	,		'
Europe, (generally)	1	1	ŧ		104,037
Fayal and the other Azores,	1	1	1	,	1

Nore.-There was not any distinction made between the Sea-Island and other Cotton, until the year 1805both are included in the above statement, from 1800 to 1804, inclusive.

TABLE No. VIII.—CONTINUED.

1		04	7.9	10		48		87	88		03				00	93		
	1811.	9,255,404	231,679	252,310	1	722,448	1	39,083,58	1,836,288		228,880	2	t	1	177,200	860,993	1	14 cts.
	1810.	3,769,137	936,579	5,234,293	168,500	14,484,922	100,869	24,007,799 18,253,840 44,452,049 7,051,592 11,099,482 31,413,132 39,083,587	976,762	1	4,292,055	55,740	2,870,142	2,936,738	,059,293 10,339,019	1,922,239	4,294,091	15 cts.
ŝ	1809.	557,924	1	9,939,934	. 1	2,268,827	1,068,096	11,099,482	1,067,013	1	796,496	534,766	1,733,081	3,722,280	1,059,293	771,860	6,139,263	15 cts.
spunod—a	1808.	1	1	1	1	1	491,814	7,051,592	14,860	2,087,450	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20 cts.
COTTON-OTHER THAN SEA-ISLAND-pounds.	1807.	1	1	1	1	272,134	881,584 3,129,146 3,146,209 491,814	44,452,049	993,342	5,925,786 2,087,450	. 1	1	1	1		1	1	21 cts.
OTHER THA	1806.	1	1	1	1	1	3,129,146	18,253,840	955,400	7,006,667	. 1		41	1	1	1	1	22 cts.
COTTON-	1805.	1	1	1	1	1	881,584	24,007,799	122,003	4,427,887		1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Whither exported.	Russia,	Prussia.	Sweden, -	Swedish West-Indies, -	Denmark and Norway,	Holland,	Great-Britain, -	Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	France,	Spain,	Spanish West-Indies, -	Portugal,	Madeira,	Floridas, -	Europe, (generally)	Fayal and the other Azores, -	Average price,



CHAPTER V.

EXPORTS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE.

NEUTRAL trade of the United States increased by the wars in Europe—Their trade in foreign produce greater, than in domestic, in 1805, 1806, and 1807—Quantity of sugar, coffee, cocoa, pepper, and goods paying ad valorem duties exported, in each year, from 1791 to 1814—Quantity of sugar and coffee, and goods subject to ad valorem duties imported from different countries in 1807—Quantity of sugar and coffee exported to different countries, in different years—Average quantity of wines, spirits, teas, cocoa, and pepper, exported in the years 1805, 1806, and 1807.

The war between England and France, which began in 1793, soon after the establishment of the present national government, and between England and Spain in 1796, and which continued, with but a short interval, until it involved all the nations of Europe, threw into the hands of the American merchant, no small proportion of the trade of the world.

The vast superiority of the naval force of England, rendered the intercourse between the European powers at war with that nation, and their Colonies, extremely difficult.

They were, therefore, obliged to depend, in a great measure, upon neutrals to carry on the trade between them, and their distant possessions. The valuable productions of the French, Spanish, and Dutch East and West-Indies, had no other mode of finding their way to Europe, without great risque and expense, but by the aid of a neutral flag. The local situation of the United States, in relation to the West-India Islands, and their long accustomed habits of intercourse with them, naturally threw a great proportion of this trade into the hands of the

Americans; and the great increase of the tonnage of the United States, and the spirit and enterprise of the citizens, led them, also. to engage in the more distant trade of the East-Indies, and every other part of the world. The valuable articles of colonial produce, such as sugar, coffee, spirits, cocoa, pimento, indigo, pepper and spices of all kinds, were carried, either directly to Europe, or were first brought to the United States, and from thence exported in American vessels. These and other articles imported were allowed, under certain regulations, to be exported from the United States, with a drawback of the duties, paid or secured to be paid upon them, on their importation. The manufactures of Europe, and particularly of Great-Britain, as well as the manufactures and produce of the East-Indies and China, have also been imported, and again exported, in large quantities, to the West-Indies, to the Spanish Colonies in South-America, and elsewhere. This trade, which has been called the carrying trade, has, in some years, exceeded in value the trade of the United States, in articles of domestic produce; it has been the means, not only of increasing our commercial tonnage, but of enriching the public treasury, as well as filling the coffers of individuals. The value of the exports of domestic and foreign articles from 1803 to 1814, is stated in Chapter III.

From this it appears, that in the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, being years of trade unshakled by commercial restrictions, the value of exports of domestic produce and manufacture, was \$134,590,552, being on an average \$44,863,517 a year, and of exports of foreign produce and manufacture, \$173,105,813, on an average \$57,701,937 a year, making a difference of \$33,515,261 or \$12,838,420 per year. During the late war between the United States and Great-Britain, this trade has been annihilated. We were unable to procure supplies of foreign articles, for our own consumption, much less for exportation.

The progress of this trade from 1791 to 1814, may be seen from the following account of the quantities of the principal articles of foreign produce or manufacture, exported from the United States in each year, viz. sugar, coffee, pepper, cocoa, and goods principally paying duties ad valorem:—

	Sugar.	Coffee.	Pepper.	Cocoa.	Goods paying
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	ad val. duties.
	ios.	IDS.	108.	ios.	dolls.
		222.0			
1791	74,504	962,977	492	8,322	2,840,310
1792	1,176,156	2,134,742	5,046	6,000	3,560,119
1793	4,539,809	17,580,049	14,361	234,875	4,110,240
1794	20,721,761	33,720,983	23,884	1,188,302	4,976,120
1795	21,377,747	47,443,179	301,692	525,432	5,670,260
1796	34,848,644	62,385,117	491,330	928,107	6,794,346
1797	38,366,262	44,521,887	1,901,130	875,334	7,835,456
1798	51,703,963	49,580,927	501,982	3,146,445	8,967,828
1799	78,821,751	31,987,088	441,312	5,970,590	18,718,477
1800	56,432,516	38,597,479	635,849	4,925,518	16,076,848
1801	97,565,732	45,106,494	3,153,139	7,012,155	17,159,016
1802	61,061,820	36,501,998	5,422,144	3,878,526	14,906,081
1803	23,223,849	10,294,693	2,991,430	367,177	5,351,524
1804	74,964,366	48,312,713	5,703,646	695,135	9,377,805
1805	123,031,272	46,760,294	7,559,224	2,425,680	15,201,483
1896	145,839,320	47,001,662	4,111,983	6,846,758	19,016,909
1807	143,136,905	42,122,573	4,207,166	8,540,524	18,971,539
1808	28,974,927	7,325,448	1,709,978	1,896,990	4,765,737
1809	45,248,128	24,364,099	4,722,098	2,029,336	5,889,669
1810	47,038,125	31,423,477	5,946,336	1,286,010	8,438,349
1811	18,381,673	10,261,442	3,057,456	2,221,462	8,815,291
1812	13,927,277	10,073,722	2,521,003	752,148	3,591,755
1813	7,347,038	6,568,527	99,660	108,188	368,603
1814	762	220,594	none.	27,386	41,409

It will be perceived that during the peace concluded at Amiens in the fall of 1801, and which continued about eighteen months, the exports of foreign produce were much less than in the years succeeding.

—Most of the foreign articles, which were not then in the United States, went directly to the places of their destination, without first coming to this country.

On the renewal of the war, however, in 1803, and until the commencement of our commercial prohibitions, our trade in articles of foreign produce and manufacture again increased, and exceeded that of any former years. In each of the years 1806 and 1807, more than one hundred and forty-three millions of pounds of sugar, were

exported from the United States, making at one thousand pounds a hogshead, one hundred and forty-three thousand hogsheads. Nearly the whole of this was imported, and again exported in American vessels, and must have employed about seventy thousand tons of shipping. The freight of these cargoes, in the two different voyages could not be less than between three and four millions of dollars.

The whole quantity of sugar imported into the United States in the same years, were as follows, viz.—

						Pounds.
$I_{\rm H}$	1806	*	-	•	-	200,737,940
	1807		-	-	~	215,836,202

In 1807, the following quantities of sugar were imported from the different quarters of the world, and from places in each belonging to particular nations, in American and foreign bottoms:—

	Sugar import		Sugar impor	
From	Brown. *	Clayed.	Brown.	Clayed.
Europe,	- 1,411			-
Africa,	2,239,396		126,962	-
Asia,	10,598,278	40,892	1,249,072	**
West India Islands and American Colonies,	143,095,225	43,453,979	12,639,362	1.902.699
From particular places.				
Bourbon & Mauritiu	s 2,040,697			
Danish East-Indies,	1,161,786			
Dutch East-Indies,	2,467,226		1,021,860	
British East-Indies,	6,303,510		227,212	
Manilla and other Phillippine Islands, -	/			
Swedish West-Indie	8, 2,437.559		308,440	

From particular places.	Sugar import		Sugar impor	
	Brown.	Clayed.	Brown.	Clayed.
Danish West-Indies			2,122,744	79,257
Dutch West-Indies, & American Co- lonies,				
& American Co-	5,307,864		968,860	-
lonies, -)			
British West-Indies	, 7,660,992		3,556,715	34,338
French W. Indies, & American Co- lonies,				
& American Co-	72,669,603	1,893,786	2,147,679	-
lonies, -)			
Spanish W. Indies,)			
Spanish W. Indies, & American Co- lonies.	41,933,784	40,729,222	3,319,946	1,779,877
lonies)			

Tables Nos. I. and II. shew the countries and places to which sugar was exported from 1800 to 1811.

From these it will be seen, that previous to 1808, it was principally shipped to France, Holland, Hamburg, and Bremen, Spain and Italy, and that subsequent to that period, it was generally shipped to Denmark and Norway, Sweden and Russia.

In 1807, it was shipped to the following countries, viz.

			Brown.			Clayed. lbs.
			tos.			1175.
To Russia,	-	-	52,852	~	-	297,844
Sweden,	-		179,587	-	-	33,949
Denmark	and N	orw	ay, 2,286,608	-	-	1,267,227
Holland,	-	-	48,012,198	-	-	8,719,529
Great-Bri	tain,	-	2,015,765	-	-	640,231
Hamburg	, Bren	ien,	&c. 2,192,991	-	-	1,066,943
France,	-	-	27,831,968	-	-	7,029,202
Spain,		-	6,906,740	-	-	5,524,852
Portugal,	-		- 178,643	-	-	188,356
Italy,	-	-	14,074,935	-	-	9,476,602
Europe g	eneral	ly,	184,798	-		159,479

COFFEE.

The quantity of coffee exported, on an average of the years 1804 1805, 1806, and 1807, exceeded forty-five millions of pounds.

The whole quantity imported in 1807, was fifty-eight million eight hundred twenty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-one pounds, and principally from the following places, viz.—

	Pounds.
Bourbon and Mauritius,	4,470,846
Dutch East-Indies,	8,842,832
Mocha, Aden, and other ports on the Red-Sea,	1,709,533
Danish West-Indies,	10,966,411
Dutch West-Indies and American Colonies,	1,404,659
British West-Indies,	2,423,611
Swedish West-Indies,	1,705,670
French West-Indies and American Colonies,	16,461,478
Spanish West-Indies and American Colonies,	9,753,976

Table No. III. shews the places to which coffee was shipped from 1800 to 1811. Previous to 1808, it was shipped principally to Holland, France, Great-Britain, Hamburg and Bremen, and Italy. Subsequent to this period, it was cleared out for the northern ports in Europe.

In 1806, 1807, and 1810, the greatest part was shipped to the following places, viz.—

			1	806.		1807.		1810
			Po	unds.		Poands.		Pounds.
Russia,		-8	-	-	*	149,27	l	4,048,909
Prussia,	-	-	2	22,351			-	1,098,211
Sweden,	-		-	-	-	-	-	7,120,496
Denmark ar	nd No	rway,	6	06,621		756,51	l	14,120,990
Holland,	-	-	21,8	33,438		19,900,96	5	44,618
Great-Brita	in.	*	0,5	43,370		1.052,07	5	

	1806.	1807.	1810.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	5,306,950	2,644,511	1,206,389
France,	8,282,965	11,088,529	
Spain,	236,113	456,428	
Portugal,	687,006	44,801	
Italy,	4,948,814	3,490,495	784,423
Europe generally, -			- 246,540

While we were thus carrying to Europe these valuable articles of colonial produce, we imported from them, and particularly from England, great quantities of manufactured goods, and other articles, which were again exported, and principally to the West-Indies, and Spanish American Colonies.

In 1806, goods free of duty and subject to duties ad valorem to the value of \$18,571,477, and in 1807 to the value of \$18,564,507 were exported from the United States. Of these in 1806 \$2,383,910 and in 1807 \$2,080,114 were free of duty.

The whole amount of goods paying ad valorem duties, imported in the years 1806 and 1807, was as follows, viz.—

In 180	6 -	-			-	-	\$54,461,957
180	7	-	-	*	-		53.655,917

Between one third and one quarter, therefore, of all the goods paying duties ad valorem, imported during these years, were again exported. These goods were imported from the different quarters of the world in 1807, in the following proportions, viz.—

From	Europe,		-	-	**	-		\$	50,915,135
	Africa,	-	-	-	*			-	108,607
	Asia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,392,592
	West-II	idia	Islands	and	Ameri	can	Colonies,		1,239,583
à								_	,

\$58,655,917

And principally from the following countries and places in each quarter, viz.—

Dolls.
From the United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, 38,901,838
Russia, 1,804,860
Sweden, 423,304
Denmark and Norway, 864,474
Holland, 1,882,583
Hamburg, Bremen, and other parts of Germany, 2,190,732
French European ports on the Atlantic, - 3,371,489
do. do. on the Mediterranean, 347,571
Spanish ports on the Atlantic, 67,138
do. do. on the Mediterranean, 112,273
Portugal, 91,088
Fayal and the other Azores, 1,188
Italy, 636,432
Trieste and other Austrian ports on the Adriatic, 203,461
Danish East-Indies, 262,685
Dutch do 112,508
British do 4,073,910
Manilla and other Phillippine Islands, 12,316
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt, 60,741
Mocha, Aden, and other ports on the Red Sea, - 49,447
China, 1,820,067
British West-Indies, 276,565
British American Colonies, 269,198
Spanish West-Indies and American Colonies - 457,523
French do. do 93,005

Of these goods, it appears, that \$43,525,320 were imported from the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and their dependencies, \$3,812,065 from France and its dependencies, and the residue, being \$11,318,532 from other parts of the world.

The other articles of foreign produce and manufacture of considerable value exported from the United States, when their trade was free, before the late war between the United States and Great-Britain, were wines, spirits, teas of various kinds, spices of all kinds, paints, lead

and manufactures of lead, iron, fish, and many others of minor impor-

On an average of the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, the annual quantity of wines, spirits, teas, cocoa, and pepper, exported, was as follows, viz.—

Wines,		-	gallons		~	_	3,423,485
Spirits,		-	do.	-	-	-	1,600,301
Teas,	-	-	pounds		_	-	2,151,385
Cocoa,		_	do.	-	-	-	5,937,654
Pepper,		-	do.	_		_	5,292,791

That this trade in foreign articles, or the carrying trade, as it has been called, added much to our national wealth cannot be doubted. While it has increased our commercial tonnage, it has enriched the public treasury, as well as individuals. Many of the goods and other articles exported were not entitled to a drawback, in consequence of the owners not having complied with the law on that subject. The duties collected and secured on articles exported, without the benefit of drawback, and which, of course, were not paid by consumers in the United States, during the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, amounted to the following sums, viz.—

In 1805	-	-	-	-			\$1,531,618
1806		-	-	-	-	-	1,297,535
1807	-	-	-	-	-		1,393,877
	Ma	king,	-	-	-		\$4,223,030

Add to this the amount of the three and a half per cent. retained on the drawbacks, and which for the same years, was as follows, viz.—

1805	-	-	-	~	-	\$328,144 79
1806	-	~	-	-	-	334,247 39
1807	-	-	-		~	368,275 50
						\$1,030,667 68

and the whole amount received into the public treasury, for these three years, from duties, in consequence of this trade, and which was not paid by the people of the United States, will be \$5,253,697 68 being about one ninth of all the duties, collected or secured, during that period.

The amount, which this trade has added to the wealth of individuals, and of course to the nation, it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of precision. Some light, however, may be thrown on this subject, in the subsequent chapter.

TABLE No. 1.

BI	BROWN SUGAR—pounds.	AR—pound	s,			
Whither exported.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.
Russia,	1	-	61,048	1	,	
Prussia,	,	134,311		434,840	1,545,203	177,976
Sweden,	157,285	110,515	88,506	1	290,613	210,587
Denmark and Norway,	1,062,847		2,103,237 1,734,811 1,459,257 3,401,802 4,543,398	1,459,257	3,401,802	4,543,398
Flolland,	7,542,160	,542,160 14,560,993 15,436,179 8,894,432 27,294,509 47,544,197	15,436,179	8,894,432	27,294,509	47,544,197
Great-Britain,	9,970,336	,970,336 28,587,121 5,354,807 1,886,859	5,354,807	1,886,859	752,470	752,470 1,183,833
Hamburg, Bremen, &c	13,113,504	3,113,504 27,219,888 11,507,108 1,390,842 2,009,031 3,283,796	11,507,108	1,390,842	2,009,031	3,283,796
France,	149,300	149,300 9,645,521 12,540,795 2,913,585 13,136,673 26,079,381	12,540,795	2,913,585	13,136,673	26,079,381
Spain,	12,588,765	5,593,426	5,593,426 4,479,714 384,479 1,290,837 4,577,113	384,479	1,290,837	4,577,113
Spanish West-Indies,	268,557	. 1	. 1	1	. 1	
Portugal,	767,061	896,399	526,190	214,560	407,165	1,023,745
Madeira,	1	1	1	1	1	
Italy,	8,319,028	8,319,028 6,771,831	8,120,897 1,299,878 2,293,251	1,299,878	2,293,251	3,777,164
(Europe, (generally)	1	1,121,969		78,170 716,570	832,267	1,964,189

TABLE No. I.—continued.

BRG	BROWN SUGAR—pounds.	R—pounds.				
Whither exported.	1806.	1807. 1808. 1809. 1810. 1811.	308. 1	809.	1810.	1811.
Russia,	8	52,852	- 1,2	71,180	1,271,180 6,139,529 4,408,289	1,403,289
Prussia,	347,212		1	,	654,100	1
Sweden,	228,324	179,587	- 4,2	166,66	- 4,299,991 8,175,527	126,947
Denmark and Norway,	3,940,175	3,940,175 2,286,608 48	36,248 8,5	17,927	486,248 8,517,927 11,069,575	1
Holland,	56,008,790	56,008,790 48,012,198 8,215,969 3,167,202	15,969 3,1	67,202	88,590	1
Great-Britain,	3,776,064	3,776,064 2,015,765	5	513,237	1	1
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	3,079,450	3,079,450 2,192,901 403,138 2,010,322	03,138,2,0	10,392	181,867	1
France,	22,137,266	22,137,266 27,831,968 6,022,546	22,546 -		!	256,092
Spain, -	2,101,418	2,101,418 6,906,740 2,636,906 2,128,124	36,906,2,1	28,124	818,045	1
Spanish West-Indies,	1		. '	1	1	f
Portugal,	771,902	178,643 -		106,176	a e	1
Madeira,	187,208	1	1	'		1
Italy,	5,989,468	5,989,468 14,074,935 2,360,585 2,587,567	30,585,2,5	87,567	859,120	62,494
Europe, (generally)	463,024	463,024 184,798 11,387,400	- 1,3	87,400	200,585	175,465
	to the state of th	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O			the carrier or separate and a separate special separate s	

TABLE No. II.

1		-	_		_			_	-		-		
	1811.	10,200,139	. 1	158,888			63,700	. '	1,843,047		,	187,514	
	1810.	922,077 5,257,366	78,505	3,818,782	5,400,747	76,674	80,000	133,584	1	1,250,097	136,523	708,826	192,407
		922,077	1	1,932,357	2,853,640	836,459	644,644	1,589,980	,	2,112,729	53,000	2,306,831	2,076,960
ds.	1805. 1806. 1807. 1808.		1	1	85,122	1,824,479	'	213,009	7,505,277 7,029,202 2,387,682	1,251,124	,	3,060,191 9,476,602 1,729,020 2,306,831 708,826	1
sp—poun	1807.	297,844	,	33,949	1,267,227	8,719,529	640,231	1,066,943	7,029,202	5,524,852	188,356	9,476,602	159,478
R POWDES	1896.	,	1	1	1,656,261	0,105,151	2,389,899	4,543,582	7,505,277	1,805,812	615,695	3,060,191	488,581
WHITE SUGAR, CLAYED OR POWDERED-pounds.	1805.	44,476	228,002	87,051	,241,154	7,663,882 8,455,43510,105,151 8,719,529 1,824,479 836,459 76,674	,248,494	,417,418	990,6145,966,2625,088,0827	530,3423,126,975 1	767,210	872,999 2,571,341 3,357,346 8,060,191 9,476,602 1,729,020 2,306,831	29,000 343,036 46,821
SUGAR,	1804.	1	244,859	93,610	795,6902	,663,3828	660,2631	698,1151	,966,262 5	530,3423	203,153 767,210	,571,3413	343,036
WHITE	Whither exported. 1800 1801 1802 1803.	1	1	:	137,133	,057,8067,	213,313	38,231	990,6145	1	1	872,999,2	29,000
	203	,	í	1	1		4	- 1	,		1	1	1
	11 18	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	,	-	-	1	-
	180	i	1	1	1	1	1	,	ı	1	1	1	1
	1800	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1		,	-		1	1	,		_	-
	ted.		1	1	Way,	,	1	1,80	1		1	1	(y)
	rpor		,		Nor			1 semen, &c		•	1	,	(generally) - 1
	er e.	-1		,	and		tain	, Br	1	1		1	gen
	hith	i:ı,	sia,	len,	Jenmark and	nd,	-Bri	Bing	, 50°	,	gal,		urope, (
	=	Russ	Pritss	Swed	Denn	Holla	Grea	Ham	Franc	Spain	Porte	Italy,	Euro
-			_		-		-		_				-

TABLE No. 111.

			COFFEI	COFFEE pounds.				
Whither exported.			1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.
Russia,	1				101,126		1	129,577
Prussia,	1	,	31,462	51,723	4	1	1,954,985	491,747
Sweden, -	1		51,142	1	1	1	51,011	62,013
Denmark and Norway, -	ŧ	,	457,583	829,354	588,736		240,839 1,811,020	1,690,910
Holland,	3		11,618,970	1,618,970 13,125,837	9,320,039	2,323,902	9,320,039 2,323,902 26,082,432 23,694,991	23,694,991
Great-Britain,	4	ı	6,790,756	6,790,756 9,491,133 4,386,344 647,273	4,386,344	647,273	861,770	585,201
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	3		14,428,586	4,428,586 17,008,877 10,308,316 3,565,295	10,308,316	3,565,295	8,312,925	4,440,353
France,	,	à	71,280	71,280 2,403,511 7,426,859 1,598,599	7,426,859	1,598,599	6,266,32611	11,301,142
Spain,			1,116,827	512,211	468,423	1	128,821	63,391
Portugal,	1	1	1	76,407	196,135	294,064	185,116	734,310
Italy,	1		2,094,642	2,094,642 1,288,125	3,286,825 1,405,150	1,405,150	1,439,779	1,759,206
Europe, (generally)	,	ı	48,069	103,004	79,156		30,118 1,011,119	870,278

TABLE No. III.—CONTINUED.

						1				
И	Whither exported.	ported.			1806.	1807. 1808. 1809.	1808.	1809.	1810. 1811.	1811.
Russia,	1			1	1	149,271		1,283,100	1,283,100 4,048,909 5,113,891	5,113,891
Prussia,	,	1	ı		222,351	, 1	,	, 1	1,098,211	. '
śweden,	,	,	ı			1	,	1,624,886	1,624,886 7,120,496	285,429
Denmark and Norway	Norway,		1	1	606,621		169,869	7,953,461	756,511 169,869 7,953,461 14,120,990	94,989
Holland,		ŧ	ŧ	1	21,833,438	21,833,438 19,900,965 3,487,872 957,122	3,487,872	957,122	44,618	
Freat-Britain,	1			ı	2,543,370	2,543,370 1,052,075 153,308 1,700,023	153,308	1,700,023		175,423
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	men, &cc.		1	1	5,306,950	5,306,950 2,644,511 219,582,3,286,263 1,206,389	219,582	3,286,263	1,206,389	
France,			,	ŧ	8,282,965	3,282,965 11,088,529 1,632,351	1,632,351	. 1		1,602,745
Spain,				,	236,113		456,428 907,867	502,970	•	54,754
Portugal,	1	1	ŧ		687,006	44,801		237,617	,	, ,
Italy, -	t		,	,	4,948,814	4,948,814 3,490,495 1,133,643	1,133,643	986,074	784,423	188,707
Europe, (generally)	rally)	1	1		346,690	,		- 2,761,600	246,540	449,780



CHAPTER VI.

IMPORTS into the United States—Their trade with different parts of the world at different periods—Particular account of the trade with Great-Britain, France, and other countries—A comparative view of exports and imports in different years—Value of the principal articles imported at different periods—Amount of cotton and woollen goods imported from Great-Britain in 1806 and 1807, and wines and brandies from France—Origin of their trade with China and the East-Indies—Quantity of teas imported in different years from 1790 to 1812.

Having, in the preceding chapters, given an account of the exports of the United States, we shall now, according to the plan proposed, present a view of the imports, together with an account of our trade with the different parts of the world, and its increase since the establishment of the present government. We would here remark, that no returns are made to the treasury department, of the value of the various articles imported, by the collectors of the customs, except those, which pay duties ad valorem; the value of which, at the place of importation, is ascertained by law as follows, viz.—"by adding twenty per cent. to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, and ten per cent. on the actual cost thereof, if imported from any other place or country, including all charges, commissions, outside packages, and insurance only excepted."

The goods or merchandize thus paying ad valorem duties, embrace, as has been heretofore noticed, with few exceptions, all the woollen, cotton, linen, silk, metal, earthern, and paper manufactures imported. The value of these goods, ascertained in the manner before stated, and not the quantity is returned to the treasury department. Of all the other-various articles imported, the quantity and not the value is returned to the treasury by the collectors. The treasury books, therefore, do not shew the value of the imports, as they do that of the exports of the United States. This can only be ascertained by a long and tedious calculation from the prices of the various

articles (except those paying ad valorem duties) at the places of importation. To do this, with accuracy, for each year, from the commencement of the government, would require more time and labour than any one would be willing to bestow on so dry a subject. At different times, however, since the establishment of the government, at the request of the national legislature, official returns have been made to Congress, of the value of our imports for short periods. From these returns and the documents accompanying them, and from other calculations, we shall be able, we trust, to present a satisfactory view of the value of our imports and trade with different parts of the world, for the greatest part of the time from the commencement of the government. By a report of the Secretary of State, of the 16th of December 1793, having reference to the year 1792, it appears, that the countries, with which the United States at that time had their chief commercial intercourse, were Spain, Portugal, France, Great-Britain, the United Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden, and their American possessions; and that the articles of export, constituting the basis of that commerce, with their respective amount, was as follows, viz.-

	Dolls.
Bread stuffs, that is to say, bread grain, meal, and bread, to the annual amount of	7,649,887
Tobacco,	4,349,567
Rice,	1,753,796
Wood,	1,263,534
Salted fish,	941,696
Pot and pearl ashes,	839,093
Salted meats,	599,130
Indigo,	- 537,379
Horses and mules,	339,753
Whale oil,	- 252,591
Flax seed,	236,072
Tar, pitch, and turpentine,	- 217,177
Live provisions,	137,743
Foreign goods,	620,274
	19,737,692

The proportion of these exports which went to each of the nations before mentioned, and their dominions, the Secretary states as follows:—

				Dolls.
To Spain and its	dominions,	40	-	2,005,907
Portugal and	do.	-	-	1,283,462
France and	do.	-	-	4,698,735
Great-Britain an	d do.	-	-	9,363,416
United Netheria	nds & do.	-	-	1,963,880
Denmark and	do.	-	-	224,415
Sweden and	do.	-	aa .	47,240

Our imports, from the same countries, are also stated to be-from

						Dolls.
Spain and its domin	ions,		-		~	335,110
Portugal and	do.	-		-		595,763
France and	do.		-		-	2,068,348
Great-Britain and	do.	-		-		15,285,428
United Netherlands &	do.		~		-	1,172,692
Denmark and	do.	-		-		351,364
Sweden and	do.		-		-	14,325
						\$19,823,030*

The above account does not include the whole amount of our exports at that period, as many articles of smaller value, than those mentioned, are not included.

Tables No. I. and H. annexed to this chapter, give a view of the commercial intercourse of the United States, with foreign countries and their dependencies, from 1795 to 1801 inclusive, exhibiting the value of the exports to each nation, and its dependencies, and the value of the imports from the same, during that period. The exports were taken from the custom-house books, and the value of the imports was made out, with great care and labour, from the prices of the va-

^{*} See printed Report of the Secretary of State

rious articles imported, (except those paying ad valorem duties) at the places of importation.*

From these tables, the following is the amount of the exports and imports of the United States from the year 1795 to 1801:—

			Exports.			Imports.
			Dolls.			Dolls.
1795	-	-	47,855,556	-	-	69,756,258
1796	~		67,064,097	-		81,436,164
1797		~	56,850,206	44	-	75,379,406
1798	-	-	61,527,097	44	100	68,551,700
1799	**	-	78,665,522	•	•	79,069,148
1800		-	70,971,780	-	-	91,252,708
1801	-	-	93,020,573	-	-	111,363,511

During the session of Congress in the winter of 1806, the Secretary of the Treasury furnished the house of representatives with several valuable statements and documents, relative to the trade of the United States with different parts of the world, in the years 1802, 1803, and 1804.

These statements were called for by the house, while various propositions were under their consideration, as to a total, or partial non-intercourse with Great-Britain and her dependencies, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of our trade with that kingdom, in comparison with the other parts of the world, and to enable the house to see to what extent our commerce and revenue might be affected, by a non-intercourse with the British dominious. From these statements, the annual value of our imports from all parts of the world, on an average of the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, amounted to \$75.316,937, and the average value of our exports, for the same period, was \$68,461,000. The value of the imports was calculated upon the same principles, as the value of goods paying the ad valorem duties, that is to say, by

^{*} For these valuable Tables we are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman, who has long been one of the principal clerks in the Treasury Department, who has been much conversant with the subjects to which they relate

adding from ten to twenty per cent. to the prime cost and charges at the places from which the articles were imported; the value of the exports was taken from the custom-house books.

The value of the principal articles imported, was estimated as follows:—

Dolls.	
Merchandize paying 12 1-2 per cent. ad valorem, 30,732,0	69
do. do. 15 do 8,303,7	70
do. do. 20 do 453,7	51
Nails and spikes, 479,0	41
Lead and manufactures of lead, - 227,0	02
Steel, 147,9	57
Beer, ale and porter, 76,0	20
Cheese, 77,1	50
Boots and shoes, 101,30	00
Coal, 36,4	07
Salt, 771,9	96
Rum, 3,881,0	89
Geneva, 675,4	30
Brandy, 2,077,6	01
Wines, 2,962,0	39
Teas 2,360,5	07
Coffee, 8,372,7	12
Sugar, 7,794,2	54
Molasses, 1,930,5	92
Cotton, 804,1	25
Pepper, 633,0	41
Indigo, 436,9	11
Cocoa, 310,7	73
Pimento, 71,9	27
Hemp, 919,4	43
All other articles, 680,00	00
\$75,316,9	37

By the same statements, the amount of our commerce with the dit-

ferent parts of the world, on an average of the same period, was esti-

I. WITH THE DOMINIONS OF GREAT-BRITAIN IN EUROPE (GIBRALTAR EXCEPTED.)

The annual exports are estimated at about \$15,690,000, viz.—

Domestic produc	ce.						Dolls.
Cotton,	*	~	-		-		5,640,000
Tobacco,	**	_	-		-		3,320,000
Provisions,	-		-	-		-	2,160.000
Lumber, na	val stores.	and po	t ashe	s,	-		1,510,000
All other ar	ticles of d	omestic	produ	ce.		-	900,000
							\$13.430,000
Foreign me	rchandize	•	•				2,260,000
							\$15,690,000

The annual imports at \$27,400,000, viz.—

1	
in merchandize paying duties on its value, em-	
bracing, with inconsiderable exceptions, all	
the woollen, cotton, linen, silk, metal, glass,	
and paper manufactures,	\$26,060,000
All the articles paying specific duties, and	
consisting principally of salt, steel, lead,	
nails and porter	1,340,000
	\$27,400,000

H. WITH THE BRITISH EAST-INDIES.

Annual exports \$130,000.

Domestic produ	ce,		-	•	-	\$47,000
Foreign do.		-	**			83,000
						\$130,000

Imports \$3,530,000 viz.-

In merchar	1 +	Q				
tons,	-	-	Or .	-	-	\$2,950,000
In all other	articles,	consistin	g princ	ipally		
of sugar.	pepper :	and cotto	n,	→	-	580,000
						\$3,530,000

III. WITH THE NORTHERN BRITISH COLONIES IN AMERICA.

The annual exports amount to \$1,000,000, and consist of the following articles, viz.—

Domestic produce.				Dolls.
Provisions and live stock,	-	-	-	530,000
Lumber, naval stores and, pot	t ashes,	-	-	90,000
Skins and furs, -		**	-	160,000
All other articles.	*	-		60,000
				\$340,000
Foreign merchandize,	-	•		160,000
				\$1,000,000

The annual imports amount to \$540,000 viz.-

in goods paying ad valorem duties, a sisting principally of merchandize			
Indian trade, and of fish, -	-		\$480,000 60,000
All articles paying specific duties,		-	\$540,000*

^{*} Plaister of Paris, is not included in the above sum

IV. WITH THE BRITISH WEST-INDIES.

The exports consist of the following articles, viz.-

Provisions and live stock, Lumber, All other articles,	990,000
	\$6,050,000
And the imports as follows, viz.—	
Sugar and coffee,	\$2,460,000 1,480,000 - 650,000
	\$4,590,000
IMPORTATIONS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORL	.D.
The annual value of imports from all parts of the world, calculated on the average of three years,	\$75,316,000
Of which the value imported from the dominions of Great-Britain, amounts to	\$3 <mark>5,970,000</mark>
And that imported from all other countries as follows, viz	
From the northern powers, Prussia and Germany, - \$7,094,000 From the dominions of Holland,	
France, Spain and Italy, - 25,475,000 From the dominions of Portugal, 1,083,000 From China, and other native pow-	

some articles not particularly dis-

criminated,

\$39,346,000 \$75,316,000

000,388

The value of the several species of merchandize, thus imported, may be arranged as followeth, viz.—

1st. Articles, principally imported from the dominions of Great-Britain, viz.—

Merchandia	ze payii	ng duties on i	ts value,	-	\$39,489,000
Salt, nails, l	ead, ste	el, beer, chee	se, shoes & b	oots,	1,917,000
Rum.	-		-	-	3,881,000
					\$45,287,000
Of which a	re imp	orted from th	e		
dominion	ns, of G	reat-Britain,	\$33,46	1,000	
And from a	ll other	countries,	11.826	3,000	

\$45,287,000

td. Articles, principally imported from other countries, viz.-

Coffee,	-	*		-	-		\$8,373,000
Sugar,	-	-	-	-		-	7,794,000
Molasses,	-		-	-	-		1,930,000
Cotton, co	coa, ind	ligo, pe	pper, a	and pir	nento,		2,257,000
Hemp, soap, candles, and all other articles, (wines, teas, gin and brandy excepted,)							1,600,000
							\$21,954,000

Of which are imported from the dominions of Great-Britain,
And from all other countries.

\$2,476,000
19,478,000
\$21,954,000

3d. Articles only incidentally imported from Great-Britain. viz.—

Brandy	and (Gene	eva,		-		-		-	\$2,753,000
Wines,		-		-		-	**		-	2,962,000
Teas,	-		-		-	-		-	-	2,360,000
										\$8,075,000

Of which are imported from the dominions of Great-Britain, From all other countries,

\$33,000 8,042,000

\$8,075,000

EXPORTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

I. DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

The annual value of the articles of domestic produce, exported to all parts of the world, calculated on the average of the same three years, is computed at - \$39,928,000

Of which the amount exported to the British Dominions is

\$20,653,000

And that to all other parts of the world, viz.--

To the northern powers, Prussia and Germany, \$2,918,000 To the dominions of Holland, France, Spain, and Italy, - 12,183,000 To the dominions of Portugal, - 1,925,000 To all other countries, including, also, some articles not particularly discriminated. 2,249,000

\$19,275.000

Considered in relation to the several quarters of the globe, and without reference to the dominions of any particular power, those exports are distributed in the following manner, viz.—

Exported to	Europ	e,	-		-	*	1	\$22,95 7,000
to	the V	Vest-Ind	ies	and	other	Americ	can	
	Colon	ies,	-		-	-		15,607,000
to	Asia,	Africa,	and	the	South	Seas,	-	1,364,000
							9	\$39,928,000

And the several articles, of which these exports consist, are respectively valued as follows, viz.—

Provisions, flour, wheat, corn, rice, and every of	her
species of vegetable food,	\$13,040,000
Dried and pickled fish,	2,848,000
Beef, pork, butter, cheese, and every species of a	ani-
mal food,	3,728,000
	\$19,616,000
Cotton,	6,940,000
Tobacco,	6,143,000
Lumber, naval stores, and pot-ashes, -	4,387,000
All other articles,	2,842,000
	\$39,928,000

II. FOREIGN PRODUCE.

The annual value of foreign produce, re-exported	to
all parts of the world, calculated on the average of t	he
same three years, is estimated at	\$ 28,533,000
of which the amount exported to the domin-	
ions of Great-Britain, is	\$3,054,000
3:	

And to all other parts of the world, is, viz.-

To the northern powers, Prussia and	
Germany, \$5,051,000	
To the dominions of Holland, France,	
Spain, and Italy, 18,495,000	
To the dominions of Portugal, - 396,000	
To all other countries, including, also,	
some articles not particularly discri-	
minated, 1,537,000	
halfundition on 1999 designation of the	25,497,000
	\$28,533,000

Considered in relation to the several quarters of the globe, and without reference to the dominions of any particular power, these exports are distributed in the following manner, viz.—

Exported to Europe,	-	-	-	\$	20,648,000
to the W. Indi	es and A	merican	Coloni	es,	6,688,000
to Asia, Africa	, and the	South S	Sea,	-	1,197,000
				_	
				\$	28,533,000

The several articles, of which these exports consist, are respectively valued as follows, viz.—

Merchand	lize, pay	ing ad v	aloren	n duties	, .		\$9,772,000
Coffee,	-	-		-	-		7,302,000
Sugar,	-	-	-		-	-	5,775,000
Cotton, co	ocoa, ind	igo, pin	nento,	and pep	per,	-	2,490,000
Teas,	-	-			-		1,304,000
Wines,	-	_	-	-		-	1,108,000
Spirits of	every de	e <mark>scri</mark> ptio	n,		~		- 642,000
All other	articles,	79		-			140,000

\$28,533,000

GENERAL BALANCE.

Annual value of im	portations l	being sta	ated at	\$75,316,000
And that of exports of	f domestic	produce	\$39,928,00	0
0	f foreign	do.	28,533,00	0
				-\$68,461,000
				\$6,855,000

Leaves an apparent balance, according to the statement of the Secretary, against the United States, of near seven millions of dollars.*

During the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, the imports, as well as the exports of the United States, were greater than in any former years.

Table No. III. shews the quantity and value of all the articles imported into the United States, from October 1st, 1806, to September 30th, 1807. The value of the articles (except those paying ad valorem duties) was ascertained from the prices, at which the same articles were valued at the Treasury, during the same period, on their exportation. The value of the imports for this year, thus ascertained, amounted to \$138,574,876.

The value of the principal articles was as follows, viz:-

Goods paying ad v		\$58,655,917		
Malmsey and Mad		-	1,023,321	
Burgundy	do.	-	-	- 59,279
Sherry	do.	-	-	- 353,672
All other	do.	-	+	- 3,051,397
Foreign spirits from	n grain,	-	~	1,477,679
Do. do. from	n other ma	aterials,	-	9,221,175
Molasses, -	-	-	-	3,064,044
Bohea tea,	-	-	-	493,946
Souchong do.	-		-	1,250,029
Hyson do.	-	-	-	1,251,367
Other green do.	*	-	~	2,117,362
Coffee, -	-	~	-	16,470,947

^{*} See report of the Secretary of the Treasury in 1806.

Cocoa, \$2,297,961
Sugar, brown, 17,511,061
Do. clayed, 5,901,804
Raisins in jars and boxes, - 138,307
All other, 291,807
Candles, tallow, 98,538
Cheese, 288,299
Soap, 376,222
Tallow, 262,541
Pepper, 804,869
Pimento, 263,172
Indigo, 1,849,529
Cotton, 1,007,139
Gun-powder, 97,406
Iron, anchors and sheet, 70,368
Do. slit and hoop, 77,301
Do. nails and spikes, 544,328
White and red lead, 420,613
Lead, and manufactures of lead, - 270,147
Steel, 205,595
Hemp 2,116,605
Coal, 132,511
Salt, (weighing more than 56 lbs. per bushel) 1,387,903
Do. (weighing 56 lbs. or less per bushel) - 238,791
Glass, black quart bottles, 184,455
Window-glass, not above 8 by 10 inches, - 261,268
Do. not above 10 by 12 do 46,335
Do. all above 10 by 12 do 73,202
Segars, 256,240
I'he amount of exports, for the same year, was—
Domestic produce \$48,699,592
Foreign do 59,643,558
Making, - \$100,343,150
Leaving a difference between the value of ex-

ports and imports, for that year, of - \$30,231.726

This difference, or apparent balance, against the United States, arises from the mode of calculating the value of our exports and imports; and instead of being against the United States, is, in fact, in their favour, as will be explained, in a subsequent chapter, on the subject of what is called the balance of trade.

Having thus given a general view of our exports and imports, we shall, in the next place, as far as possible, present a view of our trade with each country, from the commencement of the government; distinguishing the trade of the parent country, from that of her Colonies and dependencies; together with a general account of the trade of the United States, with each quarter of the world.

I. GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The principal articles, exported to Great-Britain and Ireland, are cotton, tobacco, rice, occasionally wheat and flour, flax-seed, naval stores, such as pitch, tar, and turpentine, timber and plank, staves and heading, pot and pearl ashes, whale and spermaceti oil. Our imports are principally manufactured goods of various descriptions.

By the treaty of peace in 1783, the United States were, of course. subject to the navigation laws and alien duties of Great-Britain. however, considered it for her interest, in some degree, to relax these laws, in their favour. By an act of parliament, passed in April, 1783. (23 Geo. III. chap. 39) the king and council were authorised to regulate the trade between the two countries. This act was at first limited to a short period, but was continued in force, by subsequent By an order in council, of the 26th of December, 1783, made in pursuance of this act, and which was, in substance, renewed for many years, it is declared "that any unmanufactured goods and merchandizes, the importation of which into this kingdom is not prohibited by law, (except oil), and any pitch, tar, turpentine, indigo, masts, yards, bowsprits, being the growth or produce of any of the United States of America, may (until further order) be imported directly from thence, into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in British or American ships, by British subjects, or by any of the people inhabiting in, and belonging to, the said United States, or any of them, and may be entered and landed in any port in this kingdom.

upon payment of the same duties, as the like sort of goods or merchandize are or may be subject and liable to if imported by British subjects, in British ships, from any British island or plantation in America, and no other, notwithstanding such goods or merchandize, or the ships, in which the same may be brought, may not be accompanied with the certificate or other documents, heretofore required by law." By this order, also, the same drawbacks, exemptions, and bounties are allowed on goods exported to the United States, as on those exported to the British Islands or Colonics in America. The intercourse between the United States, and the British West-Indies, was regulated by the same order, and which will be noticed hereafter.

In consequence of this order, many articles from the United States, such as pot and pearl ashes, iron, wood, and lumber of all kinds, indigo, and flax-seed, were imported duty free, while most of the same articles, imported from other countries, were subject to heavy duties, and others, as tobacco, rice, pitch, tar, &c. paid only the same duties as when imported from British Colonies.

The importation of grain, as we have before stated, was regulated by a general law, and except in times of scarcity, was liable to so high a duty, as to amount to a prohibition.

By the 14th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, &c. of the 19th of November, 1794, liberty of commerce and navigation is established between the British dominions in Europe and the United States, subject however to the laws of the two countries; and by the 15th article, no higher duties are to be paid by either, than are paid by all other nations: the British government reserving to itself, the right of imposing on American vessels, entering into the British ports in Europe, a tonnage duty equal to that which shall be payable by British vessels in the ports of America; and also such duty as may be adequate to countervail the difference of duty then payable on the importation of goods, when imported into the United States, in British or American bottoms. The treaty of 1794 expired in 1803, except the first ten articles, which were permanent.

By the treaty negociated by our commissioners in 1806, there was to have been an equalization of the tonnage and other duties in the trade between the two countries. It is understood that in the

commercial treaty, lately negociated with Great-Britain, and which has not yet been ratified or made public, the same tonnage duties, and the same export and import duties are to be paid, whether such importation or exportation be in American or British vessels.

Whether such a measure would be favourable to the navigating interest of the United States has, heretofore, been doubted by many, and experience alone, perhaps, can decide the question.

The amount of the trade between the two countries, in each year, from 1784 to 1790, taken from English accounts, we have before stated in Chapter I.

In 1792, according to the foregoing estimate of the Secretary of State, our exports to Great-Britain, and her dominions, amounted to \$9,363,416, and our imports to \$15,285,428. Much the greatest part of the imports was from Great-Britain, exclusive of her dependencies. From 1795 to 1801, the value of our exports to Great-Britain and Ireland, and our imports from the same, was as follows, viz.*:—

			Exports. Dolls.			Imports.
			Dons.			Dolls.
1795	-	-	6,324,066	-	-	23,313,121
1796	-	-	17,143,313	-	-	31,928,685
1797	-		6,637,423	-	-	27,303,067
1798	-	-	11,978,870	-	rse	17,330,770
1799	-	-	19,930,428	-	-	29,133,219
1800	-		19,085,603	-	-	32,877,059
1801	-	-	30,931,121	*	-	39,519,218

Our exports to Great-Britain and Ireland, on the average of the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, as appears, by the foregoing statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, were in value—

Domestic produce,	-		\$13,430,000
Foreign merchandize,	-	-	2,260,000
			\$15,690,000
Our imports on the aver	age of the s	ame years	
were in value,		-	\$27,400,000

^{*} See Tables No. I. & II. annexed to this chapter.

From 1805 to 1812, the value of the exports to Great-Britain and Ireland, was as follows:—

			Domestic produce.			Foreign produce
			Value in Dolls.			Value in Dolls
1805	-	-	13,939,663	-	-	1,472,600
1806	-	-	12,737,913	-	-	2,855,583
1807	-	~	21,122,332	-	-	2,027,650
1803	-	-	3,093,978	-	-	106,327
1809	-	-	5,326,194	-	-	239,405
1810	-	-	11,388,438	-	-	892,435
1811	-	-	13,184,5 <mark>5</mark> 3	-	-	554,757
1812	-	-	4,662,296	٠	-	37,187

The importations from Great-Britain and Ireland consist principally of the various manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, and flax; manufactures of brass and copper, glass and earthern ware, haberdashery manufactures of iron and steel, lead, and manufactures of lead, hatssalt, tin and pewter, coal, beer, ale and porter.

Much the greatest proportion of the above articles, on their importation, are subject to duties, on their value. By ascertaining therefore the amount of goods imported from Great-Britain and Ireland, paying these duties, the value of imports from that kingdom may be pretty accurately estimated. The following is the amount of goods of this description, imported for a number of years, subsequent to 1801, viz.—

								Value in Dolls.
1805		-				-		31,556,159
1806	-		-		-		-	35,779,245
1807		•		~		-		38,901,838
1808	-				-		-	18,818,882
1809		-		-		-		17,647,542
1810	-		-		-		-	29,123,605
1811		-		-		-		25,338,044
1812	-		-		-		-	7,663,179
1813								11,298,285

In 1807, the amount of goods, paying duties ad valorem, was nearly thirty-nine millions of dollars; when we add the goods imported, in the same year, duty free, and those subject to specific duties, the whole amount, imported from Great-Britain, in 1807, would not, it is believed, fall much short of fifty millions of dollars.

The British accounts of exports to, and imports from the United States, will serve, also, to shew the amount of the trade between the two countries. Tables No. IV. and V. contain the British official accounts of exports and imports, (exclusive of Scotland) for the years 1806, 1807 and 1808, ending on the 10th of October in each year, furnished the House of Commons, by the inspector general of imports and exports, containing their real, as well as official value.

By these accounts, the *real* value of British produce and manufactures, and of foreign merchandize, exported to the United States, in those years, was as follows, viz.—

	1806.	1807.	1808.
British produce and manufactures,	£11,716,620	£11,119,048	£5,718,615
Foreign merchandize,	458,875	253,822	65,788
Total exports.	£12,175,495	£11,372,870	£5,784,403

And the real value of the imports from the United States, into Great-Britain, was—

In 1806.		1807.		1808.
£3,503,480	-	£5,201,909	-	£2,804,707

To enable us to see, what proportion of all the exports of British produce and manufacture, was shipped to the United States, during those years, we add table No. VI. shewing the real, as well as official value of all the exports from Great-Britain, (exclusive of Scotland) to all parts of the world, for each of those years. This shews the real value of British produce and manufacture, exported to all

parts of the world, on an average, of the years 1806 and 1807 to have been - - £39,205,036, sterling. or about \$176,000,000.

And the real value of the same produce and manufacture, exported to the United States, on an average of the same two years was £11,417,834 or about \$50,500,000, making between one quarter, and one third of all the exports of British produce and manufacture, during these two years. Much the greatest part of our imports from Great-Britain, consist of woollen and cotton goods. As these, with many others, on their importation into the United States, are subject to duties ad valorem, neither their quantity, or value is separately ascertained by our custom-house books. By the English accounts contained in tables No. V. and VI. the real value of cotton goods exported to the United States, from Great-Britain (exclusive of Scotland) on an average of the same two years, was -£4,393,449 and of woollen goods, 4,591,437

Making, - - £8,984,886 sterling, or about \$39,500,000, as valued in England, being more than nine-teen millions of cotton goods, and about twenty millions of woollens, in each of these years.

We would here remark, that the imports and exports of the United States, for the years 1806 and 1807, were greater, than in any former year, and far exceed those of any subsequent year; and that, probably, about one third of the goods imported from Great-Britain, especially those imported in 1806, were again exported to the West-Indies, to South America, and elsewhere. The value of the exports of woollens from Great-Britain has been nearly stationary for many years, while the exports of cotton goods has increased beyond example. The United States have taken a large proportion of English woollens. Table No. VII. contains an amount of the value of the woollen manufactures exported from Great-Britain from 1790 to 1799, agreeable to the estimate of the inspector general, together with the countries, to which the same were exported.* From this, it will be

seen, that during that period, from one quarter to one third, and in some years nearly one half, of all the woollens was exported to the United States, greatly exceeding the amount exported to any other country.* We have added Table No. VIII. containing the official value of all the exports from Great-Britain, during the years ending on the 5th day of January, 1809, 1810, and 1811; also the imports into the same, during the same years; with an appendix shewing the value of the particular articles exported and imported, for the same period. These will furnish some data from which we may judge what proportion of raw materials are received by the British manufacturer, from the United States, as well as the proportion of their manufactures received by us.

The value of our imports from Great-Britain has always exceeded that of our exports, even in those years, when we have consumed the whole of the imports. This difference, however, is less than appears from our custom-house books, as the value of our exports is ascertained from the prices of the articles, at the place of exportation. Most of the articles exported are bulky, and have been carried in our own ships.† The expense of transportation, therefore, as well as a reasonable profit to the shipper, which cannot be less than about twenty per cent, must be added to the estimated value of our exports. The balance is paid by our trade with the West-Indies, and other parts of the world.

^{*} The manufacture of wool, as well as cotton, is rapidly advancing in the United States. Experience has proved that merino sheep will endure our climate, and this valuable breed, with their mixtures, is now spread in almost every part of the United States, and the number of sheep is increasing in every state in the union. It is believed there are now not less than from twelve to fifteen millions of sheep in the United States. If Great-Britain, with her limited extent of territory, can maintain about thirty millions of sheep, how much more easily can the United States, with their extended territory and increasing improvements, maintain not only thirty millions, but double that number?

[†] The number of American ships cleared from Liverpool, in 1807, was four hundred and eighty-nine, and their tonnage one hundred twenty-three thousand five hundred and for y-five

H. TRADE WITH THE BRITISH EAST-INDIES.

The trade of the United States with the British East-Indies commenced not long after the peace of 1783. In 1788, or 1789, Earl Comwallis, then governour and commander in India, gave orders that American vessels should be treated at the company's settlements, in all respects, as the most favoured foreigners: and the ship Chesapeake, one of the first vessels that displayed the American colours in the Ganges, was favoured by the supreme council of Bengal, with an exemption from the government customs which all foreign vessels were bound to pay.*

This trade was negotiated by our treaty with Great-Britain of the 19th of November, 1791. The thirteenth article, relating to this subject, was as follows, viz.—

ARTICLE XIII.

... His Majesty consents, that the vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States of America, shall be admitted and hospitably received in all the sea ports and harbours of the British territories in the East-Indies. And that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on a trade between the said territories and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively, to or from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited. Provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them, in any time of war between the British government and any other power or state whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government there, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels when admitted into the said ports no other or higher tonnage duty, than shall be payable on British vessels, when admitted into the ports of the United States, And they shall pay no other or higher duties or charges, on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same arucles when imported or exported in British vessels. But it is ex-

pressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories. to any port or place, except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen; and such regulations shall be adopted by both parties, as shall from time to time be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation. It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories; but vessels going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from any port of discharge to another, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be construed to allow the citizens of the States to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government established there, and if any transgression should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same shall and may be enforced against the citizens of America, in the same manner as against the British subjects or others transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the United States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbour in the said territories, or if they should be permitted, in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government, and jurisdiction of what nature established in such harbour, port, or place according as the same may be. The citizens of the United States may also touch for refreshment at the island of St. Helena, but subject in all respects to such regulations as the British government may from time to time establish there."

This article expressly provides that the goods exported should not be carried to any port or place, "except to some port or place in America." It is, however, less explicit as to the outward cargo; and under this article, American vessels with their cargoes went directly to the East-Indies, from Europe and other places. The commercial part of thistreaty, as before stated, expired in 1803. Subsequent to its expiration, and until lately, our trade with the British East-Indies was suffered to continue on the same footing, as under the treaty. In the treaty, however, agreed to by Messrs. Monrocand Pinkney. December 31st. 1806. our commissioners found it im-

possible to obtain stipulations relative to this trade, equally favourable to the United States as those in the former treaty. By the third article of this treaty, our trade was limited to vessels "sailing direct from the United States;" in other respects, the article was the same as the thirteenth article of Mr. Jay's treaty. The British commissioners urged, that this limitation was really no more than was intended by the treaty of 1794; and as it was insisted upon, by the East-India company, our commissioners were obliged to acquiesce in it.

Although this treaty was rejected by the President, without even submitting it to the Senate, for their advice, yet our East-India trade was suffered to continue as before, until April 30th, 1311, when, in pursuance of powers vested in them, by an act of parliament passed the 37th year of George III. chap. 107, the East-India Company established the following regulations "for the conduct of the trade of foreign nations, to the ports and settlements of the British nation in the East-Indies, and also for defining the duties to which such trade shall be subject," &c.

- "I. Foreign European ships, belonging to any nation having a settlement of its own in the East-Indies, and being in amity with his Majesty, may freely enter the British sea-ports and harbours in that country, whether they come directly from their own country, or from any of the ports and places in the East-Indies; they shall be hospitably received; and shall have liberty of trade there in imports and exports conformably to the regulations established in such places. The ships may also be cleared out for any port or place in the East-Indies; but if cleared out for Europe, shall be cleared out direct for the country, to which the ships respectively belong.
- "II. First. Foreign European ships, belonging to countries having no establishment in the East-Indies, and ships belonging to the United States of America, may (when those countries and states respectively are in amity with his Majesty) in like manner freely enter the British sea-ports and harbours in the East-Indies; they shall be hospitably received there; and have free liberty to trade in imports and exports conformably to the regulations of the place; provided always, that they proceed from their own ports direct to the said British territories, without touching at any port or place whatever in the voyage out; except from necessity, and merely to pro-

cure retreshments, or repairs in case of distress or accident in the course of such voyage, the burthen of which necessity to rest on the parties.

"Second. The vessels of the said European powers last aforesaid, and of the United States, shall not carry any of the said articles exported by them from said British territories, to any port or place, except to some port or place in their own countries respectively, where the same shall be unladen. The said ships shall not be cleared out to carry on the coasting or country trade in India; but vessels going with their original eargoes, or part thereof, from one British port of discharge to another British port, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade.

"Third. The said vessels shall not be allowed to proceed, either with or without return cargo, from the said British territories to the settlements or territories of any European nation in India, or to the territory of any Indian or Chinese potentate or power, except from the like necessity as is before described, of which the proof shall rest with them. Nor shall the said vessels be allowed to enter the river in that part of the British territory situated in Bengal, for any other purpose, than that of proceeding to the port of Calcutta, for trade, refreshment, or repairs.

"Fourth. In clearing out for their respective countries, the clearance shall be a direct one to the country. European or American, to which the vessel belongs, and to no other whatever; they are to give bond, with the security of a resident in the country, that they will deliver the cargo at the port for which the clearance is made, and such bond is to be cancelled, when a certificate from a British consul, or two known British merchants resident at such port is produced of the bona fide delivery of the cargo there."

The regulations with respect to duties were-

"First. Goods imported or exported in foreign bottoms, shall be -ubject to double the amount of the duties payable on goods imported or exported in British bottoms.

"Second. On that principle, goods liable to duty on importation by sea, will be chargeable with duty on their importation in British or foreign bottoms respectively, agreeable to the schedule annexed to this regulation No. I.

Third. Pursuant to the same principle of subjecting the trade of foreigners to double duties, they will be precluded from the benefit of drawback receivable by British subjects, in cases, in which such drawback may be equal to a moiety of the duty paid on importation; and in cases in which the drawback receivable by British subjects may exceed a moiety of the import duty, the drawback receivable by foreigners will be adjusted on a consideration of the ultimate duty payable by British subjects agreeably to the schedule No. II.

"Fourth. In cases in which the drawback receivable by British subjects amounts to less than a moiety of the import duty, the foreign exporter will be subject to the payment of an additional export duty,

agreeably to the detailed schedule No. III.

"Goods imported for re-exportation shall on re-exportation be allowed a drawback of two thirds of the amount of the duty paid on their importation, if exported in British bottoms, and of one third of the duty paid on their importation, if exported in foreign bottoms.

"In cases in which goods shall have paid double duty on importation, that is, the enhanced duty ordered to be levied from foreigners, a drawback shall be allowed to the exporter of two thirds of such duty, whether the goods be exported in foreign or British bottoms: with the exceptions, however, of those goods on the exportation of which, a specific rate of drawback is established by the Table annexed to this regulation."

By these regulations, American vessels must proceed from their own ports direct, to the British East-Indies, without touching at any other port in the outward voyage, except from necessity, &c. When there, they cannot carry on the coasting trade, nor can they, either with or without a cargo, proceed to the settlements of any other European nation in India, or to any part of India or to China, nor can they go to any place on the River Ganges, except Calcutta. They must return direct to some port in the United States, and they are to give bond, to deliver their cargo at the port for which their clearance is made, and they are likewise subjected to double the duties paid by British bottoms. In consequence of these regulations, the owners of some American vessels, employed in the East-India trade, were placed in a most unfortunate situation. They had given bond in India, to land their cargo in some port in the United States: on their arrival here.

the non-intercourse law prohibited the landing of the cargo, because it came from a British port; if landed in the United States, the vessel and cargo were forfeited under the laws of their own country, if carried to any other place, the bond given in India was forfeited. Thus situated, the owners were obliged to apply to Congress for relief; who granted them permission to land their goods, and finally to dispose of them, for their own use.

The exports from the United States to the British East-Indies, have been inconsiderable, except in money. The value of the imports for each year, from 1795 to 1801, will be seen in Table No. II. before mentioned. In the last of these years, the imports amounted to \$5,134,456. The articles usually imported, are cotton goods of various kinds, indigo, sugar, spices, &c. In 1807, the value of goods paying duties ad valorem, consisting principally of cottons, amounted to \$4,073,910.

The charter of the East-India company has lately been renewed and extended to the 10th of April, 1834. The trade, however, to India has been laid open to British subjects generally, under certain regulations, from the 10th day of April, 1814. These regulations, or the most important of them, are stated by professor Hamilton, in his enquiry concerning the national debt of Great-Britain, to be as follows: "That no vessel shall proceed on private trade to India, without a license from the directors, which shall be granted, on application, of course, to the principal settlements of Fort William, Fort George, Bombay, or Prince of Wales Island; but no vessel may fit out to other places, unless specially authorized; and in case the directors refuse to grant such special license, the board of controul shall ultimately determine in regard to the same. That no vessel under one hundred and fifty tons shall be employed. That goods imported in private trade, shall be brought to some port in the United Kingdom, which shall have been declared fit for that purpose by order in council. That the importation of articles of silk and cotton manufacture, for home consumption, shall be confined to the port of London, and the goods deposited in the company's ware-houses there. And the importation of tea, in private trade, is prohibted without license from the company. The company retain, till 10th of April, 1834, the government and revenue of their territorial acquisitions subject to the

regulation of the board of controul, and the exclusive trade to China, and may trade as a corporation to India, in common with his Majesty's other subjects."

The commercial treaty lately agreed upon, contains, it is said, regulations relative to the American trade with British India, but what these regulations are is not yet known. The intercourse is probably limited, to a direct one, between the two countries.

III. TRADE WITH THE BRITISH WEST-INDIES.

The American trade with the British West-India islands, both before and since the war of the revolution, has been very great.

Large quantities of our lumber, fish, flour, beef, pork, horses, live cattle, indian corn and meal, peas, beans, &c. &c. have found a market in these islands.

Since the peace of 1783, the United States and Great-Britain have not formed any conventional arrangement, relative to this trade. By the provisions of the bill introduced into Parliament, in the winter of 1783, for the temporary regulation of the commerce, between the two countries. American vessels were to be admitted into the ports of the British West-Indies, with the produce of the United States, with liberty to export to the United States, any merchandize, or goods whatsoever, subject only to the same duties, as they would be subject to. in British bottoms.

This bill, from the opposition made to it, was lost, and the power of regulating this trade was left with the King and Council, as we have before stated: and by the order in council of the 26th of December, 1733, before mentioned, American vessels were excluded from the British West-Indies.

British vessels were permitted to import into the islands, from the United States, pitch, tar, turpentine, hemp and flax, masts, yards and bowsprits, staves, heading, boards, timber, shingles, and all other species of lumber; horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and all other species of live stock and live provisions; peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biscuit, rice, oats, barley, and all other species of grain, the same being the growth, or production of the United States; and to export to the United States, rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoanuts, ginger, and pimento, upon payment of the same duties, and un-

der the same restrictions, as though exported to any British Colony or Plantation in America.

By the 12th article of Mr. Jay's treaty, American vessels "not being above the burthen of seventy tons" were placed on the same footing with British vessels, in respect to the trade of the United States with the British West-Indies, with a proviso, that they were not to carry molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton to any part of the world, except the United States, either from the islands, or from the United States. This article was not agreed to, on the part of the United States, and the treaty was ratified by both governments without it. In 1806, the plenipotentiaries of the United States negotiated a commercial treaty with Great-Britain, but were unable to make any arrangement, relative to the West-India trade.

The difficulty, however, of supplying the West-India Islands, during the late wars in Europe, has rendered it necessary for the British government to open their ports to American vessels, almost every year, for certain limited periods. This was done by proclamation directly from the Governours of the islands, until 1807, when an act of Parliament was passed on the subject, called the American intercourse bill; since that period, proclamations for opening the ports have originated with the King and Council; but beef, pork, and fish, have been excluded, since that time, either in American or British bottoms.

It is understood, that the commercial treaty lately negotiated, is silent on the subject of the West-India trade, and the British have lately again shut their West-India ports against American vessels.

The value of the exports and imports from 1795 to 1801 was as follows:—

10W5 :				
		Exports.		Imports.
		Value—Dolls.		Value—Dolls.
1795	-	2,634,664		6,426,091
1796	-	5,446,559	-	6,301,534
1797		2,147,025	-	3,045,045
1798	-	4,283,940	46.	2,925,739
1799	-	6,285,254	-	6,083,372
1800	-	6,404,785		5,774,411
1801	-	9.699,723		6,968.032

During the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, the value of the exports and imports, as appears by the foregoing statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, was as follows, viz.—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Value—Dolls.		Value—Dolls.
1802	-	6,228,464	-	4,486,890
1803	-	5,624,647	-	4,492,861
1804	-	6,315,667	-	4,739,186

The quantity, as well as the value of the principal articles, exported and imported, for each of the said years, are ascertained in Tables Nos. IX. and X. taken from the same statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the amount of duties paid on the imports.

During the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, the value of the exports and imports was nearly the same, as in the preceding years. The value of our exports to the British West-Indies, has generally exceeded our imports; and as the value of the former is estimated at the place of exportation, and of the latter, at the place of importation, the real difference is much greater than appears, by our custom-house books. Most of the articles exported are bulky, and the amount of freight and insurance for some of them, particularly lumber and live stock, is equal to the first cost. The freight and charges, also, of the articles imported make no inconsiderable part of their value, in this country,

As our own ships were principally employed in this trade, the profits and advantages, arising from these sources, were chiefly confined to the American merchant.

The American tonnage, employed in this trade, on an average of the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, was one hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-three.

A great proportion of our lumber has gone to these islands. The average quantity of staves and heading sent there in the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, was seventeen millions six hundred and fourteen thousand, being nearly one half of the whole quantity exported, during these years. The quantity of boards and plank, for the same years, on an average, was about forty millions. In 1803, two

hundred sixty thousand five hundred and fifty-five, and in 1807, two hundred fifty-one thousand seven hundred and six barrels of flour were exported to these islands.

The value of flour, bread, and biscuit exported, on an average of the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, was about two millions of dollars; of lumber of all kinds about one million; of beef, pork, bacon, and lard about eight hundred thousand dollars; and of indian corn, rye, and indian meal about six hundred thousand. The quantity of rum imported, during the same period, was about four millions of gallons annually, and was valued at about two and a half millions of dollars. The quantity imported, in the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, was about four millions six hundred and fourteen thousand gallons annually.

Opinions have been advanced, with no small share of confidence, by some British writers, that their West-India Islands could be supplied with lumber and provisions from their North-American Colonies. Experience, however, has not confirmed these opinions. Until the adoption of commercial restrictions by the United States, a small part only of the lumber and provision, imported into the British West-Indies, came from the British North-American Colonies. The amount of the principal articles of provisions and lumber, imported from different parts of the world, on an average of the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, was as follows:—*

	From the U.	British	G. Britain	& Other
	States.	provinces.	Ireland.	countries.
Flour, meal and bread, cwt.	463,505	2,789	34,495	7,667
Corn, viz. indian corn, oats, peas, beans, &c. bshls.	406,189	3,276	183,168	4,432
Rice, - bbls	11,740	6	50	139
Pork and beef, - do	54,114	1,642	54,571	385
Fish, dry cod, &c. cwt	138,484	101,692	3,302	3,293
Do. salt or pickled, bbls	38,171	27,800	57,698	991
Butter, - firkins.	8,050	204	49,818	80

^{*} See a view of the importance of the British American Colonies, by Daid Anderson, printed in 1814.

	From the	U. British (G. Britain &	Other
	States.	provinces.	Ireland. co	untries.
Cows and oxen,	- 4,145	3	8	1,123
Sheep and hogs, -	- 3,484	44		314
Oak and pine boards and timber, feet,	39,022,997	942,122	1	01,330
Staves pieces,	17,605,687	525,026	20	64,500
Shingles,	43,051,704	332,925		13,000

While the United States furnished more than four hundred sixty-three thousand hundred weight of flour, meal, and biscuit, the British provinces furnished only two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine hundred weight; and of indian corn, oats, &c. the British provinces furnished only three thousand two hundred and seventy-six bushels, and of beef and pork, but one thousand six hundred and forty-two barrels, and of lumber not a million feet of boards and timber. Indeed, from this account, given by a late British writer, who is very far from being friendly to the United States, it appears, that, during the years 1804, 1805, and 1806, the United States supplied the British West-India Islands with more than nine tenths of their flour, meal, and bread, about two thirds of their indian corn, oats, peas, and beans, about one half of their beef and pork, more than one half of their dried fish, and nearly the whole of their live stock and lumber.

During the continuance of American commercial restrictions, the trade of the British Provinces increased, particularly in the article of lumber. It is stated, by Mr. Anderson, that the total value of exports from Quebec, in 1806, was £551,570 6s. 3d. sterling, and that in 1810, the exports amounted to £1,079.474 11s. 6d. making a difference of £527,904 5s. 3d. The value of lumber exported in 1806, is stated at £110,740 11s. 6d. and in 1810, at £505,689 15s. 6d. a difference of £394.949 4s. 0d.

There was, also, in 1810. an increase, in the exports of grain, provisions, and pot and pearl ashes, and a diminution, in the exports of furs and skins. There is no doubt, that many of the articles exported in 1810, found their way into Canada from the United States, notwithstanding the prohibition of all intercouse, between the two countries. And it is well known, that many American citizens, par-

ticularly those who had been engaged in the lumber trade, deprived of employment, at home, went to Canada and New-Brunswick, and were employed in procuring lumber, in those provinces: and it will be fortunate, for the United States, if their own citizens have not taught their neighbours, how to become their rivals in this trade.*

TRADE WITH FRANCE AND DEPENDENCIES.

I. WITH FRANCE.

The trade of the United States with France and her dependencies in 1787, is stated by Monsieur Peuchet, in his statistics of France, to have been as follows:—

Exports to the United States from France and dependencies, in

Livres.

Coffee, sugar, rum, syrup, salt, olive oil, fruits,	
brandy, wine, and liqueurs, amounted to -	10,675,000
Cotton, drugs, &c. to	694,000
Stuffs, laces, silk, hosiery, linen, cambrick, soap,	
głovės, gun-powder, glass-ware, and hard-ware, to	1,238,000

Livres, 12,607,000

•r about \$2,500,000.

* Mr. Anderson is obliged to admit, that the Canadians have had the assistance of the Americans, in procuring lumber. "The American embargo (says he) and the continental system have, ever since 1807, produced an extraordinary demand, in Canada, both for lumber and flour. This great demand, for fish and lumber, has been completely answered." For the British American forests producing timber in abundance, and "the population of these provinces being sufficiently numerous to bring it to market, (at least with the assistance of the Americans) the greatest demand for that article, therefore, which has ever occurred in the British colonies, has been abundantly answered." And he adds, "the late prohibitory laws of the United States have done a very essential service to the British American provinces, in putting an end to the absurd practice of alternately shutting and opening the ports of our West-Indian Islands to the Americans."

Imports into France and dependencies, in

Grain, fish, and bread stuffs, amounted to 4,483,000
Boards, timber, staves, live stock, fish oil, peltry, pitch and tar, pot-ash, linseed, and tobacco, to 19,283,000
Manufactures introduced into the colonies, to 547,000
Negroes, 226,000

Livres, 24,539,000

or about \$5,000,000.

Livres.

For three years preceding the French revolution, the average amount of imports from the United States, into France, alone, was estimated at 9,600,000 or about \$1,520,000.

And the exports from France to the United States, at, - - - 1,800,000 or about \$360,000.*

The small amount of this trade, particularly of exports, disappointed the expectations of the French government, and Monsieur Arnould,† referring to this balance, against France, says—

"Voila donc pour France le *ne plus ultra* d'un commerce, dout l'espoir a pú contribuer, à faire sacrifier quelques centaines de millions, et plusieurs générations d'hommes."

In 1792, according to the foregoing estimate of the Secretary of State, our exports to France, and her dependencies, amounted to \$4,698,735, and our imports to \$2,068,348. What proportion of this trade was with France, or with her dependencies, does not appear, probably more than one half with the latter.

Arthur Young's Travels in France. † De la balance du commerce, 1791

[‡] Such was the utmost extent of a commerce, to secure which France sacrificed hundreds of millons of livres and vast numbers of men.

The articles of domestic produce, usually exported to France, are cotton, tobacco, rice, dried fish, whale and spermaceti oil, pot and pearl ashes, naval stores, &c. and those of foreign produce, during the war in Europe, have consisted principally of sugar and coffee, with some teas, cocoa, pepper, and other spices.

The principal articles imported were wines, brandies, silks, olive oil, and jewellery of all kinds.

The exports and imports, from 1795 to 1801, were as follows, viz.:—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Dolls.		Dolls.
1795	-	7,698,683	~	3,671,331
1796	-	3,171,759	~	1,835,066
1797	-	3,825,231	-	3,045,796
1798	-	1,476,588	-	1,371,727
1799	-		-	901,018
1800	-	40,400	-	74,228
1801	-	3,985,292	-	1,013,690
1800	-	,	-	901,0

And the value of domestic and foreign produce, exported from 1804 to 1813, was—

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Dolls.		Dolls.
1804	_	3,219,112	_	5,604,942
1805	-	3,079,862	_	9,885,602
1806	-	3,226,698		8,197,694
1807	-	2,715,141	-	10,315,678
1808	-	708,670	-	2,126,396
1809	-		_	
1810	-	16,782	_	1,672
1811	~	673,708	-	1,119,302
1812	-	402,803		2,435,218
1813	-	1,730,291	*	2,296,453
		24		

The quantity of wines and brandies, imported from France in 1802, 1803, 1804, and 1807, was as follows, viz.:—

		Wines.		Brandies.
		gallons.		gallons.
1802	-	1,084,640	•	478,579
1803	-	337,534	-	1,039,222
1804	-	2,149,344		2,073,809
1807	-	3,185,923	-	2,867,584

The quantity of cotton exported to France, from 1800 to 1811, is contained in the preceding chapter.

The quantity of tobacco exported during the same period, was-

									Tobacco.
									hhds.
1800	J		-		-		-		143
1801		4		*		-		-	5,006
1802	-		-		-		-		16,216
1803		-		-		-		*	9,815
1804	-		-		-		-		14,623
1805		-		-		-		**	12,135
1806	-		-		-		40		9,182
1807		16		-		-		-	2,876
1808	-		-		-		-		566
1809		-		-		-		**	
1810	-		-				-		
1811		-				_		-	569

In some years before the commencement of our commercial restrictions, the value of exports of foreign produce to France was much greater than that of our domestic produce, and was principally in sugar and coffee. The quantity of each of these articles, shipped to France in 1807, is contained in the preceding chapter, and the quantity for each year, from 1800 to 1811, may be seen in the foregoing Tables.

TRADE WITH THE FRENCH WEST-INDIA ISLANDS.

France formerly possessed some of the most valuable islands in the West-Indies. The French part of St. Domingo is extremely fertile, and, before the troubles among the blacks, produced vast quantities of sugar and coffee. In 1786, the imports into France, from all her West-India Colonies, amounted to 174,831,000 livres, or about thirty-five millions of dollars; of this, the imports from St. Domingo alone amounted to 131,481,000 livres, or about twenty-six millions of dollars. No less than one hundred seventy-four million two hundred and twenty thousand pounds of sugar, and sixty-six million two hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds of coffee were imported into France from her West-India possessions in 1786; and this trade employed five hundred and sixty-nine ships of one hundred sixty-two thousand three hundred and eleven tons. On the 30th of August, 1784, the intercourse between the United States and the French West-Indies, was regulated by an arret of the French government.

American vessels, of at least sixty tons, were admitted into certain ports in the French West-India Islands, loaded with timber of all kinds, dye-woods, live stock, salt beef, (but not salt pork) salt fish, rice, legumes, raw or untanned hides, peltry, rosin, pitch and tar, and to dispose of their cargoes; and were allowed to bring away only rum and molasses, and goods brought from France, on paying the local duties, and one per cent. ad valorem, on all imports and exports. A further duty, however, of three livres was imposed upon every quintal (of 100 weight) of salt beef, cod, or other dried fish, in order to form a fund for premiums, to be given on cod and other fish from the French fisheries; but salt meat, from France, was not subject to this duty. The colonial legislatures, however, were authorized, in times of scarcity, to suspend the operation of this law. During the late wars in Europe, and the unsettled state of France, the French West-India Islands have been, generally, open to Americans for most articles either of export or import.

Before the French revolution, the national policy of France and Great-Britain was manifest, in their different regulations with respect to the trade between the United States and their West-India possessions; and whenever Europe, after her long and disastrous wars and

revolutions, shall again find repose, and France shall regain (if ever she does regain) her West India Islands, both nations will, probably, return to the same system of measures. Great-Britain has already set the example.

With respect to exports from the United States, both nations admitted lumber of all kinds, live provisions, vegetables, rice, pitch, and tar, because neither could easily supply their islands with these articles. Great-Britain excluded American beef, pork, and dried fish. France admitted American beef and dried cod-fish, but subject to an additional duty of three livres on every quintal of each, to encourage her own fisheries. Great-Britain admitted flour, bread, biscuit, and all kinds of grain, while France excluded, by a general law, flour, and all kinds of grain, except indian corn.

With respect to imports from the islands, France allowed only rum and molasses, to be carried to the United States; while Great-Britain allowed not only rum and molasses to be carried, but sugar, coffee, cocoa nuts, ginger, and pimento; the latter, however, confined the carriage both of the exports and imports to her own vessels, as a means of increasing her naval power, and the former, having few ships of her own, permitted the exports and imports in American vessels. The policy of Britain was to monopolize the carriage of the articles, that of France to monopolize the articles themselves.

Great-Britain was willing the United States should have their sugar and coffee, on condition that British ships might be the carriers; France, on the other hand, was willing American vessels should supply her sugar and coffee plantations, with certain productions which she was unable to furnish herself, but would not allow them to receive in return the most valuable productions of those plantations; these she reserved for her own consumption at home, and to augment her own national wealth.

During the late wars between England and France, the latter was stripped of all her West-India Islands. The first restoration, however, of the Bourbons to the throne of France, was accompanied with the restoration of all the British conquests in this quarter of the world, with the exception of the small islands of Tobago and St. Lucie. What will be the future fate of the French West-Indies is now uncertain. The trade between the United States and the French islands was, for many years extensive, as well as profitable.

About the year 1786, the whole imports into these islands, from all foreign countries, amounted to 20,878,000 livres, and the exports to the same countries, to 14,132,000 livres; of the imports 13,065,000 were from the United States, which received in return 7,263,000 of the exports. The American tonnage employed in this trade, in the same year, was one hundred five thousand and ninety-five.

Since the French revolution in 1789, and since the late wars in Europe, and until the capture of these islands by the English, the American trade with them has increased.

The value of exports and imports of all kinds to and from these islands, from 1795 to 1801, was as follows, viz.:—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Dolls.		Dolls.
1795	-	4,954,952	-	15,751,758
1796	-	8,408,946	-	15,743,774
1797	-	8,565,053	-	14,030,337
1798	-	5,344,690	-	15,380,091
1799	-	2,776,604	10	2,022,929
1800	-	5,123,433	-	9,385,111
1801	-	7,147,972	-	13,593,255

The value of the exports to the French West-Indies and American Colonies, from 1804 to 1807, was as follows, viz.:—

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Dolls.		Dolls.
1804	-	1,742,368	-	1,867,522
1805	•	2,876,384	-	4,455,599
1806	-	2,770,372	-	3,975,112
1807	-	2,901,516	-	2,968,816

About the year 1807, the whole of the French West-India Islands, (except St. Domingo, in the possession of the blacks) were in the possession of the English.

TRADE WITH SPAIN AND PORTUGAL AND THEIR DEPENDENCIES.

I. WITH SPAIN.

The exports of domestic produce to Spain have consisted, principally, of fish, flour, whale oil, rice, tobacco, &c.; those of foreign produce, while she was engaged in the late wars in Europe, consisted of cocoa, coffee, sugar, pepper, and other spices. Our imports are principally brandies, wines, fruits of various kinds, salt, and of late years, sheep.

The exports and imports, from 1795 to 1801, were as follows, viz:

		Exports.		Imports.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1795	-	2,252,754	-	1,232,844
1796	-	1,324,060	-	1,521.061
1797		1,812,558		1,333,056
1798	-	2,274,223	-	984,057
1799	-	4,237,954	-	2,576,988
1800	-	4,743,678	-	3,360,582
1801	-	2,365,101	-	2,876,974

From 1804 to 1813, the exports were-

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1804	-	2,304.193	-	597,143
1805	-	2,327,155	-	1,656,312
1806	~	1,363,273		1,758,954
1507	-	1.181,231	-	3,547,907
1808		541,378	-	901,003
1809		1,289,220	~	1,290.003
1810	-	3.488.951	-	1,218,601
1811	**	3.963,263	-	297,454
1812	-	4,567,754	-	140,711
1813	-	6,53 <mark>2,101</mark>	-	40,902

The quantity of wines and brandies imported, in 1802, 1803, 1804, and in 1807, was as follows:—

		Wines.		Brandies.
		Gallons.		Gallons.
1802	-	955,557	•	518,918
1803	-	790,561	•	681,851
1804	-	786,005		850,654
1807	A	693,056	-	548,934

The great increase of our exports of domestic produce to Spain, since 1809, was occasioned, as we have before stated, by the invasion of that country by Bonaparte, and the great demand for cur grain and provisions, to support the allied armies.

II. WITH THE SPANISH WEST-INDIES AND AMERICAN COLONIES.

During the late European wars, our trade with the Spanish West-Indies and American Colonies greatly increased. We were the cartiers of the rich products of the Spanish islands, and we also supplied them, to a great extent, with the manufactures of Europe. The amount and increase of this trade, from 1795 to 1801, will appear from the following amount of exports and imports during that period:—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1795	-	1,389,219	~	1,739,138
1796	-	1,821,347	-	1,718,026
1797	-	3,595,519	-	4,123,362
1798	-	5,082,127	-	8,139,169
1799	-	8,993,401	-	10,974,295
1800	-	8,270,400	-	10,587,566
1801	-	8,437,659	-	12,799,878

The exports of domestic and foreign produce to the Spanish West-Indies and American Colonies, from 1804 to 1813, were as follows:*—

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1804		1,725,662	-	1,176,998
1805	-	2,806,112	-	4,884,776
1806	-	2,391,172		8,476,061
1807	-	2,470,472	-	9,870,753
1808	_	631,086		3,545,967
1809	-	3,352,271	-	3,333,346
1810	-	3,182,318	•	3,604,791
1811		3,606,510	-	3,973,099
1812	-	2,640,502	~	1,331,638
1813	-	2,809,705	101	183,549

What will hereafter be our commercial situation with Spain and her Colonies, it is difficult at present to determine.

We have disputes with that country, yet unsettled, particularly with respect to former spoliations on our commerce, and with respect to the Floridas, and the western boundaries of Louisiana. It is of no small importance to the United States, that those disputes should be adjusted, and that a good understanding and free commercial intercourse should subsist between them and the Spanish West-Indies and American possessions. It is from this quarter that the United States obtain large quantities of the precious metals, by which they are enabled to carry on a trade with China and the East-Indies, as well as to pay the balances due, in Europe and elsewhere. The jealousy of the Spanish government has hitherto excluded foreigners, from much

^{*} We would here remark, that the accounts of our trade with the West India Islands belonging to Spain, as well as to the other European nations, are taken from the custom-house books, which show the destination of the articles exported, from the clearance of the vessels: as, however, vessels often go to other ports, or islands, than those for which they have cleared, and as some vessels take clearances for the West-Indics, generally, the accounts cannot be considered perfectly accurate.

intercourse with their South-American Colonies, and prevented them from obtaining much information, relative to the interior of that part of the world. The late travels, however, of Baron Humboldt, through the different parts of South-America, and of New-Spain, afford much valuable information as to the population, wealth, and resources of those extensive countries; and it is hoped, that, whether these Provinces continue dependent on old Spain, or become independent, a more liberal and enlightened policy will be pursued by them, in their intercourse with foreign nations; and that the United States will not fail to pursue their true interest in cultivating a good understanding with them.

II. PORTUGAL.

To Portugal and the Island of Madeira, we usually export wheat, flour, corn, rice, dried fish, some whale oil, soap, and staves and heading; and we import from thence, principally, wines, fruit, and salt. Since the invasion of Portugal by the French, our exports of flour to that country have been very great, as we have before stated.

The value of the exports and imports from 1795 to 1801, was as follows:

		Exports.		Imports.
		Dolls.		Dolls.
1795	-	594,801	-	1,032,339
1796	-	142,567	*	1,298,832
1797	-	229,750	-	1,338,877
1798	-	286,781	-	918,443
1799	-	538,662	-	962,909
1800	•	448,548	•	787,037
1801	-	1,139,377	~	645,111

The following is the value of the exports to and imports from the Island of Madeira, for the same period:—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Dolls.		Dolls.
1795	-	133,476	nd.	917,260
1796	-	213,785	-	562,682
1797	-	191,627	-	662,248
1798	-	333,425	-	334,122
1799	-	203,185	-	163,870
1800	-	522,728	-	375,219
1801		528,344	-	514,791

The exports to Portugal from 1804 to 1813, were-

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1804	~	1,282,169	**	190,716
1805	-	508,284	-	851,647
1806	-	920,841	-	857,050
1807	-	829,313	-	159,173
1808	_	342,277	-	
1809	~	1,629,709	-	151,426
1810	-	2,664,121	-	121,578
1811		3,445,827	-	130,726
1812		7,729,997	-	45,043
1813		9,992,012	-	7,275

During the continuance of the American non-intercourse acts, there were shipped to Madeira, Fayal, and the other Azores, various articles ultimately destined to Great-Britain, and other parts of Europe. In 1809, the value of domestic produce, principally cotton, shipped to Madeira, was \$2,336,656, and to Fayal and the other Azores, \$2,926,482.

Since the removal of the Portuguese government to the Brazils, our trade with Portuguese America has increased. In 1807, we ex-

ported to the Brazils, and the other Portuguese American Colonies, to the value of about five thousand dollars.

From 1809 to 1812, the value of exports to those countries was as follows:—

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1809	-	540,653	-	343,082
1810	-	721,899		889,839
1811	-	621,417	-	1,027,931
1812	-	426,982	-	319,641

TRADE WITH RUSSIA, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HAMBURGH, AND THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

With Russia, the trade of the United States has been increasing for some years, and the importance of that country, in a commercial as well as political point of view, has lately induced the government of the United States to send a minister plenipotentiary to the Russian court, and to receive from them a minister of equal grade. Until lately, the amount of our exports to Russia has been very small, though our imports were considerable.

From 1795 to 1801, the value of exports and imports has been thus estimated:—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1795	68	69,221	-	1,168,715
1796	~	47,381	-	1,382,978
1797	-	3,450	•	1,418,418
1798	-	60,030	-	1,067,152
1799	66	46,030	-	1,274,913
1800	•	-	-	1,524,995
1801	-	9,136		1.672.059

From 1805 to 1813, the value of domestic and foreign articles exported to Russia, was as follows:—

		Domestic.		Foreign.
		Dolls.		Dolls.
1805	-	12,044	-	59,328
1806	-	3,580	-	8,827
1807	-	78,850	-	366,367
1808	-	-	-	-
1809	-	146,462	-	737,799
1810	•	1,048,762	-	2,926,936
1811	*	1,630,499	-	4,507,158
1812	-	156,980	-	1,586,617
1813		50,400	-	750

The principal article of domestic produce exported to this country in 1809, 1810, and 1811, was cotton; very little, if any, of which was, prior to this period, ever exported to that country. In 1809, six hundred twenty-five thousand one hundred and twelve pounds, in 1810, three million seven hundred sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-seven pounds, and in 1811, no less than nine millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine pounds of cotton, were shipped to Russia. In 1810, there were also shipped to Russia, from the United States, five thousand two hundred and seventy pounds of rice, one thousand four hundred and sixty-two hogsheads of tobacco, four thousand five hundred and thirty-six gallons of spirits from grain, and one hundred twenty-four thousand one hundred and forty-eight gallons of spirits from molasses. The principal articles of foreign produce exported to Russia have been sugar and coffee, with some pepper, tea, and cocoa.

The following is the quantity of those articles, shipped in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811.

	Coffee,	Sugar brown	n. Sugar clay and whit	Cocoa.	Teas.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1809	- 1,283,100	- 1,271,180	- 922,077	- 138,333		40,216
1810	- 4,048,909	- 6,139,529	- 5,257,366	- 1,252,085	- 80,005	17,011
1811	- 5,113,891	- 4,408,289	- 10,200,139	- 369,409	- 446,734	254,570

The articles usually imported from Russia are iron, hemp, cordage, duck, and various kinds of cloth made of hemp and flax, such as drillings, diapers, broad and narrow tickings, sheetings, &c. Table No. XI. taken from Russian accounts,* contains the quantity of the various articles exported from St. Petersburgh, to the United States, from the year 1783 to 1805, together with the number of American ships employed in the trade with that port in each year, and shews the progressive increase of the American trade with that country during that period.

The average amount of goods, paying duties according to their value, and which included iron, and all goods made of hemp, or flax, during the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, was \$1,302,217. In 1807, 1810, and 1811, the amount of goods paying the same duties, was as follows:—

										Dolls.
1807		-				**		-		1,804,860
1810	-		•		~		-		-	1,587,784
1811		-		-		~		-		3,049,033

The average quantity of hemp exported from Russia, in the years 1802. 1803, and 1804, was eighty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty hundred weight, the average value of which was \$779,473. The quantity of hemp, cordage tarred and untarred, and cables, imported during the years 1807, 1810, and 1811, was as follows, viz.:—

		Hemp.		Cordage tar'd.	Con	rdage untar	Cables.	
		cwt.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1807	-	135,775	-	1,007,780	-	6,843	-	57,579
1810	-	53,148	-	137,304	-	-	-	30,469
1811	-	205,853	-	589,944	-	34,806	-	108,685

Our trade with Russia, in the year 1811, was much greater than in any preceding year; the ships which carried out large quantities

^{*} See Oddy's European Commerce, page 125, vol. 1

of cotton and colonial produce, during that and the preceding year, returned largely freighted with iron, hemp, and cordage.

In the articles of iron and hemp, particularly the latter, the United States may soon be independent of Russia, and all other countries. The culture of hemp has succeeded in many parts of the United States, and particularly in the state of Kentucky. In 1810, that state alone produced one hundred fifteen thousand and one hundred hundred weight of hemp, valued at \$690,600, and made also, in the same year, thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy hundred weight of cordage, valued at \$398,400, making more than a million of dollars for those two articles.

SWEDEN.

With Sweden, the ordinary trade of the United States has been inconsiderable. The average amount of exports to that country, from 1795 to 1801, was about sixty thousand dollars, and the average value of the imports, during the same period, did not exceed eighty thousand.

Tobacco, and some other articles of domestic and foreign produce, are shipped to Sweden, for which iron is the principal article received in return. While all intercourse with Great-Britain and France was prohibited, the nominal trade with that country was far from being inconsiderable. In 1809, the value of domestic produce, principally cotton and tobacco, shipped or rather cleared for Swedish ports, was \$4,030,395, and the value of foreign produce, \$1,409,303; and in 1810, the value of the former, cleared for the same ports, was \$1,563,336, and the value of the latter, \$4,294,397. The cotton was probably destined to Great-Britain, and the colonial produce, principally to the northern parts of Europe.

SWEDISH WEST-INDIES.

With the Swedish West-Indies, our trade has been considerable. From 1795 to 1801, the annual amount of our exports to these islands was about \$685,000, and the value of the imports, during the same period, was about \$500,000. Some proportion of the exports was

probably destined to the other West-India islands. In 1807, domestic produce shipped to the Swedish West-Indies amounted to \$416,509, and foreign produce, to \$911,155; and the same year, there were imported from these islands into the United States, ninety-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight gallons of rum, thirty thousand seven hundred and sixty-four gallons of molasses, two millions seven hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and twelve pounds of sugar, and one million seven hundred and five thousand six hundred and seventy pounds of coffee.

In 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1812, the exports to these islands, was-

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1809	-	2,757,859	-	887,960
1810	•	1,619,442	-	424,826
1811	***	884,417	٠	151,926
1812	-	1,060,500		126,274

The quantity of rum, molasses, sugar, and coffee, imported from the same, according to our custom-house books, in 1810 and 1811, was as follows:—

	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Sugar.		
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Pounds.		
1810	1,504,938	1,581,210	2,425,216	4,098,961		
1811	1,156,789	1,384,297	1,315,180	6,054,032		

The greatest part of the rum and molasses, no doubt, came from the British West-India islands during these years, through these Swedish neutral ports.

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

With Denmark and Norway, the American trade has been greater than with Sweden. The average value of exports to those countries, from 1795 to 1801, was about \$600,000, and the average value of imports, for the same period, about \$400,000.

During the years 1805, 1806, and 1807, the exports were-

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1805	-	435,926	-	1,481,767
1806	-	356,595	-	1,052,954
1807	-	572,150		836,468

In the years 1809 and 1810, in consequence of commercial restrictions with England and France, and the possession of Hamburgh by the French, great quantities of cotton and tobacco, and of colonial produce, were cleared from the United States for the ports of Denmark and Norway, though destined to other places. Indeed our customhouse books furnish but little evidence of the amount of our trade with particular countries, during these two years, as the following account of our exports to Denmark and Norway, taken from the clearances of the vessels, will shew—

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1809	-	958,584	-	3,327,766
1810	-	3,962,739	-	6,548,051

The following quantities of cotton, tobacco, sugar, and coffee, were cleared for these countries, in these two years.

	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Sugar.	Coffee.
	lbs.	Hhds.	lbs.	lbs.
1809	2,298,827	5,950	11,371,567	7,953,461
1810	14,594,124	18,797	17,470,322	14,120,990

DANISH WEST-INDIES.

The extent of American trade with the Danish West-India Islands has been much greater, than with Denmark itself.

The following is the amount of exports and imports from 1795 to 1801:—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Dolls.		Dolls.
1795	-	1,659,306	-	2,329,273
1796	-	2,553,810	-	2,818,746
1797	-	2,453,606	-	2,416,088
1798		1,513,104	-	1,117,321
1799	-	3,397,262	-	2,139,870
1800		1,757,589	~	999,770
1801	-	1,049,361	-	3,035,511

From 1804 to 1807, the value of the exports to those islands was—

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Dolls.		Dolls.
1804	~	1,081,618	-	642,388
1805	_	1,523,106	-	575,149
1806	-	1,410,029	-	1,380,380
1807	-	1,611,711	-	1,505,988

HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

The trade of the United States with Hamburg and Bremen, during the late wars in Europe, and until those cities were occupied by the French armies, and became a prey to French rapacity, was very great, especially with the former, in articles of Colonial produce. The imperial city of Hamburg has long been the great depot of the extensive commerce of Germany, and the North of Europe. By means of the rivers Elbe and Weser, and other waters connected with them, the manufactures of Germany, particularly her linens, are brought to Hamburg, and from thence exported to the United States, and other parts of the world. Through this city, also, the rich products of the East and West-Indies have been introduced into Germany, and the interior of the continent of Europe. The principal articles of domestic produce, usually shipped to Hamburg and Bremen from the United States, are tobacco, rice, cotton, spirits from molasses.

some whale oil, and pot and pearl ashes. And the articles of foreign produce have been sugar, coffee, teas, cocoa, pepper, and other spices.

The extent and value of American trade with these cities, in domestic and foreign articles, from 1795 to 1801, may be seen, from the following estimate of exports and imports, during that period.—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1795	-	9,218,540		1,584,524
1796	-	9,471,498	-	2,167,390
1797	-	11,953,017	-	2,755,677
1798	-	14,534,339	-	3,738,763
1799	-	17 ,144,400	-	6,919,425
1800	-	8,012,846	-	4,996,886
1801	-	10, 463,738	-	4,585,256

The exports to Hamburg, Bremen, other Hanse towns, and ports of Germany, but principally to Hamburg, from 1802 to 1810, were as follows:—

		Domestic produce. Value—dolls.		Foreign produce Value—dolls.
1802	-	1,157,272		5,072,220
1803	-	1,368.295	-	1,911.437
1804	-	919,454	-	3,525,553
1805		893,591	-	2,338,917
1806	**	1,672,155	-	4,751.769
1807	-	912,225	-	2,248,057
1808	-	24,963	~	204,852
1809	-	709,981	-	1,682,662
1810	-	834,564	-	291,818

HOLLAND AND DEPENDENCIES.

The United States had great commercial intercourse with Holland, until the commencement of their restrictive measures. Although Bonaparte had given the Hollanders his brother Louis, for a king, that he might have them more completely under his control, and compel

them to enfore his continental system, yet so strong were the commercial habits of the people of Holland, that means were found to evade the imperial mandates; and the continental system, during the reign of Louis, was never carried into complete effect in that country. And notwithstanding the many vexations and spoliations, which American commerce experienced from the belligerent powers, yet it was extensive and profitable, not only with Holland, but with the rest of the world, until interrupted by commercial prohibitions.

The extent of our trade with Holland will appear from the following statement of exports and imports at different periods.—

The exports and imports from 1795 to 1801, were as follows:—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Value—dolls.	•	Value—dolls.
1795	~	1,917.336	-	1,329,952
1796	-	6,083,491		943,227
1797	-	7,713,976	-	2,404,828
1798	-	4,713,976	-	1,757,371
1799	-	696,968	-	662,590
1800	-	4,372,964	-	775,541
1801	-	6,234,450	-	2,529,128

And from 1804 to 1813, the following were the exports of domestic and foreign produce:—

		Domestic.		Foreign.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1804		2,064,158	-	11,757,002
1805	-	1,783,503	-	14,959,380
1806	-	3,609,964	-	15,051,665
1807	-	3,098,234	-	13,086,160
1808	-	382,121	-	2,227,722
1809	-	421,294	-	697,070
1810	-	74,194	-	28,992
1811	~		-	
1812	*	30,747	-	- ·
1813	-	29,160	*	- "

The articles of domestic produce usually exported to Holland, are tobacco, rice, cotton, some whale oil, pot and pearl ashes, and spirits from molasses. The principal articles have been tobacco, rice, and cotton.

The following is an account of the quantities shipped to this country in the years 1806 and 1807, together with their value, as estimated at the place of exportation:—

	-	Fobacco.		Value.		Rice.	Value.		Cotton.		Value.
		hhds.		dolls.		tierces.	dolls.		lbs.		dolls.
1806	-	29,851	-	2,358,229	-	17,137	457,993	-	3,129,146	-	688,412
1807	-	20,444	-	1,799,072	-	21,163	 529,075	-	3,146,209	-	660,703

The articles of foreign produce have been, principally, coffee, sugar, tea, and popper.

The following quantities of sugar and coffee were shipped to Holland, according to the custom-house books, from 1800 to 1810:—

		Sugar, brown.	5	Sugar, white&c	layed	. Coffee.
		pounds.		pounds.		pounds.
1800	-	7,542,160	-		-	11,618,970
1801	-	$14,\!560,\!993$	-		-	13,125,837
1802	-	15,436,179	-		-	9,320,937
1803	-	8,894,432	-	1,057,806	-	2,323,902
1804	-	27.294,509	-	7,663,882	-	26,082,432
1805	-	47,544,197	-	8,455,435	-	23,694,991
1806	-	56,008,790	-	10,105,151	-	21,833,438
1807	-	48,012,198	-	8,719,529	-	19,900,965
1808	-	8,215,969	-	1,824,479	-	3,487,872
1809	-	3,167,202	-	836,459	-	957,122
1810	-	88,590	-	76,674	-	44,618

The imports have usually consisted of woollen, linen, and other goods paying duties according to their value, spirits from grain, some nails and spikes, lead, and manufactures of lead, paints, steel, cheese.

glass, anchors, shot, slit and hoop iron. The average amount of goods paying duties ad valorem for the years 1802, 1803 and 1804, was \$1,110,354, and in 1807, was \$1,881,741. The average quantity of gin imported, during the same three years, was one million fifty-nine thousand five hundred and forty gallons, and in 1807, was one million four hundred sixty-six thousand gallons. In our trade with Holland, the exports have generally far exceeded the imports; the balance has been usually paid, in bills of exchange on England, and other parts of Europe.

DUTCH WEST-INDIES AND AMERICAN COLONIES, AND DUTCH EAST-IN-

The extent and value of the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Dutch West-Indies and American Colonies, may be estimated from the following account of exports and imports.

From 1795 to 1801, the exports and imports were—

		Exports.		Imports.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1795	-	962,705	-	2,342,957
1796	~	1,758,548	-	3,703,787
1797	-	1,903,638	-	2,178,426
1798	~	2,720,969	-	2,475,494
1799	-	5,154,535	-	3,929,101
1800	~	1,296,052	-	2,800,766
1801	-	625,791	-	1,987,612

Exports to the same countries, from 1804 to 1810, were-

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1804	-	1,600,667	-	848,365
1805	~	454,645	~	138,785
1806	-	570,545	-	466,485
1807	-	496,010		307,366

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1808	-	97,734	-	14,839
1809	-	33,412	-	771
1810		39,724	-	31

From the Dutch East-Indies, we have imported large quantities of coffee, sugar, pepper, and other spices, and have generally paid for them, in money, or in cargoes shipped from Europe, or in bills of exchange. The late wars in Europe, in which the Dutch were unfortunately compelled to engage, threw this trade into the hands of the American merchant, and its progressive increase will appear from the following estimate of imports from 1795 to 1801—

					Imports.
					Value—dolls.
1795	din.	No.	-	-	26,706
1796	-	۵	-	-	211,626
1797	-	-	-	-	1,029,995
1798	-	-	~	-	2,305,344
1799	~	-	-	4	1,446,335
1800	-	-	-	-	3,556,320
1801	-	-	-	-	4,430,733

In 1802, the quantity of coffee imported from the Dutch East-Indies, and Cape of Good Hope, was six million eight hundred twenty-five thousand two hundred and three pounds, and valued at \$1.706,300, in 1804 was eight million three hundred ninety-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-three pounds, and valued at \$2,093,945, and in 1807, was eight million eight hundred forty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight pounds. The quantity of pepper imported in 1802, was five million two hundred seventy-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven pounds, in 1804, four million nine hundred forty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-four pounds, and in 1807, two million five hundred eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven pounds. A considerable proportion of the pepper is procured by the Americans, directly from the natives of the islands.

ITALY.

The trade of the United States with Italy has consisted principally in carrying dried fish, sugar, coffee, pepper, and cocoa, and in bringing from thence, silks, wines, brandies, fruit, some lead, and cheese. The amount and increase of this commercial intercourse will be seen, from the following estimate of the exports and imports from 1795 to 1801, and of the exports from 1804 to 1813.

			Exports.			Imports.
			Value—dolls.			Value—dolls.
1795	-		1,223,150	-	-	319,653
1796	-	-	1,100,522	-	40	268,237
1797	-	-	767,064	-	-	852,408
1798	-	-	1,334,036	-	-	724,209
1799	-	-	1,157,212	-	-	753,484
1800	-	**	2,689,968		-	1,104,833
1801	-	-	2,090,439	-	-	902,406

Exports from 1804 to 1813.

		Domestic produce.		Foreign produce.
		Value—dolls.		Value—dolls.
1804	-	118,441		1,552,708
1805	-	142,475	-	2,320,099
1806		185,346	-	4,587,727
1807	_	250,257	-	5,499,722
1808	-	58,085	-	1,312,173
1809	*	49,206	-	1,106,539
1810	-	71,803	40	656,691
1811		151,555	-	437,381
1812	-	139,928	-	134,794
1813	-	1.947	-	

CHINA AND THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

The trade of the United States with China commenced soon after the close of the revolutionary war. The first American vessel, that went on a trading voyage to China, sailed from the port of New-York, on the 22d day of February 1784, and returned on the 11th of May 1785. She was three hundred and sixty tons burthen, commanded by Captain John Green, and Samuel Shaw, Esq. agent for the owners. The Americans were well received by the Chinese government, and since that time, our trade with China has greatly increased.

In 1789, there were fifteen American vessels at Canton,* being a greater number, than from any other nation, except Great-Britain. For many years, we have imported more Chinese goods, than were wanted for our consumption, and which we have again exported to other countries. The principal articles imported, are teas, silks, nankeens, and China ware. Of these, tea is of the greatest value. The quantity of this article, imported and consumed within the United States, has increased with the increase of population. The following is a statement of the quantities of the several species of tea, paying duties, after deducting the exportations from the importations, for each of the years from 1790 to 1800.

It may be observed, that as some tea might have been exported without the benefit of drawback, the whole may not have been consumed in the United States, but the difference cannot be great, as it is believed, that most of the tea exported had the benefit of the drawback.

TEAS.

	Bohea.	Souchong.	Hyson.	Other green.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1790	2,059,684	368,075	530,613	88,870	3,047,242
1791	774,008	91,123	107,934	12,932	985,997
1792	2,332,8 2	132,355	115,263	33,498	2,614,008
1793	1, 548,993	369,687	82,882	8,007	2,009,509
1794	2,095,416	298,503	29,754	37,241	2,460,914

Macpherson's Annals

	Bohea.	Souchong.	. Hyson.	Other green.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1795	2,079,687	146,457	99,727	48,247	2,374,118
1796	1,778,007	73,578	239,102	219,572	2,310,259
1797	1,392,271	185,359	206,177	224,592	2,008,399
1798	1,079,139	333,349	194,616	283,861	1,890,965
1799	3,412,674	309,598	240,861	538,370	4,501,503
1800	1,891,434	694,802	533,613	677,785	3,797,634
Total.	20,444,145	3,002,806	2,380,542	2,172,975	28,000,548

Making in the whole for eleven years, twenty-eight million five hundred and forty-eight pounds, consumed in the United States, being on an average of these years, two million five hundred forty-five thousand five hundred and four pounds a year.

The following quantity of teas of all kinds was imported and exported from 1801 to 1812, viz.:-

		Imported.		Exported,		Consumed.
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1801	-	4,086,960	-	1,409,253	-	2,677,707
1802	-	4,269,828	+ - -	1,894,538	-	2,375,290
1803	-	6,053,529	-	3,146,492	-	2,907,037
1804	-	3,622,828	-	1,219,233	-	2,403,595
1805	-	5,119,441	-	1,788,888	-	3,330,553
1806	-	6,870,806	-	2,002,207	-	4,868,599
1807	-	8,108,774	-	2,663,061	-	5,445,713
1803	-	4,812,638	-	237,883	-	4,574,755
1809	-	1,482,990	-	1,770,616	~	
1810	-	7,839,457	-	1,337,732	-	6,501,725
1811	-	3,018,118	-	1,025,962	-	1,992,156
1812	•	3,056,089	-	519,262	-	2,536,827

Making an average consumption for these twelve years of three million two hundred seventy-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-four pounds a year.

The value of goods paying duties ad valorem, which includes nankeens, all silk and cotton goods, and China ware, imported in 1797, from China and the East-Indies generally, but principally from the former, amounted to \$922,161. The average value of goods paying the same duties, from China and other native Asiatic powers during the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, was about two millions three hundred thousand dollars.

From 1805 to 1813, the value of the same goods was as follows.

					Value—dollars.
1805	•	•		-	1,802,945
1806	-	-	-	**	2,190,454
1807	-	-	-	-	1,821,321
1808	-	-	-	-	2,663,540
1809	-	-	-		533,929
1810	-	-	-	-	3,374,850
1811	-	~	-	•	2,889,642
1812	•	-	-	-	1,861,013
1813	-	•	-	-	566,676

The balance of trade with China, as it appears on the custom-house books, is much against the United States; as few articles, either domestic or foreign, are shipped directly from the United States to that country. The payments for Chinese goods have been generally made in specie, the exportation of which is not entered at the custom-house, or in seal skins, taken in the South Seas, and furs procured on the North-West Coast of America, and carried from those places, directly to China, without being brought to the United States. The amount of specie exported to China, it is difficult to ascertain, with precision. From information, however, derived from well informed merchants concerned in the trade, and from the value of imports, it cannot for some years past have been less, (except during the late war) than between two and three millions annually. The amount of trade in seal skins and furs, it is much more difficult to ascertain. The great prices obtained at Canton, for furs procured on the North-

West Coast of America, by those who were with Captain Cook, in his last voyage of discovery, induced others to engage in this trade. The enterprise of the Americans led them very early to engage in these long and hazardous trading voyages. The first of the kind undertaken from the United States, was from Boston in 1788, in a ship commanded by Captain Kendrick. This trade, at first, afforded great profits, to the concerned, and it has, ever since the year 1788, been carried on from the United States, to a considerable extent, and with greater or less profit. The furs are purchased from the Indians, many hundred miles along the coast, principally with articles of foreign merchandize, suited to the wants of the natives of that country. In 1800, the value of goods shipped to the North-West Coast, and to the South Seas, was \$827,748; a part of these were undoubtedly destined to the Spanish settlements on the Pacific Ocean. Not only has the North-West Coast been explored, by the enterprise of the Americans for furs, but every island in the South Seas, and every part of the continent of South-America, has been visited, in search of seal skins for the same market. These sealing voyages were also, at first, very profitable, and induced many others to engage in them. The business, however, was overdone—the seal, in a few years, became so scarce, as not to be worth the pursuit. The value of this trade, in furs and seal skins, has been many millions to the United States.

LABLE No. 1

Va	lue of Impo	Value of Imports in each year, from 1795 to 1801	ear, from 17	195 to 180			
	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.
~ .	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Doils.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia,	1,168,715	1,382,978	1,418,418	1,067,152	,067,152 2,274,913	1,524,995	1,672,059
Prussia,	8		8,732		39,013	355,757	57,225
Sweden,	48,982	59,852	134,983	44,496	153,445	24,089	93,205
Swedish West-Indies,	622,514	691,471	545,895	274,747	409,054	450,567	452,035
	671,496	751,323	680,878	319,243	562,499	474,656	545,035
Denmark and Norway,	285,176	465,041	343,428	225,885	802,069	376,739	400,858
Danish West-Indies, -	2,329,273	,329,273 2,818,746 2,416,088 1,117,321 2,139,870	2,416,088	1,117,321	2,139,870	999,770	3,035,511
	2,614,445	2,614,449 3,283,787 2,759,516 1,343,206 2,941,939	2,759,516	1,343,206	2,941,939	1,376,500	3,436,369
United Netherlands,	1,329,952	943,227	2,404,828 1,757,371	1,757,371	662,590	775,541	9,529,128
Dutch West-Indies, -	2,342,957	2,342,957 3,703,081 2,178,426 2,475,494 3,929,101 2,800,76	2,178,426	2,475,494	3,929,101	2,800,76	1,987,612
Dutch East-Indies,	26,706		211,626 1,029,995 2,305,344 1,446,335 3,556,320 4,432,733	2,305,344	1,446,335	3,556,320	4,432,733
	3,699,615	3,699,615 4,857,934 5,613,249 6,538,209 6,038,026 7,132,627 8,949,473	5,613,249	6,538,209	6,038,026	7,132,627	8,949,473

TABLE No. I.-continued.

	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1866.	1801.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Doils.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
England, Man and Berwick,	21,108,350	21,108,350 28,689,939 24,464,911		15,068,012	25,870,773	15,068,012 25,870,773 29,579,426 34,326,466	34,326,466
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, &c	16,530	4,378	55,688	55,609	25,922	144,357	120,588
Scotland,	678,213	1,241,385	1,501,481	1,748,600	2,077,940	2,624,041	3,967,457
Ireland,	1,510,028	1,992,983	1,280,987	458,549	1,158,584		
Gibraltar,	150,501	127,979	120,371	225,397	225,084	157,882	15,825
British African Ports,	36,148	51,271	37,417	29,025	10,111		14,140
Cape of Good-Hope, -	1	1	9,111	7,676	13,293	1	18,185
British East-Indies, -	742,523	742,523 2,427,717	1,764,290	9,977,324	1,521,213	3,391,027	5,134,456
British West-Indies,	6,426,091	6,426,091 6,301,534	3,045,045	2,925,739	6,083,372	5,774,411	6,968,321
Newfoundland and fisheries,	6,540	10,350	21,714	41,777	18,176	37,184	115,892
British American Colonies, -	297,291	276,310	319,298	215,533	207,451	340,027	427,495
	30,972,215	41,127,345	12,620,643	23,753,241	37,211,919	30,972,215 41,127,345 32,620,643 23,753,241 37,211,919 42,577,590 52,213,522	52,213,522
Germany,	78,909	9,000		3	9,086	2,069	101,507
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.	1,584,524	1,584,524 2,167,390		3,738,763	6,919,425	2,755,677 3,738,763 6,919,425 4,996,886	4,585,250
France,	3,671,331	1,835,066	3,671,331 1,835,066 3,045,796 1,371,727	1,371,727	901,018		74,928 1,013,690
French West-Indies,	15,751,758	15,743,774	15,751,758 15,743,774 14,030,337 15,380,091	15,380,091	2,022,329		9,335,111 13,593,255
Bourbon and Mauritius,	804,928	1,464,174	804,928 1,464,174 996,794 1,116,284	1,116,284	262,221	234,984	1
April 10	20,228,017	19,043,014	18,072,927	17,868,102	3,186,168	20,228,017 19,043,014 18,072,927 17,863,102 3,186,168 9,644,323 14,606,945	14,606,945

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1500.	1.5.1
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Spain,	1,939,844	1,521,081	1,333,056	984,057	2,576,988	3,360,582	2,876,97
Teneriffe, and other Canaries,	307,369	380,713	205,817	72,962	199,225	217,048	320,288
Honduras, Campeachy, &c	5,653	1,331	977	1,766	15,7±0	83,741	75,664
Manilla and Phillippines, -	61,150	1	232,674	1	24,329	142,969	351,011
Spanish West-Indies, -	1,739,138	1,718,026	4,123,362	8,139,169	8,139,169,10,974,295 10	10,587,566	12,799,878
Florida and Louisiana,	593,351	219,522	139,535	211,904	507,132	904,322	956,635
Other American Colonies, -	2,940	22,640	26,590	37,639	182,220	775,690	859,864
	3,942,445	3,863,366	6,062,011	9,447,490	14,479,929	9,447,490 14,479,929 16,071,918	18,240,314
Portugal.	1.039.339	1.298.839	1.338.877	918.443	606,996	787.037	645.111
Madeira,	917,260	562,682	662,248	334,112	163,870	375,219	514,791
Fayal and other Azores, -	117,377	52,137	40,109	56,708	79,448	45,004	78,290
Cape de Verd Islands,	156,801	206,258	97,071	112,003	108,757	88,476	177,793
Coast of Brazil,	1	8,417	1	80	. 1	. 1	2,4-19
	2,293,777	2,128,326	2,138,305	1,421,346	1,314,984	1,295,736	1,418,434
Italy,	319,653	268,237	852,408	726,209	753,484	1,104,833	902,406
Africa, (generally) -	87	49,990	609		219	10,938	19,465
China and East-Indies, do	1,144,103	2,459,410	2,319,964	2,309,304	3,219,262	4,613,463	4,558,356
West-Indies, do	85,186	13,050	52,898	16,873	101,397	26,937	4,711
Lurope, do	1,023,068	30,918	23,171	2,562	16,825	20,160	34,146
N. West Coast and South Seas,	1		1	1	1	23,441	18,079
Total,	69,756,258	81,436,164	75,379,406	58,551,700	79,069,148	69,756,258 81,436,164,75,379,406 68,551,700 79,069,148191,252,768 111,363,511	11,363,511

TABLE No. II.

Committee of the c	17 7 C TH			4 CM F				
	raine of Es	ame of Exports in each year from 1795 to 1802.	en year fron	1 02 CE /1 1	202.			
	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
Russia,	69,221	47,381	3,450	60,030	46,33€	,	9,136	73,721
Prussia,		'	1	1	617,546	24,884	120,238	150,920
Sweden,	23,564	17,620	1	101,657	104,071	91,342	39,176	13,037
Swedish West-Indies,	871,288	1,078,787	922,673	631,805	629,520	471,343	193,032	262,219
	894,852	1,096,407	922,673	733,462	733,597	562,685	232,208	275,256
Denmark and Norway,	302,955	421,779	183,703	1,400,258	951,577	356,853	531,825	638.911
Danish West-Indies,	1,659,306	2,553,810	2,453,606	1,513,104	3,397,262	1,757,589	1,049,361	1,082,574
	1,962,261	2,675,589	2,637,309	2,913,362	4,348,839	2,114,442	1,581,186	1,721,485
United Netherlands,	1,917,336	6,083,491	7,713,976	4,713,976	696,968	4,372,964	6,234,450	5.051.480
Dutch West-Indies,	962,705	1,758,548	1,903,638	2,720,969	5,154,535	1,296,052	625,791	915,378
Dutch East-Indies,	4,376	33,325	1	1	1	,	62,131	, ,
en e	2,884,417	7,875,364	9,384,896	7,434,945	5,851,503	5,669,016	6,922,372	5,966,858

TABLE No. II.—CONTINUED.

		1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
		Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dotls.
	England, Man, and Berwick, -	5,045,296	,045,296 15,146,171	4,997,879	9,479,137 15,045,710	15,045,710	15,856,260 25,309,334	25,309,334	13,086,494
	Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, &c		98,289	24,689	1	74,912	22,936	38,821	91,220
43	Scotland	173,786	459,118	562,611	1,550,320	2,125,534	1,688,600	3,006,599	2,063,253
	Ireland.	1,104,984	1,449,735	1,052,044	949,413	1,684,372	1,517,867	2,576,367	842,583
	Gibraltar.		85,861	1,866	225,067		865,957	204,627	383,688
1	Cape of Good-Hope,	1	1	1	33,823	183,569	128,977	283,918	24.),286
	British East-Indies, -	1	66,316	21,325	39,075	7,296	130,461	71,617	83,489
	British West-Indies,	2,634,664	5,446,559	2,149,025	4,283,940	6,285,254	6,404,785	9,699,722	6,689,490
	Newfoundland, &c.	15,790	55,705	44,529	143,988	12,567	40,328	125,305	107,545
	British American Colonies,	244,020	366,791	369,367	479,584	599,631	654,118	815,722	576,929
		9,218,540	23,164,545	9,212,335	17,184,347	26,546,987 27,310,289 42,132,03	27,310,289	42,132,032	24,165,377
		-					11		il
Ť	Germany,	1	35,959	1	70,730	70,730 105,647	31,147	52,459	121,742
	Hamburg and Bremen,	9,655,524	9,471,498 11,953,017	11,953,017	14,534,339 17,144,400	-	8,012,846	8,012,846 19,463,738 6,107,75	6,107,750
	France,	7,698,683	7,698,683 3,171,759 3,825,231 1,476,588	3,825,231	1,476,588	1	40,400	3,985,292 7,611,28	7,611,287
-	French West-Indies.	4,954,952		8,408,936 8,565,055 5,344,690 2,776,604	5,344,690	2,776,604	5,123,433	5,123,433 7,147,972 6,710,889	6,710,889
	Bourbon and Mauritius,	1	42,608	58,76	147,718	3,900	1	128,487	153,261
		12,653,625	1,623,314	12,449,070 6,968,996 2,780,504	6,968,996	2,780,504	5,163,833	11,261,751	14,475,437
	a managaran ya managaran a managaran a managaran da manag								

TABLE No. II.—CONTINUED.

	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.
	Dolls.	Dolls.						
Spain,	2,253,754	1,324,060	1,812,558	2,274,223	4,237,954	4,743,678	2.865.101	9.990.115
Teneriffe and Canaries,	8,128	29,202	50,208	96,486	154,517	303,630	267,664	184 449
Honduras and Campeachy,		22	129,700	218,116	531,438	291,717	100,210	32,062
Mainia and Finispines, -		1		ı		14,112		
Spanish West-Indies, -	1,389,219	1,821,347	3,595,519	5,082,127	8,993,401	8,270,400	8.437.659	5.777.685
Floridas and Louisiana,	1,113,763	475,992	1,044,367	1,074,947	3,504,092	2,035,789	1,408,029,	2,075,614
Ourer American Colomies,	1	1	1	1	1	1,280	532,153	237,941
	4,764,864	3,650,678	6,632,352	8,745,899.	17,421,402	15,660,606	13,610,8161	!-
Portners	240 001	140 202	1	1000	11			
	249,801	142,207	229,750	780,781		448,548	1,139,377	1,541,085
Madella,	133,476	213,785	191,627	333,425	203,185	522,728	528.344	481,053
Fayal and other Azores,	79,173	78,573	5,508	53,749	23,706	56,868	5,120	42.954
Cape de verd Islands,	1,825	124,523	47,129	55,934	92,178	237,700	45,918	95,268
Coast of Brazil,	I I	1	1	1	1		, ,	1,.41
	764,285	559,448	474,014	729,889	857,731	1,265,844	1,718,759	2,160,701
Halv	1 2000	1 400 200					***************************************	
Marine San Company	001,222,1	1,100,522	767,064	1,334,036	1,157,212	2,689,968	2,090,439	2,423,935
Africa (control 1)		1	15,000	19,188	48,000	73,449	88,740	63,932
Allica, (generally)	470,027	537,355	254,292	132,883	234,596	366,618	367,705	407,053
China and East-Indies, do	1,023,242	1,352,860	387,310	261,795	595,249	1,047,385	Ξ,	877,267
West-Indies, do.	1,543,348	3,367,942	1,534,734	248,121	92,020	115,631		1.261,122
Europe, do.	684,127	481,725	207,077	74,858	11,818	35,389		316,022
North-West Coast and South Seas,	44,063	23,607	15,607	79,515	72,941	827,748	343,338	160,707
Total,	47,855,556	57,064,097	56,850,206	51,527,097	78,665,522	70,971,780	47,855,556 67,064,097 56,850,206 61,527,097 78,665,522 70,97 1,780 93,020,513 71,957,144	71.957.144
American State of the Control of the				1	1			

TABLE No. III.

Amount of goods imported into the United States for the year ending 30th September, 1807. value, Dollars. Cts. Value of goods paying an ad valorem 46,861,538 duty of 15 per cent. Do. do. do. 11,097,676 696,703 22½ do. do. do. Do. gals. 395,103 a \$2 59 1,023,321 95 Malmsey and Madeira wines, 4 25 Burgundy, 13,948 59,279 Sherry, 315,779 1 12 353,672 48 All other wines, 4,843,489 63 3,051,397 1,477,679 1 Foreign spirits from grain, 1,477,679 9,915,243 93 9,221,175 99 From other materials, 36 3,064,044 24 8,511,234 Molasses, Beer, ale, and porter, 226,559 55 124,607 45 lbs. Teas, bohea, 1,511,051 33 498,946 83 2,016,177 62 1,250,029 74 Do. souchong, Do. Hyson, 1,251,367 1,251,367 2,823,017 Do. other green, 75, 2,117,362 75 Coffee, 58,824,811 28 16,470,947 8 Cocoa, 9,191,344 25 2,297,961 Chocolate, 3,640 40 1,456 Sugars, brown, &c. 10 17,511,061 90 175,110,619 45,398,494 Do. claved, &c. 13 5,901,804 22 Do. candy and refined, 159,986 18 28,797 48 Almonds, 145,934 685,400 21 Currants. 436,049 13 56,686 37 103,766 Prunes and plumbs, 14 14,527 24 283,353 15 42,502 95 Raisins, in jars and boxes, 138,307 864,419 16 4 2,918,073 All others, 10 291,807 30 Candles, tallow, 547,546 98,558 28 18 Wax and spermaceti, 4,412 60 2,647 20 1,029,642 28 Cheese, 288,299 76 Soap, 2,090,125 18 376,222 50 Tallow, 1,750,279 15 262,541 85 Spices, mace, 2,195 7 50 16,462 50 Do. nutmegs, 3,182 3 25 10,341 50 Do. cinnamon, 1 92 9,076 17,425 92 Do. cloves, 48,526 84 40,761 84 Do. pepper, 3,499,433 804,869 69 1,196,239 Do. pimento, 263,172 58 Do. cassia, 141,348 34 48,058 32 Tobacco manufactured 10,261 20 2,052 20 snuff and cigars,

57,002

1,010,672

3,377,870

25

14,250 50

1 83 1,849,529 76

31/ 1,047,139 70

Snuff,

Indigo.

Cotton,

TABLE No. III.—continued.

		value.	Dollars. Cts.
Powder, hair, lbs.	5,099 a		815 84
Do. gun,	211,748	46	97,404 8
Starch.	26,209	15	3,931 35
Glue,		23	
	114,732		26,388 36
Pewter plates and dishes, -	59,879	25	14,969 75
Iron, anchors and sheet,	781,875	9	70,368 75
Do. slit and hoop,	773,017	10	77,301 70
Do. nails and spikes,	4,948,443	11	544, 328 73
Quick-silver,	17,211	69	11,875 59
Paints, yellow in oil,	32,590	15	4,888 50
Do. do. dry, -	122,460	8	9,796 80
Do. Spanish brown,	828,368	6	49,702 8
Do. white and red lead,	2,804,092	15	420,613 80
Lead, and manufactures of lead,	2,455,884	11	270,147 24
Seines,	10,084	50	5,042
Cordage, tarred,	1,068,329	11	117,516 19
Do. untarred,	57,210	10	5,721
Cables,	67,720	12	8,126 40
Steel, cwt.	15,315	13	205,595
Hemp,	141,107	15	2,116,605
Twine,	4,253	30	127,590
Glauber calte	1.57	5	785
Salt, weighing more than 56 lbs. 2	101		
per bushel, lbs.	126,173,054	$1\frac{1}{10}$	1,387,903 59
Do. weighing 56 lbs. or less per	1	10	
bushel, - bushels	418,538	69	288,791 22
Coal,		20	
	456,936	29	132,511 44
Fish, foreign caught, dried, quint.		4 50	1,052,559
Do. salmon, barrels		14	101,234
Do. mackerel,	16,098	7	112,686
Do. all other,	17,057	6	102,342
Glass, black quart bottles, gross	24,594	7 50	184,455
Do. window not above 8 by 10 in-			
ches for each 100 square feet	22,719	11 50	261,268 50
boxes, 5			
Do. not above 10 by 12,	3,089	15	46,335
Do. all above 10 by 12,	4,183	17 50	73,202 50
Segars, M.	20,000	10	256,240
Lime, casks	385	8	3,080
Boots, pairs	3,554	6 50	23,101
Shoes and slippers, silk,	31,880	1 75	55,790
Do. morocco, &c. for men and ?	70.07	1.05	
women,	72,875	1 25	91,093 75
Do. children's,	24,761	75	18,570 75
Cards, wool or cotton, - doz.		6	24
Do. playing, - packs		35	2,248 75
	-,		
Total.		- 8	138,574,876 84
		*)	20,0,0,0,0

TABLE No. IV.

Copy of a return to an Order of the House of Commons of 13th February, 1809. For an account of the official and real value of all Imports and Exports between Great-Britain and the United States of America, for three years, being exclusive of the trade of Scotland.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

		stober.	1808.	F	14,020	46,976	184	123,950	195,257	3,629	15,829	35,148
	Real Value.	Years ending 10th October	1807.	3	52,020	94,716	19,908	43,737	901,613	20,064	70,835	35,266
	Re	Years end	1806.	<u>ئ</u>	28,339	68,336	76,894	25,893			43,852	25,884
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					1	Pot,	1	1	meal,	ı	1	ar,
			ARTICLES.		Annoito,	Ashes, Pearl and P	Cochmeal,	offee,	in, and	lides,	Indigo,	Pitch and Ta
			ARJ		VI	es, Pe	CoC	0	n, gra	_		Pitch
					,	Ash		1	Cor	1	,	
i						,		ı		,		1
					1				1		ě	
						1	,	*	ı	1	,	•
		tober.	1808.	₩	9,419	32,883	131	138,824	93,074	1,587	1,953	28,755
	Official Value.	rears ending 10th October.	1807.	- 2	34,972	66,301	15,925	48,986	420,768	9,328	8,804	28,854
	Office	Years end	1806.	C	18,670	47,835	61,459	29,001	182,069	4,151	5,481	21,114
												-

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

		1			1		· -			-		-					-
and the state of the same and t		botohon	ACCOUNT.	1808.	J	9 173	17 101	100,101	959 450	40 000	10 600	2,000	41.030	780 396	37.566	64,704	2,804,707
	Real Value.	Vears ending 10th October	TINAT SILL	1807.	بدا	9 757	93,855	3 307	340 897	10,1 600	000,121	5,403	148 818	036 309	80,194	130,490	201 909
The second second second second second	**	Vears on	The state of the s	1805.	E	3.387	65.464	53, 195	361 140	55.4.19	19.860	000 S	115.978	2.098,123	89.20.	69,52	3.508.48C
-						1		1		,		ı	1	1	,	1	
-						1		à		1		1		1		ı	
						ار ار				nber,		ŧ			·	,	1
			ARTICLES.			Seeds, flax, and linseed	nd furs,	ar, -	obacco, -	, deals, and fir timl	Mahogany, -	Masts, -	ves,	cotton,	entine, -	Other articles,	Total imports,
1			ARTE			ds, flax,	Skins and furs.	- Sugar,	Tob		Maho	- Ma	Staves,	Wool, cotton	Turpentine	Other a	Total i
						See		ı	•	Wood	1	,		,	1	٠,	
							1		1	,	1	1	1	t	\$		'
						ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	,	1	,	t
	•	ctober.	1000	1800.	7	927	2,564	80,177	135,784	7,105	7,848	7111	17,438	627,185	25,044	43,999	,261,408
	Hicial Value.	Years ending 10th October.	1000	1007.	£	1,034	12,653	2,426	180,438	20,312	26,768	6,728	63,247	869,690,1	53,663	80,420	2,150,365
	EO.	Years em	1000	1000.	St.	1,270	31,980	39,025	191,192	7,765	7,944	11,881	49,290	714,452 1	59,470	45,220	1,529,249
1_			1		!	-									-		-

The rates of valuation are formed on an estimate of the average prices prior to the late (1869) advance that has taken place on many articles of American produce.

TABLE No. V.

Copy of a return to an Order of the House of Commons of 13th February, 1809, for an account of the official and real value of all Imports and Exports between Great-Britain and the United States of America, for three years, being exclusive of the trade of Scotland.

		ctober.	1808.	2	82,619	2,887,79	43,468	46,679	4,94(260,798	35,450	36,976
	Real Value.	Years ending 10th October	1807.	+3	156,960	4,385,787	155,371	290,455	60,855	620,714	29,101	93,1811
RICA.		Years et	1806.	+3	84,004	4,401,112	163,242	299,040	90,389	661,332	46,756	93,664
EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA		ARTICLES.	British produce and manufactures.		- Brass and copper manufactures, -	Cotton goods, -	- Glass and earthen ware, -	- Haberdashery,	Hats,	- Iron and steel,	Lead,	- Salt,
EXPO		solver.	1:00:1	t)	40.673	9.937.774	13.879	5,386	2.789	110,142	10,683	36,976
	Official Value.	Years ending 10th October	1807.	4	78.471		47,989	19,290	38,280	303,848	2.7.3	93,181
	O	Years er	1506.	#	69.441	3.747.965	55 756	90,556	53 497	292,917	13,483	93,664

TABLE No. V .- CONTINUED.

Real Value.	Years ending 10th October.	1806. 1807. 1808.	# #	447,484 423,880 13.726	_	-	4,894,008 4,288,866 1,994,902		11,716,620 11,119,048 5,718,615	458,875 253,822 65,738	12,175,495 11,372,870 5,784,403
	ARTICLES.	British produce and manufactures	Co Thomas Transport of the Control o	- Silk manufactures,	Linens,	- Tin and pewter, -	Woollens,	Other articles,	- Total British produce, &c	- Foreign merchandize,	- Total exports, -
	ctober.	1508.	F	3,611	17,623	30,417	1,134,940	155,458	3,798,337	45,457	3,843,794
Official Value.	Years ending 10th October.	1807.	£	123,934	80,595	57,294	2,502,929	206,862	7,264,212	179,064	7,443,274 3,843,794
O	Years en	1806.	£	140,062	89,075	50,600	2,966,809	263,939	7,830,064	320,700	8,150,764

Signed,

Custom-Howse, London, 16th February, 1809.

WILLIAM IRVING, fusports and exports.

TABLE No. VI.

Copy of a return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1809, for an account of the total official value and real value of all Imports into, and Exports from Great-Britain, for three years, ending 10th October, 1808,—distinguishing each year and foreign merchandize from British produce and manufactures.

(N. B.) This account is exclusive of the value of the imports and exports of Scotland, and likewise of the importations from the East-Indies, and China, the returns of which being made up and transmitted in annual periods, ending the 5th of January, are not received for the year 1808, and therefore the amount of both of these has been omitted in each of the two preceding years, of the account, in order to shew the comparative view of one year with another.

	ficial Value.	Oct.		Real Value.	
1MPORTS.	Foreign British and produce Colonial merchandize.	ending 10th	IMPORTS.	Foreign and Colonial merchandize.	British produce and manuf.c-tures.
£ 22,058,003	£ £ 8,395,269 24,947,78		£ 38,398,645	£ 9,005,120	£ 39,368,218
23,493,127 20,707,323			40,947,300 34,448,620		

Signed,

WILLIAM IRVING,

Inspector general of imports and exports.

Custom-House, London, 16th February, 1809.

TABLE No. VII.

Account of the total value, agreeable to the estimates of the inspector general's books, of the Woolen Manufactures exported from Great-Britain, in the last ten years.

	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.
	2	r	H		S.	r	F	F	S.	E
Denmark and Norway, -	18,637	60,829	41,659	22,970	29,249	27,927	38,198	43,377	31,983	29,959
Russia,	76,744	134,224	182,553		71,636	129,135	153,985	120,138	136,867	149,789
Sweden,	2,037	3,483	17,713		8,071	2,839	2,812	15,807	218	009
Poland,	911	3,695	5,511		1,091	1,228	1,094	567	1,246	1,218
Prussia,	9,519	13,857	18,040		19,268	27,479	133,903	159,999	34,846	39,296
Germany,	223,226	255,303	271,638		330,024	503,706	594,898	641,098	463,019	427,053
Holland,	306,414	313,845	367,583		217,381	1	126	7,712	94	175
Funders,	117,779	124,239	117,151		51,585	1	27	1	1	1
France,	95,827	96,840	155,134		1	1	1		1	1
Portugal and Madeira,	382,038	434,375	465,373		335,811	368,660	425,038	401,920	488,469	568,788
Spain and Canaries,	407,464	346,367	472,221		265,036	191,203	262,192		1	
Straits and Gibraltar, .	119,494	130,336	80,774		23,586	16,696	24,144			31,774
Italy and Venice,	446,359	517,178	386,631		181,285	2,4,095	295,374	2,651	26,739	47,410
Turkey,	15,070	41,095	34,334		6,395	12,228	28,580			47,398
reland,	394,720	499,793	490,371		308,759	458,938	555,963	.,		916,190
Man,	3,382	3,753	4,737		4,163	1,535	3,004			4,737
Guernscy, &c	8,372	4,784	9,058		1,619	2,967	1,706			3,744
American British Colonies,	156,192	132,997				196,876	224,649		232,869	324,739
United States,	1,481,378	1,621,796	-	1,032,954			2,294,942		,399,935	2,803,490
West-Indies, British, &c.	226,921	288,722	319,329	311,546	368,261	350,595	382,260	465,990	,482,457	552,726
East-Indies,	530,614	377,815	362,509	530,307	491,152	587,054	543,387	•		668,161
Africa,	167,528	969,66	165,304	44,237	97,871	67,403	44,845		218,095	259,683
Totals,*	5,190,637	5,505,034	5,510,668	3,806,536	1,390,920	5,172,884	6,011,133	4,936,355	5,505,034 5,510,668 3,806,536 4,390,920 5,172,884 6,011,133 4,936,355 6,499,339 6,876,939	9876,939
Annual control of the		-	-						The state of the s	

* In copying this account the shillings and pence are omitted; and thence there is some difference between the particular sums and the totals, wherein the amount of them is included.

TABLE No. VIII.

An account of the value of all Imports into and of all Exports from Great-Britain, for three years, ending 5th of January, 1811, distinguishing each year, and distinguishing the value of imports from the East-Indies and China, from the value of all other imports; also distinguishing the value of British produce and manufactures exported, from the value of foreign articles exported, together with the difference between the official value and the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported in the year ending 5th of January, 1811.

	Official Valu	e of Imports.	Official Value	e of Exports.
Years ending 5th January.	From Europe, Africa, and America.	From East-Indies and China.	British pro- duce and manufac- tures.	Foreign merchan- dize.
	£	£	£	£
1809 or 1808.	23,780,704	5,868,669	26,691,962	7,862,305
1810 or 1809.	30,409,384	3,363,025	35,104,132	15,182,768
1811 or 1810.	36,622,142	*	34,940,550	10,945,309
	See appen-		See appen-	
	dix (A.)		dix (B.)	dix (C.)

Note. The value of British produce and manufactures exported from Great-Britain, according to the average prices current, and declarations of the exporters in the year ending 5th January, 1811, amounts to £49,975,634.

WILLIAM IRVING,

Inspector general of imports and exports. Custom-House, London, 23d March, 1811.

The account of imports from the East-Indies and China, cannot yet be given.

TABLE No. VIII.—continued. APPENDIX (A 1.)

Official value of Imports into Great-Britain from Europe, Africa.

and A	merica.		
	Years end	ing the 5th	of January.
	1809	1810	1811
ARTICLES.	or	or	or
	1808.	1809.	1810.
	£	£	£
Almonds,	21,380	24,209	19,196
Annotto,	8,635	23,463	48,423
Ashes, pot and pearl, -	150,524	265,827	460,433
Barilla,	120,664	188,842	175,508
Bark, oak,	1,724	11,788	8,935
Berries, juniper,	12,383	22,953	30,178
Brimstone,	65,622	24,855	44,229
Bristles, undressed,	9,886	28,081	20,992
Butter and cheese, (foreign)	321,552	258,145	128,608
Cochineal,	209,415	83,396	189,828
Cocoa,	85,538	72,513	61,496
Coffee,	4,399,184	4,690,680	5,307,112
Copper, unwrought, -	97,189	41,116	92,129
Corks,	29,213	41,116	78,788
Corn, grain, meal and rice,	146,240	1,136,971	2,701,228
Cortex, peruvianus,	147,165	81,577	93,705
Currants,	110,502	180,329	136,831
Elephant's teeth,	16,476	17,628	19,336
Feathers, for beds,	1,475	7,054	17,735
Figs,	5,101	13,568	5,834
Fish, viz. cod and herring,	209,731	174,419	126,878
Flax, rough,	403,351	967,628	945,223
Gum arabic and senega, -	24,075	35,376	59,722
Heinp, rough,	218,947	721,520	752,294
Hides, raw and tanned, -	228,712	328,306	659,724
Jalap,	11,530	5,781	38,809
Indigo, (not East-India) -	63,740	79,527	138,125
Iron, bar,	205,249	239,532	196,830
Isinglass,	1,534	14,085	16,569
Lemons and Oranges,	33,738	30,710	33,014
Linens, (foreign)	174,369	843,710	938.600
Madder and madder roots, -	157,959	425,230	436,475
Oil, ordinary olive,	83,650	125,648	80,748
train,	326,381	285,586	329,992
Pimento,	9,199	57,802	73,866
Pitch and tar,	123,479	106,762	115,610

TABLE No. VIII.—CONTINUED. APPENDIX (A 1.) CONTINUED.

	Years endi	ng the 5th o	of January.
	1809	1810	1811
ARTICLES.	or	or	or
	1808.	1809.	1810.
	£	£	£
Quicksilver,	13,772	17,320	26,888
Raisins,	105,744	160,471	63,601
Salt,	32,906	63,198	23,900
Seeds, clover,	13,026	23,777	38,090
—— flax and linseed,	61,177	130,404	213,822
Shumack,	15,159	22,817	20,661
Silk, raw and thrown,	246,057	853,706	943,613
Skins and Furs,	177,757	179,077	282,719
Smelts,	6,826	22,817	9,633
Spirits, brandy,	251,864	441,201	174,380
geneva,	51,798	43,395	12,056
rum,	539,624	607,083	507,602
Succus liquoritiæ,	19,516	20,562	41,881
Sugar,	5,046,631	5,422,066	6,493,561
Tallow,	145,860	362,974	505,496
Tobacco,	77,527	275,591	498,585
Turpentine,	15,021	66,828	65,271
Wax, bees,	20,209	37,336	
Whale fins,	76,430	75,676	
Wines,	1,122,020	1,173,613	1,130,332
Wood, balks and ufas,	878	4,230	22,583
deals and deal ends, -	26,665		100,612
—— fir timber,	63,267		
fustic,	24,036		
logwood,	106,663	98,239	
mahogany,	66,907	104,530	187,159
masts,	270,405	198,251	335,807
— oak plank and timber, -	14,886	13,504	36,106
redwood,	19,112	47,943	29,040
staves,	33,419	95,743	
Wool, cotton,	1,325,318	2,797,932	3,882,359
	127,870		
Yarn, linen, raw,	31,605		
All other articles,	931,656	1,114,566	
Foreign and Colonial produce,	19.869.723	26,933,625	33,138,686
Irish produce and manufactures,	3,910,981		3,283,456
Total (exclusive of importations)			
from E. Indies and China,)	23,780,704	30,409,384	36,422,142
	1		

TABLE No. VIII .- CONTINUED.

APPENDIX (A 2.)

Official value of Imports into Great-Britain China.	from the East-	Indies and
Years e	nding the 5th o	of January.
1809	1810	1811
ARTICLES. Or	or	or
1808	. 1809.	1810.
£	£	£
Borax, 7,9	2,136	
	151 325	
	961 19,911	
	107 629	
Indigo, 717,9	205 293,751	
Pepper, 62,9	254 21,612	
Piece goods, 730,4	113 164,614	
Rhubarb, 6	5,085	
Salt-petre, 68,5		
Silk, raw, 182,8		
Spices, 137,0		
Sugar, 81,9	252 29,239	

All other articles, -
Total Imports from East-Indies and China, - -

Tea, -Wool, cotton,

5,848,649 3,363,025

3,567,812 2,164,396

137,704

145,741 318,707

161,118

TABLE No. VIII .- CONTINUED.

APPENDIX (B.)

Official	value	of	British	produce	and	manufactures	Exported	from
				Great-E	Britai	n.		

Grea	t-Britain.		
	Years endi	ng the 5th o	of January.
	1809	1810	1811
ARTICLES.	or	or	or
	1808.	1809.	1810.
Bright - The Control of the Control	£	£.	£.
Apparel,	250,559	259,835	239,865
Bark, tanner's,	50,785		
Beer,	65,001	65,727	72,493
Brass and copper,	354,607	403,429	356,577
Cabinet and upholstery ware,	64,122	78,955	93,163
Coals,	526,845	405,634	509,991
Colors for painting, -	129,285	196,968	187,047
Cordage,	32,621	46,385	63,052
Corn and flour,	134,055	70,541	44,152
Cotton manufactures, -	12,835,803	18,634,614	18,041,633
Do. yarn,	575,015	1,097,536	1,075,187
Fish,	118,843	142,593	134,296
Glass and earthern ware, -	183,643		
Gun-powder,	33,428		
Guns,	49,689		
Haberdashery,	51,436	55,946	64,797
Hats,	261,112	335,941	327,884
Hops,	124,346	97,186	52,452
Iron & steel, wrought & unwro't,	1,178,524		1,577,462
Lead and shot,	81,801	63,278	101,993
Leather, tanned and wrought,	191,474	179,915	186,573
Linens,	874,460	1,157,030	1,015,240
Musical instruments, -	33,558	41,971	51,558
Oil, train,	26,025		54,779
Plate, plated ware & jewellery,	122,066		164,168
Provisions,	154,294	139,132	125,249
Salt,	201,669	288,258	296,759
Silks,	128,775	190,177	188,023
Soap and candles,	89,528	129,703	120,353
Stationary,	145,824	169,360	212,176
Sugar, refined,	948,304	1,346,769	1,220,498
Tin and pewter,	244,142	232,838	256,581
Woollen manufactures, -	4,853,999	5,416,149	5,773,214
All other articles,	1,576,324	1,925,991	1,974,127
Total,	26,691,962	35.104.132	34.940.550
We transmission to a really make property	, , , , , , , , ,		

TABLE No. VIII.—CONTINUED.

APPENDIX (C.)

Official value	of	Foreign	and	Colonial Merchandize	Exported	from.
			Gr	eat-Britain.		-

The state of the s	Years en	ding 5th of	January.
	1809	1810	1811
ARTICLES.	or	or	or
	1808.	1809.	1810.
	£	£	£
Annotto,	3,670	7,931	28,427
Ashes,	17,127	21,003	
Barilla,	8,951	3,065	70,683
Brimstone,	4,065	1,840	22,619
Cassia lignea,	4,068	13,741	3,666
Cochineal,	147,930	73,341	64,097
Cocoa,	57,377	144,254	38,494
Coffee, British plantations, -		3,038,027	712,774
Do. foreign do	561,720	2,807,133	741,398
Corn, grain, flour, and rice, -	51,397	35,911	272,138
Cortex peruvianus, -	44,780		127,686
Currants and raisins, -	12,581		77,594
Fish, cod and herrings, -	320,144		126,835
Flax and hemp, rough, -	9,991	60,035	201,190
Hides, tanned and raw, -	15,256	109,145	225,893
Jalap,	2,469		
Indigo,	323,107		491,298
Iron, bar,	86,231		167,916
Linens, foreign,	118,578		,
Pepper,	55,201	190,131	126,135
Piece goods of India, -	822,345	, ,	, ,
Pimento,	15,926		
Quicksilver,	17,819		
Salt,	31,263		
Salt petre,	33,673	13,200	13,627
Silk, raw and thrown,	55,264	85,960	
Skins and furs,	5,261		
Spices,	128,579		
Spirits, brandy and geneva,	252,630		251,695
Do. rum,	334,339		
Sugar, British plantations, -	513,500		193,620
Do. foreign do	270,463	1,033,849	1,277,374

TABLE No. VIII .- CONTINUED.

APPENDIX (C.) CONTINUED.

	Years er	nding 5th of	January.
-	1809	1810	1811
ARTICLES.	or	or	or
	1808.	1809.	1810.
	£	£	£
Tea,	714,939	703,724	569,368
Tobacco,	123,999	202,430	164,019
Wines,	455,265	626,649	555,040
Woods, for dying, -	48,840	,	320,115
Wool, cotton,	60,283	,	343,550
All other articles, -	382,670	448,094	574,823
Foreign and Colonial produce,	7,397,901	14,680,524	10,470,966
Irish produce and manufactures,	464,404	502,244	474,343
Total,	7,862,305	15,182,768	10,945,309

TABLE No. IX.

Exports to the dominions of Great-Britain, in the West-Indies, for each of the years ending 30th Sept. 1802, 1803, and 1804.	ies, for ea	ch of the y	ears ending	30th Sept. 1	802, 1803,	and 1804.
I Anticles of Jamestic Ameline		QUANTITY	Υ.	VALI	VALUE IN DOLLARS.	ARS.
T. A. I. I. C. C. C. O. J. GOMESTIC. J. O. G. C.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1802.	1803.	1804.
Flour, barrels Bread and biscuit, kegs, do.	245,708 69,438	260,555	220,5867	1,942,233	1,942,233 2,063,099	1,875,747
Indian corn, - bushels Rve, and Indian meal, - barrels	630,705	815,191	446,498 2	557,419	670,983	620,812
Rice, tierces	8,008	6,525	10,566	240,240	195,750	316,980
Oats, peas, beans, and potatoes, - bushels	159,769	120,404	136,035	104,771	78,018	80,910
Beef and pork, barrels Bacon and lard, pounds	51,088	52,087 782,938 1	93,582 \	665,074	601,314	601,314 1,163,350
	986,455	826,319	902,430	113,584	106,625	119,348
Fish, dried, - quintals 100, nickled, - barrels & kers	92,679	71,495	76,822 \ 37.095 \	550,083	484,103	529,858
le, hogs, and sheep,	16,507	16,004	15,113	196,850	122,763	
Horses and mules, do.	4,727	2,797	3,187	230,900	139,596	156,300
Staves and heading, hoops, &c.	18,074	16,553	14,392)			
Boards, plank, &c M. feet	42,831	42,206	35,499	1,216,107	866,225	890,786
Shingles, M.	50,283	47,231	44,340 >			
Tobacco, hhds.	1,398	1,335	1,378	111,840	93,450	96,460
Soap and candles, pounds	609,196	367,772	970,619	104,231	68,131	154,424
*All other articles, value	a h	1		195,132	134,590	145,093
Total value,	1	1		6,228,464	6,228,464 5,624,647 6,315,667	6,315,667

* Consisting principally of pot-ashes, apples, beer, barley, boots and shoes, cables and cordage, wool and cotton cards, pleasurable carriages, household furniture, iron castings, &c. skins and furs, saddlery; oils, spermaceti, fish and linseed, manufactured tobacco, wax, &c.

TABLE No. IX.—CONTINUED.

11 Onesolve of County on American	8	QUANTITY.		VALI	VALUE IN DOLLARS.	AHS.
n. Articles of foreign produce.	1802.	1802. 1803. 1804.	1804.	1802.	1802. 1803.	1804.
Merchandize paying duties ad valorem, - value	,	8	1	369,298	67,724	469,307
		6,514	89,848			
Wines, do.		6,899	168,022			
1	3,7,330	4,204	7,303			
*All other articles, valu	'	4	1			
Total value, Value of domestic produce as above,	3 4	4 4	8 1	461,026 6,228,464 5	90,973	461,026 90,973 731,991 6,228,464 5,624,647 6,315,667
Total,			1	6,689,490 5,715,620 7,047,658	5,715,620	7,047,658

' Consisting principally of glauber salts, medicinal drugs, shoes and slippers, copper and brass, spices, &c.

TABLE No. X.

Importations into the United States, from British West-Indies, for each of the years ending on the 30th of September, 1802, 1804.		2. 1803. 1804. Cents. 1802. 1803. 1804.	42,613 43,292 - 9,945 50 5,326 62	E3 73,614 66,653 11,031 45 11,042 10 9,997 95	532 136 1,384 10640 2720 27680	$356,190[2,527,675\ 20\ 2,176,702\ 80\ 2,613,714 \ 25a46\ 1,248,611\ 67\ 1,063,537\ 57\ 1,295,999\ 72]$	200,450 75 189,605 50 200,312 25 20 160,360 60 151,684 40 160,249 80	4 [1,192,072 80 956,910 24 3 271,465 92 372,948 25 300,369 83	141,097 75 477,433 50 499,290 50 5 88,219 55 95,486 70 99,858 10	70,946 90 179,639 70 187,908 5 28,491 15 29,939 95 31,318	26,357 64 86,531 28 62,219 76 4 8,785 88 28,843 76 20,739 92	16,298 25 14,859 2,883 50 3 1,955 79 1,783 8 346 2	87,711 37 59,654 39 104,619 1 15,467 78 10,031 18 15,291 48	4.486.890 86 4.492.861 97 4.739 186 9 11 844.441 69 1.770 650 811 930 859 13
rom British W		1804. 1802.	79,564	73,543		4,356,190 2,527		w	1,997,162 441	626,360 170	518,498 26	11,534 16	87	4.486
ited States, f	QUANTITY.	1803.	1	1		3,627,838 4		14,900,910 11	1,909,734	598,799	1	59,436	1	
uto the Un		1802.	,	,	1	4,212,792	801,803	10,783,925 14,	1,764,391	569,823	219,647	65,193	1	
Importations is	Goods paying duties ad val.		At 123 p. ct. val.	15 do. do.	20 do. do.	Spirits, - gls.	Salt, - bush.	Sugar, - lbs. 10	Coffee, - do.	Molasses, gls.	Pimento, - lbs.	Cotton, - do.	*Allotherart. v.	Total.

* Principally consisting of wines, teas, cheese, segars, nails, lead, cordage, coal, boots and shoes, cocoa, indigo, &c

TABLE No. XI.

Prince	Principal exports from Petersburgh to America only, from its Independence to 1805	rtsfron	v Peter	rsburgh	to Ame	rica on	y, from	its Inde	pendence	to 180	ő.	
Denomination of Goods.	sods.	1783.	784.	1785.	1786.	1783,1784,1755, [1736, 1787, 1788, 1789,	1788.	1789.	1790.	1791.	1792.	1793.
	Ships.	ci	-	7.	10.	111.	10.	17.	29.	20.	24.	30.
	poods, * 6,615 6,612 33,618	6,615	3,619	33,618	31,858 10,833	10,833	17,054	7,054 24,981	78,160	48,136	78,160 48,136 132,380	177,826
nail rod	do.	!	1	~	0 300	1,260	846	_	0 500	2,621	1,132	1,071
hoop	do.	1	1	15 (220,2	61	378	411	~	757	1,830	3,576
Iemp, clean, -	do.	7,784	8,11.3	21,332	52,981	44,190	41,063	60,860	7,784 8,113 21,332 52,981 44,190 41,063 60,860 137,232 78,935	78,935	112,430	160,276
outshot, -	do.	159	399	1	2,964	9,742	6,520	1	1,861	1	1	,
half clean,	do.	1	1	1	1	6,024	775	1	1,008	1	1	1
Flax, 12 head, -	do.	1	1,044	တ	167	410	103	1	1,071	1	606,3	634
Feathers, -	do.	1	215		1	58	1	1	1	1		1
Bristles,	do.	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1,803	1	145	868
Cordage, -	do.	9,614	1,761	17,168	1,626	11,705	2,100	4,550	1	578	212	2,180
1	do.	1	1	1	1	2,493	1	1	,	1	1,700	140
candles,	do.	568	127	3,091	211	63	19	1	,	1	1	1
Linseed oil, -	do.	1	1	130	64	1		1	2,463	'	1	1
Ravenducks, -	pieces,	570	1	312	1,464	9,769	1,759	1,635	856	3,354	5,993	5,062
	do.	437	1	9,709	601	1,688	1,877	565	9,804	533	2,711	5,844
Sail cloth, -	do.	200	370	4,074	6,850	9,164	7,771	11,667	5	5,184	15,577	13,391
Drillings, -	do.	4,948	1	12,510	06	379	4,884	150	2,468		098	200

* Sixty-three poods make one ton English.

TABLE No. XI.—CONTINUED.

59. 26. 39. 79 296,691 112,260 142,654 14 6,405 560 1,259 34 2,019 1,002 631 38 182,487 90,424 172,244 1,870 - - - 2,164 - 2 3,206 - 2 3,207 - 2 3,204 107 474 47 474 12 1,650 - 2,164 621 168 3,264 107 474 47 474 479 18 5,094 194 1,192 1,390 3,602 - - 1,390 3,602 - - 1,390 3,602 - - 1,390 3,602 - - 3,423 1,423 1,423 3,244 1,328 14,238 3,245 1,328	nomination of Goods.	. 1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.		1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
poods* 256,635 206,039 296,691 112,260 142,654 do. 1,959 1,284 2,019 1,002 631 ed. 249,625 137,633 182,487 90,424 172,244 do. 249,625 137,633 182,487 90,424 172,244 do. - - - - - do. - - - - - do. - - - - - do. 2,164 621 168 - - do. 2,164 621 168 479 do. 2,447 33,615 16,821 2,396 479 do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,92 do. - - - - - - do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 2,396 do. - - - -	Ships	43.		59.	1	39.	62.	23.	61.	65.	84.	65.
do. 694 504 6,405 560 1,259 631 6,405 600 1,259 631 6,405 631 1,002 631 6,405 600 249,625 137,633 182,487 90,424 172,244 do. 249,625 137,633 182,487 90,424 172,244 do. 4,418 842 1,660 - 2 8,608 do. 7,447 33,615 16,821 2,396 479 do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,192 do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,192 do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,788 10,225 7,853 14,238 do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 18,702 do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340	poods	256,635	039	296,691	12,260	142,654	39,885	12,568	602,697	309,425	113,829	278,264
- do. 249,625 137,633 182,487 1,002 631 - do. 249,625 137,633 182,487 1,002 631 - do. 4,448 842 1,660 206 do. 4,448 842 1,660 206 do. 4,986 22,404 28,603 13,120 11,059 do. 7,447 33,615 16,321 2,396 479 do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,192 do. 2,747 10,768 10,225 7,853 14,238 do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 do. 25,787 11,828 1,928 7,926 35,340	do.	69-1	504	6,405	560	1,259	126	33.	496	18	1	
do. 249,625 137,635 182,487 90,424 172,244 2 do 3,808 206 do. 4,448 842 1,660 - 206 do. 250 173 226 107 474 do. 4,986 22,404 28,603 13,120 11,059 do. 7,447 33,615 16,821 2,396 479 do 1,390 3,602 1,390 pieces, 14,143 10,768 10,225 7,853 14,238 do. 25,787 11,828 8,328 7,926 35,340	- do.	1,959	1,284		1,002	631	503	1,260	497	ı	953	1
do 3,808 206 do. 4,448 842 1,660 - 206 do. 250 173 226 107 474 do. 2547 10,518 5,094 191 1,192 do 1,390 3,602 - 2,747 do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 191 1,192 do 1,390 3,602 1,390 do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340	np, clean, - do.		137,633	_	90,424	172,244	41,826	16,314		205,386	315,452	187,495
h, do. 4.448 842 1,660 - 206 do. 4,448 842 1,660 - 206 do. 250 173 226 107 474 do. 4,986 22,404 28,603 13,120 11,059 do. 7,447 33,615 16,821 2,396 479 do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,192 do 1,390 3,602 pieces, 14,143 10,768 10,225 7,853 14,238 do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340		1	1	1,870	1	,	15,181	18,862	51,709	33,791	45,976 87	87,694
ead, do. 4,448 842 1,660 206 - do. 250 173 226 107 474 - do. 4,986 22,404 28,603 13,120 11,059 - do. 7,447 33,615 16,821 2,396 479 idles, do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,192 is, pieces, 14,143 10,768 10,225 7,853 14,238 - do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 - do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340	=	1	1	3,808	1		1	1		2,466	633	3,340
- do. 250 173 226 107 474 - do. 4,986 22,404 28,603 13,120 11,059 - do. 7,447 33,615 16,821 2,396 479 idles, do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,192 id, - do 1,390 3,602 - 6,803 14,238 - do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 - do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340	ead,	4,448	8.12	1,660	1	-	1	1		'	303	3,9.14
- do. 250 173 226 107 474 - do. 4,986 22,404 28,603 13,120 11,059 - do. 7,447 33,615 16,821 2,396 479 idles, do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,192 id, - do 1,390 3,602 cs, pieces, 14,143 10,768 10,225 7,853 14,238 - do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 - do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340	ı	19.1	695	2,164	621		313	178	2,263			
- do. 4,986 22,404 28,603 13,120 11,059 - do. 7,447 33,615 16,621 2,396 479 idles, do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,192 id, - do 1,390 3,602 cs, pieces, 14,143 10,768 10,225 7,853 14,238 - do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 - do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340	,	250	173	956	107	_	455	615	1,639			
- do. 7,447 33,615 16,821 2,396 479 udles, do. 2,747 10,518 5,094 194 1,192 id, - do 1,390 3,602 cs, pieces, 14,143 10,768 10,225 7,853 14,238 - do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 - do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340	1	4,986	22,404	04	13,120		905,309	17,349	49,606		12,415	
id, - do 1,390 3,602 1,390 3,602 1,390 3,602 1,390 3,602		7,447	33,615	*	2,396		2,937	6,104	7,583			
oil, - do 1,390 3,602 cks, pieces, 14,143 10,768 10,225 7,853 14,238 - do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 7, do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340 7,000	ıdles,	747	10,518		19.1		1,433	1,651	4,532			
cks, pieces, 14,143 10,768 10,225 7,853 14,238 - do. 11,455 6,682 5,743 10,785 18,702 - do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340	oil, -		1		3,609		19	9.17	2,005			
do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340	cks, p	_	10,768		7,853	14,238	19,952	9,013	33,820	10,365		
, do. 25,787 11,828 9,328 7,926 35,340		_	6,682		10,785	18,709	20,979	14,774	34,224		13,161	
11001 1001	cloth, - do.	25,787	11,828	9,328	7,926	35,340	22,057	6,624	39,997		ಯ	
1021 1201	llings, - do.	909	780	118	120	100	09	30	860	2,150	1,051	1,090

* Sixty-three poods make one ton English.

TABLE No. XI.—CONTINUED.

Denomination of Goods.	1783.	1783. 1784. 1785. 1786. 1787.	1785.	1786.	1787.		1789.	1790.	1791.	1788. 1789. 1790. 1791. 1792. 1793.	1793.
Ships.		-	7	10.	=	10.	17.	55	20.	24.	30.
Broad diaper, - arsheens,	arsheens,* 26,110 19,597 2,080	19,597	2,080	7,119		2,755	2,755 1,876 1,429	1,429	16,370	35,104 5,398	5,398
Narrow do do.	1,194	1	1	000,1	1	- m roo	90	90 1,024	008	4,077	1,077 7,889
Broad linen, do.	2,953	481	1	1	1	000,1		211	1	1	1
Narrow do do.	13,073	1	1	009,1	1	088	1	1,340	1	1,300	1
Printed do do.	1	1	1	1,224	1	174	742,000	1	t I	00	008
Crash, do.	30,680	4,645	1	1	1	ı		355	1	1	3,020
Ticken, pieces,	l viz	1	1	1	1	1	1	t t		1	006
Table cloths, do.	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Napkins, do.	1	1	1	1	1	108	1	1	1	1	1
Leather, poods,	s, -	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calf leather, do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	I I	1	1	1
Horse hair, pieces	°.	1	1	1	138	1	1	1	1	1	1
Horse skins, do.	1	1	1	1	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Squirrel skins, do.	1	1	48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hempseed oil, poods,	s,	1	1	1	243	1	1	t I	1	1	1
Soap, do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	•	1	1
	1	1	1	1	315	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glue, do.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
The second or control to the second to the s											

* Nine arsheens are equal to seven yards English.

TABLE No. XI.—CONTINUED.

		100	00	6	-		~				-	_	10	-		-			
1804.	65.	33,686	10,546	949	1	1	3,298	1	1	1	1	1,100	5	370 34,044	1	1	•	1	1
1803.	84.	239,365	19,278	28,395	7,400	13,600	1	'	13	98	320	'	71	870	'	245	13	1	56
1802.	65.	92,669 2	39,824	11,300	5,265	-	146,350	•	95	96	1,600	•	495	000,21	07	999	30	'	413
801.	61.	98,065 9	0,178 3	686 6,443 4,508 2,064 1	1,100 2		1,000,14	37	157	591	2,730	,	136	-	2,101	1	23	'	829
1800.	23.	53,416	22,668 7	4,508	10,495	1		43	14	1	1,100	1	09	110	2,050	'	49	'	567
1799.	62.	88,080 53,416	14,093	6,448	5,4991	1,200	35,912	136	282	126	332	2,472		ಚ	189	6	762	1	,
1798.	39.	26,539	3,752	989	194	400	12,055	1	121		186		1,077	45	472	'	263	1	'
1797.	.92	20,777	23,683	1	1	1	7,100	38	09	261	5,500	1	39	1	1	,	1	1	1
1796.	59.	78,714	45,805	1	100	387	27,000	1,202	1	1	11,155	1	355	30	111	1	3,661	1	1
1795.	42.	68,139 78,714	,325 82,290 45,805 23,683	1,200	1,110	450		4,735	1	1	3,0301	1	1	1,206	099	1	4,487	1	1
1794.	43.	9,920	1,325	1	100	120	5,525,71	1	1	1	1	,1	1	1	569	1	1	459	1
ds.	Ships.	arsheens,*	do.	do.	do.	do.	· do.	pieces,	do.	do.	poods,	do.	pieces,	- do.	do.	poods,	do.	do.	do.
of Goo		are	,	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	,	1	,	١	,	1	,
ation		-	1	1	ı	1		1	,	1	1	,	1	1	3,			1	1
Denomination of Goods.		Broad diaper	Jarrow do.	road linen,	Jarrow do.	ed do.	1	en,	Fable cloths,	ins,	er,	Calf leather	forse hair,	Horse skins,	quirrel skins	Tempseed oil	•		1
I		Broad	Narro	Broad	Narro	Printed c	Crash,	Ticken,	Table	Napkins,	Leather,	Calf	Horse	Horse	Squir	Hem	Soap,	Oil,	Glue,

* Nine arsheens are equal to seven yards English.



CHAPTER VII.

Amount of trade with the different quarters of the world—Balance of trade
—Estimate of the quantity of certain imported articles consumed in the
United States, at different periods.

Having presented an estimate of the amount of the trade of the United States with the different nations, with which they have any considerable commercial intercourse, we now give a general view of exports to each quarter of the world, from 1801 to 1812, accompanied with some remarks relative to the balance of trade, between the United States and the rest of the world, with an estimate of the quantity of certain imported articles, annually consumed, at different periods.

The following statement exhibits the value of merchandize, domestic and foreign, exported from the United States, to each quarter of the world, from 1801 to 1812:—

	EUR	OPE,	Ab	IA.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Years.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1801	27,569,699	31,380,558	371,737	1,136,517
1802	19,904,389	23,575,108	547,386	820,423
1803	25,939,111	8,561,834	292,593	149,600
1804	23,094,946	27,468,725	546,278	830,223
1805	23,640,776	36,341,320	612,683	2.156,229
1806	24,384,020	40,267,711	514,621	1,968,860
1807	31,012,947	38,882,633	497,769	1,598,445
8031	5,185,720	7,202,232	26,649	267,542
1809	17,838,502	13,072,045	703,900	1,218,220
1810	27,202,534	17,786,614	377,795	406,646
1811	29,552,442	8,727,011	581,815	812,950
1812	20,626,488	5,644,433	308,510	588,299
		01		

	AFR	ICA. W.	INDIES, AMERIC.	AN CONTINENT, &
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Domestic.	Foreign.
Years.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
1801	934,331	756,445	17,482,025	13,369,201
1802	747,544	411,855	14,982,854	10,967,585
1803	636,106	148,004	15,338,151	4,734,634
1804	1,264,737	681,499	16,561,516	7,251,150
1805	1,359,518	1,726,987	16,774,025	12,954,483
1806	1,371,475	901,916	14,983,611	17,144,759
1807	1,296,375	1,627,177	15,892,501	17,535,303
1808	278,544	218,950	3,939,633	5,308,690
1809	3,132,687	1,472,819	9,732,613	5,034,439
1810	2,549,744	722,777	12,236,602	5,475,258
1811	1,804,998	622,445	13,354,788	5,860,384
1812	1,235,457	197,587	7,861,655	2,064,808

It will be seen from this statement, taken from the custom-house books, that, in the most prosperous period of our commerce, when our exports amounted annually to more than one hundred millions of dollars, we exported to Europe, domestic produce of the value of more than twenty-six millions of dollars, and of foreign produce, more than thirty-eight millions of dollars; to Asia, domestic produce of the value of about five hundred and forty thousand dollars, and foreign produce about one million and nine hundred thousand dollars; to Africa, domestic produce of the value of about one million three hundred thousand dollars, and foreign produce, about one million four hundred thousand dollars; and to the West-Indies and American continent, domestic produce, about fifteen million eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and foreign produce, about fifteen million eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The average amount of exports of domestic produce during the years, 1805, 1806, and 1807, was \$44,863,198 and of foreign produce, \$57,701,937. Of the whole value of domestic produce, exported during this period, about six tenths went to Europe, about four elevenths to the West-Indies and American continent, and less than one twentieth to Asia and Africa.

In the preceding chapter, we have, as far as practicable, given an account of the value of our imports, at different periods, with the

countries from whence derived. It would have been fortunate, had the custom-house books furnished us with the annual value of our imports, as well as exports.

This would have enabled us, with much more certainty, to ascertain the balance of trade, between the United States and other countries.

On the subject of the balance of trade, as it has been called, writers on political economy have very widely differed. Assuming different data as the basis of their calculations, they have come to different results. Some have considered the rate of exchange between two countries, as the best evidence of the balance of trade between them: others have considered the value of exports and imports as the surest criterion, by which to judge of the increase or decrease of the wealth of a country, while some have maintained, that the rate of the interest of money is to be taken into the account. A late celebrated French writer, in his able and learned inquiry into the various systems of political economy, speaking of the "necessity of endeavouring to find out a way to know the balance of annual income, and annual consumption," asks this question,—" Is there any such way, that can be relied upon, as certain and positive?" And answers it by saying "there is none." "We must, as yet," says he, "be contented with mere conjecture, built upon an augmented population. and particularly upon the increase of the industrious classes and towns, upon the good condition of agricultural buildings, upon the number of acres cleared, or enclosed, and upon the facility with which the public contributions are collected. To these conjectures, some add. those resulting from the rate of interest of money; but this conjecture is, in my opinion, erroneous and delusive.

"A high rate of interest is not always a proof of the declining wealth of a country; on the contrary, it is a proof of its prosperity, when this prosperity is progressive. The interest of money must always be very high in countries whose prosperity is progressive, because its agriculture and manufactures, increasing with its population, are always requiring fresh capitals, the demand for which necessarily keeps the rate of interest very high."

It is not, however, our intention to enter into a consideration of the various theories respecting the balance of trade. Whatever doubts may have perplexed writers on political economy, on the subject of the increase or decrease of wealth, or the balance of trade, among the old nations of Europe, there can be none with respect to this country.

That the United States, since the establishment of the present government, and particularly until the commencement of commercial prohibitions, and the war between them and Great-Britain, have increased in wealth, as well as population, does not rest on conjecture. It is proved by the great increase of their exports and imports, by the increase of their commercial tonnage, by the accumulation of wealth in all their cities, towns, and villages, by the establishment of various monied institutions, and of manufactures, by the great rise in the value of lands, and by various internal improvements. If we are to form an opinion of the increase of our national wealth, by a comparative view of our exports and imports alone, we shall be equally certain, that this opinion does not rest on conjecture.

It is true with nations, as with individuals, if their annual consumption exceeds their annual income: if the actual value of the articles imported into any country, and there consumer, annually exceeds the actual value of the articles exported in payment for them, that country must become indebted to the amount of the difference, and if this difference be great, and continues for a number of years, that country must be proportionably impoverished. In determining, however, the increase or decrease of national wealth, by a comparison of imports and exports, we are in the first place to inquire how, or in what manner, this value has been ascertained: a second question may also arise, whether the imports are all annually consumed in the country, or whether a part of them go to form an addition to the productive capital. The modes of valuing exports and imports are different in different countries.

In England, the rates at which the exports and imports are valued, were settled in 1696. The value of all articles at that period, exported or imported, was fixed, and the value of all the exports and imports of that country has ever since been stated in their custom-house books at the rates then established. This is called the official value in the English accounts of exports and imports. In conse-

quence of the great rise in most if not all the articles of trade, for more than a century past, this official value is much less than the real or actual value. The difference in some articles is very great, in most it amounts to forty, fifty, and sixty per cent. In 1807, the official value of the exports of British produce and manufacture was £24,550,724, but the real or declared value, as ascertained by the inspector-general of imports and exports and laid before parliament, was £39,041,854.

In the United States, as we have before observed, the value of exports is stated according to the average prices of the articles, at the places of exportation. In 1807, the average price of tobacco, for instance, at the places from whence it was exported was eighty-eight dollars per hogshead, and the value of all the tobacco exported during that year was calculated at that price. The value of the imports, so far as they are ascertained at the custom-house, (and they are ascertained only on goods subject to the payment of duties ad valorem) is determined by law, as follows, viz.—" by adding twenty per cent, to the actual cost thereof, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, and ten per cent. on the actual cost thereof, if imported from any other place or country, including all charges, commissions, outside packages and insurance only excepted." From this, it will readily be perceived that the value of imports of the United States, as estimated in their custom-house books, must, generally, if not always, exceed that of their exports. In the preceding Tables, containing the exports and imports from 1795 to 1801, it will be perceived that the value of the latter exceeds that of the former in each year. In 1801, the value of imports (as estimated at the place of importation) was \$111,363,511, and the value of exports only \$93,020,573, making a difference of \$18,343,938. In 1807, our exports were valued at \$108,343,150, and the imports at \$138,574,876 84 cents, making a difference of \$30,231,726. The value of the imports in 1807, it will be remembered, was estimated from the prices at which the same articles when exported in the same year were valued at the custom-house.

Indeed, from this mode of calculating their value, and from the circumstance that American merchants have been, for many years, principally their own carriers, however paradoxical it may appear, it is

nevertheless true that the real gain of the United States has been nearly in proportion as their imports have exceeded their exports. This will be evident from a simple statement in respect to a single voyage. A vessel carries a cargo of flour to Spain or Portugal, say five thousand barrels. This was valued in 1811, at \$9 50 cents per barrel, making the value of the cargo, at the place of exportation, \$47,500. This flour would bring the shipper in Spain, say fifteen dollars per barrel, making the value of the cargo at a foreign port, \$75,000, the difference being \$27,500. This difference arises from the necessary charges on the voyage, including freight, insurance, commissions, &c. and perhaps, also, a profit more or less, according to the state of the market. If the avails of this cargo should be brought home directly in money, the value of the imports arising from it would of course be \$75,000, exceeding the value of the original cargo before its exportation, \$27,500. If this cargo were shipped in an American vessel, and entirely on account of the American merchant, this difference would be a gain to the United States. It is obvious, indeed, that unless the avails of the cargo, when sold in a foreign port, are sufficient to cover the expense of shipment in addition to the first cost at the place of exportation, it must be a losing voyage.

Returns, however, are not often made in money alone; the avails of an outward cargo are generally vested in some foreign articles and imported into the United States in our own vessels. The freight and other expenses on the return cargo, with a reasonable profit, are included in the value of the articles, and go to increase the difference between the estimated value of the imported and exported cargo. As most of our exports consist of bulky articles, and are carried in our own ships, the profit from freight alone has been very great. In 1811, one million four hundred and forty-five thousand and twelve barrels of flour were shipped from the United States, the average freight could not be less than two dollars per barrel, making for the whole quantity \$2,890,024. When we add to this the freight on tobacco, rice, cotton, lumber, beef, pork, fish, &c. &c. &c. the whole must amount to many millions.

The imports are partly again exported, and the rest consumed in the United States. The quantity and estimated value of those exported are contained in our custom-house books, and are annually reported to congress from the treasury department, and Tables Nos. I. II. and III. shew the amount of goods paying duties ad valorem, together with the quantities of spirits, molasses, wines, teas, coffee, sugar, and salt, imported and exported at different periods.

From these it will be seen, that the value of merchandize paying duties ad valorem, and the quantities of foreign spirits, molasses, wines, teas, coffee, sugar, and salt, annually consumed in the United States at different periods, were as follows, viz.:—

					Ŋ	ferchandize paying
						luties ad valorem
Average annual amount.						Dolls.
3 years, 1790 to 1792						19,310,801
						27,051,440
3 years, 1805 to 1807		-				38,549,966
						Spirits—foreign.
						Gallons.
3 years, 1790 to 1792	-		-		-	4,108,802
6 years, 1793 to 1798						
12 years, 1801 to 1812						
						Molasses.
						Gallons.
3 years, 1790 to 1792		-		~		5,423,122
6 years, 1793 to 1798	_				-	3,822,351
12 years, 1801 to 1812		_		_		7,207,589
J. Charles						, ,
	W	ines	payi	ng sp	e-	Wines paying du-
		cifi	c du	ties.		ties ad valorem.
		(allor	ıs.		Gallons.
3 years, 1790 to 1792	-	1,0	91,4	178	-	
6 years, 1793 to 1798						661,943
12 years, 1801 to 1812			715,8		_	
, - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , -			,			

	Teas.
	pounds.
Average annual amount	Dolls.
3 years, 1790 to 1792	2,215,749
6 years, 1793 to 1798 -	2,175,694
12 years, 1801 to 1812	3,277,194
	Coffee
	pounds.
3 years, 1790 to 1792	3,836,391
6 years, 1793 to 1798	7,351,665
12 years, 1801 to 1812	11,107,380
	Sugar.
	pounds.
3 years, 1790 to 1792	22,397,370
6 years, 1793 to 1798	36,149,664
12 years, 1801 to 1812	50,279,249
	Salt.
	pounds.
3 years, 1790 to 1792	
	1,475,033
6 years, 1793 to 1798	1,475,033 2,210,942

The consumption of foreign articles has increased, with the increase of population, and in the articles of coffee and sugar particularly, the ratio of increase has been in proportion to the wealth, as well as the population of the country.

The increase of American population, it is believed, has been, without example, in the annals of the world. From 1749 to 1790, a period of forty-one years, the increase was, from little more than a million, to nearly four millions. By the first enumeration under the present constitution, in 1790, the number of inhabitant-was-

By the second, in 1800.	-	-	-	5,309,758
By the third, in 1810,		-	-	7,239,903
being an increase, in twenty	years, of			3.310.577

The numbers in each state, in each of these years, may be seen in tables No. IV. V. and VI.

The whole quantity of sugar consumed in the United States, for some years past, must have been about seventy millions of pounds. In 1810, about ten millions were made, in the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana; and in the same year, according to the returns of the marshals, more than nine millions and a half of sugar were made from the maple tree, in the United States.

Sugar plantations have been, and still are increasing in Louisiana; and it is stated, by those well acquainted with the subject, that, in 1814, not less than fifteen millions were made in that state; though but a small proportion of the lands there, suitable for sugar, have yet been planted with cane.

The culture of the sugar cane has lately been introduced into the state of Georgia; and the experiments already made have been attended with the most flattering success. In 1805, Thomas Spalding, Esq. a gentleman of wealth and enterprise, in that state, procured one hundred cane plants from the West-Indies, for the purpose of trying them on his plantation, on an island near the sea coast of Georgia. After repeated trials, in which he was guided, principally, by his own judgment and experience, he completely succeeded. About three years since, he made a small quantity of sugar of a good quality; and in 1814, he had one hundred acres in cane, which produced seventy-five thousand weight of prime sugar, and four thousand gallons of molasses; and but, for the want of boilers, which, on account of the war, could not be brought to his plantation, would have produced one hundred thousand weight. The culture of the cane is found not to be more laborious than cotton, and is not liable to so many accidents. One thousand pounds per acre is not considered a great crop. This at ten cents, would be one hundred dollars. Almost every planter, along the sea coast of Georgia, is now turning his attention, more or less, to the culture of the sugar cane; and from experiments already made, the cane is found to grow luxuriantly, as far north as the city of Charleston, in South-Carolina.

There can, perhaps, be little doubt, that, at a period not very far distant, a sufficient quantity of sugar may be made, within the limits of the United States, for the consumption of the inhabitants.

TABLE No. I.

teus, coffee, sugar, and salt, on which duties actually accrued for each of the calendar years 1790 to 1800, consisting of the value or quantities remaining in the United States at th<mark>e end of each</mark> year, after deducting the value and quanti-A Statement of the value and quantities respectively of Merchandise (paying duties ad valorem,) spi<mark>rits, molasses, wines</mark>, ties exported each year, and which became entitled to drow-backs, bounties, or allowances, from the value and quantities imported during the same year, and on which duties were either paid or secured.

								WINES, PAYING	PAYING				
	33	EARS.			Merchan- dise paying duties adva.	Foreign spirits.	Molasses.	Specific Ad valoduties. rem.	Ad valorem.	Teas.	Сонее.	Sugar.	Salt.
					dolls.	glls.	glls.	glls.	glls.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bushels.
							(3)		(3)				(3)
1790	1	,	,		16,331,986	4,143,285	5,6	1,088,455		3.047.242	.047.242 4.150.7542	92.719.457	1.734.053
1791	,	,	,	1	20,093,364	3,603,861	6,354,148	916,256	'	985,997	2,588,970	21,919,066	1350461
1792	1	1	,	-	21,507,053	4,579,160	4,250,874	1.269,723	,	2.614,008	4.769.450 92.4	92,499,588	1331 586
1793	1	1	,		21,284,130	3,428,391	4,236,222	1,194,969	312,514	2,009,509	11,937,717,37,90	37,291,988	1.424.974
1794	1	1	,		22,624,413	5,545,681	3,144,225	1,559,773	934,579 2,4(2,460,914	6,033,618	33,645,772	2,236,718

(a) From the annual importations are deducted the annual exportations, both of molasses and of domestic spirits distilled from

the duty ad valorem, viz. from ten to thirty cents per gallon, are estimated as having paid on average, twenty cents per gallon. This column shows, from the year 1793, those three kinds distinctly from wines paying specific duties, viz. Madeira, Sherry and The quantities which by that regulation paid precisely either ten or thirty cents are accertained. The quantities which paid (b) The non-enumerated wines paid forty per cent, ad valorem, but not exceeding thirty nor less than ten cents per gallon. St. Lucar, Burgundy and Champaign, Lisbon and Oporto, Teneriffe, Paya', and Malaga.

ries on account of the bounties upon the exportation of salted fish and provisions, and of the allowances to fisheries; the quanti-(c) From the annual importations are deducted not only the exportations of salt, but also the quantities which did not pay duties thus deducted being calculated as if the bounties and allowances had been during the whole period at the same rate as established by the now existing laws.

TABLE No. 1.—CONTINUED.

Me		-		WINES, PAYING	PALING				
YEARS. dise	Merchandise paying duties adva.	Foreign spirits.	Molasses.	Specific Ad valoduties.	Ad valo- rem.	Teas.	Coffice.	Sugar.	Salt.
	dolls.	glls.	glls.	glls.	glls.	lbs.	lbs.	Ibs.	bushels.
1795 - 29,	29,886,973	5,018,562	3,853,905	1,880,619	1,477,341	2,374,118	3,853,905 1,880,619 1,477,341 2,374,118 14,674,726 37,582,507 2,281,343	37,582,507	2,281,343
1796 36,	,496,589	36,496,589 5,599,760	3,896,241	1,896,672	321,233	2,310,259	3,896,241 1,896,672 321,233 2,310,259 (d)5,526,269 25,403,581 3,612,049	25,403,581	3,012,049
4	,044,276	28,044,276 6,819,728	3,724,369	1,528,458	512,955	3,724,369 1,528,458 512,955 2,008,399		13,511,877 49,767,745	2,288,172
1798 23,	,972,260	4,648,743	23,972,260 4,648,743 4,079,145	951,927	413,036	413,036 1,890,965	4,178,321	4,178,321 33,206,395 2,022,397	2,022,397
1799 - 53,	53,093,831	7,302,297	7,302,297 3,889,084 1,609,799 197,702 4,501,503	1,609,799	197,702	4,501,503	10,800,182	10,800,182 57,079,636 1,662,51	1,662,511
1800 34,	,393,617	4,785,937	34,393,617 4,785,937 3,717,359 1,241,553 437,362 3,797,634	1,241,553	437,362	3,797,634	7,408,196	7,408,196 50,537,637 2,734,243	2,734,243
Total, 287,	,728,492	55,475,505	287,728,492,55,475,505,46,809,917,15,140,204,4,606,722,28,000,548	15,140,204	4,606,722	28,000,548	73,827,542	73,827,542 391,653,372 22,087,507	22,087,507
Total amount of the 3 \\ 57.9	932,403	2,326,406	57,932,403 12,326,406 16,269,367 3,274,434	3,274,434	1	6,647.247	6,647.247 11,509,174 67,138,111 4,425,100	67,138,111	4,425,100
Averageann.amountof 2 19, the 3 yrs. 1790-1792, {	310,801	4,108,802	$19,310,801$ 4,108,802 5,423,122 $\frac{1}{3}$ 1,091,478	1,091,478	1	2,215,749		3,836,3913 22,379,370 1,475,033	1,475,033
Total amount of the 6 { 162, yrs. 1793-1798, - \$,308,641	1,060,865	(62,308,641 31,060,865 22,934,107 9,014,418 3,971,658 13,054,164	9,014,418	3,971,658	13,054,164		44,109,990 216,897,988 13,265,653	13,265,653
Averageann. amount of 5 the 6 yrs. 1793-1798, \$\leq 27,000	051,440 5	,176,8105	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1,502,403	661,943	2,175,694		7,351,665 36,149,664 2,210,942	2,210,942

(d) Excess of exportation beyond importation for that year.

'Pheasury Department,
Register's Office, December 12th, 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register

TABLE No. II.

Statement exhibiting the amount or value of goods paying duties ad valorem imported into the United States, together with the duties accruing thereon—also the amount or value of the same goods exported; distinguishing those entitled to drawback and those not entitled to drawback.

Ϋ́E	ARS.		Value of goods im- ported pay- ing duties ad valorem.	Duties.	goods ported ing du valorer tled to	ties ad n enti- draw-	good ported ing d ad val	s ex- l pay- uties . not ed to
1801	-	-	55,569,255	7,070,430	-	-	-	-
1802	-	-	37,546,051		-	-	-	-
1803	-	-	36,842,865			-	-	- 1
1804	-		43,481,363			-	-	-
1805	-	-	49,148,064	6,410,440	7,86	1,744	5,617	,889
1806	-9	-	54,832,896	7,162,099	10,12	1,468	6,066	6,099
1807	-	-	57,820,532	7,560,929	11,04	7,359	5,43	,034
1808	-		21,216,935			0,192	1,445	3,198
1809	-		28,549,588	3,806,263	3,58	7,209	1,759	,216
1810	-	-	52,476,125	6,814,255	3,79	1,835	2,837	,076
1811	-	-	21,874,953	2,820,166	3,53	5,318	3,120	,884
1812	-	-	24,729,282	5,782,144	1,63	0,122	888	3,900

The importations in these statements are from 1st January, 1801, to the 31st December, 1812, and the exports from the 1st of October, 1801, to the 30th September, 1812.

7,207,589

6,834,878

1

Average consumption,

TABLE No. III.

Statement exhibit	ing the quan	tity of spi	rits, wines, t	eas, cuffee,	Statement exhibiting the quantity of spirits, wines, teas, coffee, sugars, and salt, im-
ported into the United States—also, the consumed from the year 1801 to 1812.	very Enrited State the year 180	es—also, t	he quantity	of the same	ported into the United States—also, the quantity of the same articles exported and consumed from the year 1801 to 1812.
		SPIRITS.			MOLASSES.
YEARS.	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed.	Imported.	Imported. Exported. Consumed. Imported. Exported. Consumed
	gls.	gls.	sls.	sls.	gls. gls.
1301 -	8,234,090	520,205	520,205 7,713,885 6,062,375	6,062,375	121,628 5,640,751
1802 -	8,287,263	507,256	507,256 7,780,0077,004,872	7,004,872	56,9596,947,913
1803 -	9,352,315	299,182	299,182 9,053,133 5,998,535	5,998,535	38,552 5,959,983
180-1	11,718,710	1,119,059	1,718,710 1,119,059 10,599,651 6,668,920	6,668,920	55,2596,613,661
1805 -	9,242,573	1,812,216	9,242,573 1,812,216 7,430,357 9,251,720	9,251,720	48,474 9,203,246
1806	11,673,650	1,366,560	11,673,6501,366,560 10,307,0908,563,061	8,563,061	53,798 8,509,263
- 7031	10,700,474	1,699,197	10,700,474 1,622,127 9,078,347 8,358,591	8,358,591	40,947,8,317,614
1808	4,677,697	229,992	4,447,705	4,447,705'6,456,916	7,337 6,449,579
- 6081	4,899,368	266,423		5,378,503	33,943 5,344,560
1810 -	3,607,200	123,000	3,484,2007,671,765	7,671,765	40,245 7,631,520
1811	3,526,305	116,788	116,788 3,409,517 8,519,211	8,519,211	18,737 8,500,474
1812 -	4,119,591	37,895	37,895 4,081,696 7,380,475	7,380,475	8,001 7,372,474

TABLE No. III.—CONTINUED.

	-		-		-1	0				O1	ıj		ت	ت	0
	Consumed	lbs.	14,212,39	1	8,547,74	(11,806,08)	1	17,177,95	13,645,45	24,153,79	12,961,92	1	18,618,50	16,449,83	11,107,38
COFFEE.	Exported.	lbs.	15,106,494	36,501,998	10,294,693	48,319,713	46,760,294	47,001,662	12,122,573	7,325,448	24,364,099	31,423,477	10,261,136	10,073,722	8
	Imported. Exported. Consumed. Imported. Exported. Consumed. Imported. Exported. Consumed.	lbs.	3,304,3401,531,7521,772,5884,086,9601,409,253 $[2,677,707]$ $59,318,888$ $[15,106,49414,212,394]$	2.548,459[1,327,109[1,221,3504,269,828[1,894,538[2,375,290]33,412,853[36,501,998]	$2,290,980 \\ \boxed{306,017[1,984,963,6053,529]} 3,146,492[2,907,037[18,842,440][10,294,693] \\ 8,547,717 \\ \boxed{2},290,980 \\ \boxed{2},290$	5,092,311 1,585,392 3,506,919 3,622,828 1,219,233 2,403,595 60,118,793 48,312,713 11,806,0 6 0	$6.265,114 \\ 3,519,776 \\ 2,745,338 \\ [5,119,441] 1,788,888 \\ [3,330,553] \\ 46,121,600 \\ 46,760,294 \\ 1,285,888 \\ $	4,468,494[3,570,209] $898,285[6,870,806[2,002,207[4,868,599]64,179,613[47,001.662]17,177,951$	6,249,823 3,180,475 3,069,348 8,108,774 2,663,061 5,445,713 55,768,027 42,122,573 13,645,454	1,536,4561,187,081 $349,375$	$\frac{1,476,530}{621,603} + \frac{621,927}{854,927} + \frac{1,482,990}{1,770,616} - \frac{37,329,024}{329,024} + \frac{24,364,099}{12,961,925} + \frac{12.964,364,364,099}{12,964,962} + \frac{12.964,364,364,999}{12,964,962} + \frac{12.964,364,364,364,364,364}{12,964,364,364} + \frac{12.964,364,364,364}{12,964,364,364} + \frac{12.964,364,364,364}{12,964,364,364} + \frac{12.964,364,364}{12,964,364} + \frac{12.964,364,364}{12,964,364} + \frac{12.964,364}{12,964,364} + \frac{12.964,364}{12,964} + \frac{12.964,364}{12.964} + \frac{12.964,364}{1$	238,923 1,186,650 7,839,457 1,337,732 6,501,725 30,862,909 31,423,477	344,521[1,631,888[3,018,118[1,025,962[1,992,156[28,879,942]10,261,136[18,618,506]	303.694[1,366.076[3,056,089] - 519,262[2,536,827]26,523,543[10,073,722]16,449,821	- 1,715,892 3,277,194 11,107,389
	Consumed.	lbs. lbs.	2,677,707	2,375,290	2,907,037	2,403,595	3,330,553	4,868,599	5,445,713	4,574,755	1	6,501,725	1,992,156	2,536,827	3,977,194
TEAS.	Exported.	lbs.	1,409,253	1,894,538	3,146,492	1,219,233	1,788,888	2,002,201	12,663,061	9 237,883	91,770,616	1,337,732	1,025,962	519,262	9
	Imported.	lbs.	4,086,960	4,269,828	6,053,529	3,622,823	5,119,441	6,870,806	88,108,774	4,812,638	1,482,990	7,839,457	3,018,118	3,056,089	
	Consumed.	gls. gls.	1,772,588	1,291,350	1,984,963	3,506,919	2,745,338	9 898,285	13,069,348	349,375	854,927	1,186,650	1,631,888	1,366,076	1,715,895
WINES.	Exported.	gls.	1,531,752	1,327,109	306,017	1,585,399	3,519,776	3,570,209	3,180,475	1,187,081	621,603	238,923			
	Imported.	sls.	3,304,340	2,548,459	2,290,980	5,092,311	6,265,114	4,468,494	6,249,893	1,536,456	1,476,530	1,425,573	1,979,409	1,669,770	Azerage consumption.
	H		1	1	1	ı	ſ	ı		ä	1		f	1	uac con
	YEARS		1001	180%	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	Azer

TABLE No. III.—CONTINUED.

		SUGARS.			SALT.	
YEARS.	Imported.	Exported.	Consumed.	Inported.	Consumed. Imported. Exported Consumed	umed.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	bushels.	bushels. bus	bushels.
1801	143,611,596	1	97,734,209 45,877,387 3,608,947	3.608.947	100	8 880
- 2081	78,476,165		61,180,208 17,295,957 3,921,774	3.921.774	42.839 3.878 949	8,949
1803 -	85,740,537	23,323,482	23,323,482 62,417,055 3,568,708	3,568,708	25.548 3.543 160	3,160
1804	129,969,997	75,096,401	75,096,401 54,873,596 3,483,544	3,483,544	98 497 3 455 1	5 117
1805	205,792,755 122,808,993 82,983,762 3,782,328	122,808,993	82,983,762	3.789.398	15.3583.766.97	6.970
1806 -	200,737,940 145,630,841 55,107,099 4,262,705	145,630,841	55,107,099	4.262,705	9	7 7 7 6
- 2081	215,836,202 143,119,605 72,716,597 4,707,824	143,119,605	79,716,597	4.707.894		4 974
1808	86,694,229	28,962,527	28,962,527,57,731,702	49.345		30,891
- 6081	64.031,840	45,297,338	45,297,338 18,784,509	360	597	2000
1810 -	68,368,792	47,024,002	47,024,002 21,344,790	3.297	1-	1
. 11811	73,976,609	18,268,347	18,268,347,55,708,262		•	1
1812 -	72,437,561	13,927,277	13,927,277 58,510,284	1	1	ı
Average consumption,	msumption,	1	50,279,249 (for 7 yrs.	(for 7 yrs.)	3,856,543	3,543

TABLE No. IV.

		Ü	usus	of the	e Inh	abita	nts of	the U	nited	States	Census of the Inhubitants of the United States in August, 1790	t, 1790.			ty make or the or
					i I				ərid <i>n</i> əərq	males of 16 years & up-	Free white males un- der sixteen years.	Free white females.	All other snergeors.	Slaves.	T_{otal}
Vermont, -			'		1		1	B			22,32	3 40,505	255	16	65,539
New-Hampshire, -			,	ŧ		1		1		36,086		1 70,160	630	158	141,885
(Maine, -	,		*		,		,	1		24,384	24,748	3 46,870	533	none	96,510
Massachusetts.			,	ŧ		1		1		95,453	87,289	9 190,589	5,463	none	378,787
Rhode-Island, -			*		٠		1	,		16,019	15,799	32,659	3,407	948	68,895
Connecticut,			,	,		1		1		60,523	54,403	3117,448	803°€	2,764	937,946
New-York, -			1		1		1	1		83,700	78,122	2 152,390	4,654	21,324	340,120
New-Jersey.			,	ì		1		1		45,251	41,416	3 83,287	2,762	11,493	184,139
Pennsylvania, -	1		1		ŧ			1		10,783	_	06,948,206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373
Delaware,		,)		1		1		11,783		3 22,384	3,899	2,88,7	59,094
Maryland, -	,		1		1		1	1		55,915		51,339 101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728
Virginia, -		,		1		1		1	_	10,936	-	16,135215,046	15,866	295,697	747,610
North-Carolina,			1		1		1	1		69,988	77,500	3.140,710	4,575	100,571	393,551
South-Carolina, -			,	1		1		1		35,576	37,722	083,530	1,801	107,094	249,073
Georgia, -	,		1		1		*	1		13,103	14,04	1 25,739	398	29,264	85,548
Kentucky, -			1	1		1		ı		15,154	17,057	7. 28,929	114	12,430	73,677
Territory of the United States North-West of River	<i>5</i> .	tates	Nor	th-W	esto	f Riv	er 0	hio,		6,271	10,27	7 15,365	361	3,417	35,691
									-					697,690 3,929	3,929,326

A manufacture of the state of t	-	Slaves.	8 183,858	151,719	951 251,002	154,465	380 69,122 15,602 484,065	5,011 101,985	12,422,211,149	557 327,979	1,149 274,566	6,153 64,273
300.	jot	All other free perso	6,452	818	5,330		3,304	1,801	4,402	11,253	3,311	8,268
gust, 1		Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families.	35,340	8,041	20,827	7,049	5,648	5,490	11,600	19,329	14,066	2,390
s in Au	MALES.	Of 26 and under 45, including heads of families.	30,674 40,491 43,833	14,496		, ,	6,919	8,701	14,827 17,018 19,533	30,892 19,329	22,954	4,981
d State	WHITE FEMALES	Of 16 and under 26, including heads of families.	30,674 40,491	13,295	23,561	-	6,463	9,030	17,018	29,879	24,095	5,543
e Unite	FRRE W			11,338	18,218	11,366	5,026	6,649	14,827	23,427	20,362	4,277
ts of th		Under 10 years of age.	59,871	26,899	35,736		9,524	16,319	32,622	51,176	48,448	7,628
Distric		Of 45 and upwards, including heads of families.	37,905 39,729 31,348	8,339	18,976	8,076	4,887	6,3.58	12,629	33,864 20,824	50,459 21,623 24,869 25,469 17,761 48,448 20,362 24,095 22,954 14,066	8,250 4,437 5,121 5,012 2,213 7,628 4,277 5,543 4,981 2,390
several	ALES.	Of 26 and under 45, including heads of families.	39,729 31,348	12,900 15,318	23,180	16,544	5,785	9,140	19,956	33,864	25,469	5,012
in the	WHITE MALES	Of 16 and under 26, including heads of families.	37,905		19,408 21,683	13,242	5,889	9,230	16,301	29,393	24,869	5,121
persons	FREE V	Of 10 and under 16.	50,694 14,881	27,970 12,305	19,408	12,046	5,352	7,320	33,900 15,859	24,438	21,623	4,437
tion of		Under 10 years of age	50,694	27,970	37,946	29,420	9,945	16,936	33,900	52,767	50,459	8,250
Enumeration of persons in the several Districts of the United States in August, 1800	Interest terminal deservity.	stoirtsia to somply.	New-Hampshire,	Maine,	Connecticut, -	Vermont,	Rhode-Island,	Supplemental return for S	New-Jersey,	Eastern district of Penn- }	Western district of Penn-?	Delaware,

Grand Total, 5,309,758

		JutoT	349,692	4,276	376,682	5,949	203,518	178,103	345,591	220,959	45,365	5,641	8,850	105,002
		Slaves.	17,745 21,929 25,555 15,712 34,703 16,787 22,915 21,725 12,180 19,987 107,707 349,692	847	18,194 322,199 676,682	1,172	23,597 203,518	133,296 478,103	146,151 345,59 59 699 162.680		1	135	3,489	13,584
	101 Suc	All other free perse except Indians r taxed.	19,987	41		383	1,930		3,185		337			309
		ed 45 and upwards, of including heads of isolifies.	12,180	199	32,641 18,821	189	8,632 15,169	_	9,437		1,395	115	1	3,491
	MALES.	Of 26 and under 45, including heads of families.	21,725	318	32,641	473		30,665	17,236	_	3,342	393		6,992
·G	FREE WHITE FEWALES	Of 16 and under 26, including heads of families.	22,915	375	34,807	479	15,923	32,989	7 914 9 943	_	3,861	424		8,554
TINUE	FREE W	.0f 10 and under 16,	16,787	222	25,469	313	13,366				3,3,53	280		7,043
-co		Under 10 years of age	34,703	571	54,597	029	32,726	59,074	34,664	34,949	8,644	791		18,450
70. V		Of 45 and upwards, of including heads of families.	13,712	249	19,087	221	11,134		10,244		1,955	262		4,125
TABLE No. V.—CONTINUED.	AALES.	Of 26 and under 45, including heads of families.	23,553	343	34,588	557	15,674		19,344		4,833			8,352
	FREE WHITE MALES	Of 16 and under 26, including heads of families.	21,929	318	25,998 32,444 34,588	483	14,502 16,264 15,674 11,134	27,073 31,560	16,156 17,761		4,636			8,282
	FREE	Of 19 and under 16.		226		220				4	3,647			7,194
		Under 10 years of age	36,751	567	57,837	888	34,601	63,118	37,411	37,274	9,362	854	666	19,227
	The second secon	.sivirisia to somu'.	Maryland, inclusive of Washington county, in	Additional return for Balti.	Eastern district of Virginia,	District of Columbia, in \ Virginia,	Western district of Vir-	North-Carolina, -	South-Carolina,	Kentucky,	Territory N. W. river ?	Indiana territory,	Mississippi territory, -	Fennessee,

-			14	-											-
agreeably			7 200 744	\$ 1.00.1 \$											
thereof,		Totals in each district.	228,705	472,040	214,460	217,895	76,931				70,031	٠.		230,760	406,511
rritories		Slaves.		a i	1	1	108	310	15,017	10,851	777	111,502	392,518	1	80,561
the Te	ıda	All other free persons exce Indians not taxed.	696	6,737		750	3,609		-		10 136				1,713
ica, αne r 1810.			12,515	39,894	15,204	11,457					042,64				F5
of Amer	EMALES.	1				3 20,792					70,020	CA		19,436	25,920
States of law, m	WHITE FEMALES.					1 20,983					5 541	0.4		19,990	3 29,511
United rding to	FREE	Of ten and under sixteen.	17,8			1, 17,341					4 370	17,833		16,869	5 25,740
in the		Under ten years of age.			2 32,313	3 36,621			-	101,007	-	36,137	90,715	6 44,192	60,776
Aggregate amount of each description of Persons within the United States of America, and the Territories thereof, agreeably to actual enumeration made according to law, in the year 1810.		. 3 3331		4 34,976	14,46	1 13,053					22,100			11,965	3 17,542
of Person	MALES.	Of twenty-six & under for- ty-five, including heads of families.				CA				21,094		CA		3 22,761	2, 29,55
iption a	FREE WHITE	1 1 100								102,12 4		0.4		9 20,189	1 29,77
ch descr to	FREE								75,702			-			4 26,804
nt of eac		Under ten years of age.	41,273	68,930	34,284	38,082	10,735	37,812	165,933	100,10	9,632	38,613	777,76	46,623	65,134
te amou		nes of the Dis- tricts and Territories.	lame, -	Massachusetts,	N. Hampshire,	ont,	-Island,	connecticut,	Ork, -	Pennsylvania	are,	and,	iia, -	4 ,	cky.
1ggregate		Names of the I tricks and Territories.	Dist. of Maine,	Massa	٠. ا	vermont,	Rhode-Islan	Conne	New lone	Pennsi	Delaware,	Maryland,	Virgin	Ohio,	Kentuck

	2	U	,												
			₹ 261,797	ر سرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد کرد ک	415,115 Totalinthe	252,433 U States, 7,036,563		21	12	uį		10 1	000 000	200,040	7,239,903
	Totuls in euch district.	555,500	101,367	160,360	415,115	252,433	76,556	40,352	20,845	24,520	12,282	4,762	24,023	7,239,903	Grand Total,
-	Sares	168,824	9,376	35,159	196,365	105,218	34,660	17,088	3,011	237	168	34	5,395	1035 278 468 183 547 597 57 364 736 981 426 448 334 561 668 544 156 338 378 186,446 1,191,364 7,239,900	Gra
şdə	All other free persons, exc. Indians not taxed.	10,266	510	807	4,554	1,801	-	240					2,549	186,446	
	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of fami- lies.	20,427			10,926	6,238						130		338,378	
KMALLS.	Of twenty-siz & under for- ty-five, including heads of families.	33,944		10,276	_	12,350						311		544,156	
WHITE FEMALES	Of sixteen and under twen- ty-six, including heads to families.	3, 37,933	3 8,559	3, 11,305	9 20,583	7 13,461						368		1,561,668	
FREE	Of ten and under sixteen.	30,053	5 7,216		7 16,629	3, 11,237						332	3 1,192	5448.324	
	Under ten years of age.	65,421			37,497							4.06		981.426	
	Of forty-five and upwards, including heads of fami- lies.	3 21.189	_		_							340		364.736	200
TALES.	Of twenty-six & under for- ty-five, including heads to families.	34,456											2,107	579.347	10 ∞3c + 10
WHITE MALES.	Of sixteen & under twen- ty-six, including heads of families.		~~	-									1,520	547.597	O THE SOCI
FREE	Of ten and under sixteen.	S.			,							255		468 18	TOTAL
	Under ten years of age.	68.036	18,392	96.102	30,660	28,002	5 848	4.017	2.438	4.003	0.066	80.1	2,479	1 035 978	12,000,01
	Names of the Dis- tricts and Territories.	The Carling	Dist.of Tourses	Most Temessec,	West Lemitesec	Georgia, -	Transfer of Onloans	Ter. or Origins,	'iddississim'	Louisiana,	mana, -	Michigan -	Dist. of Columbia,		

CHAPTER VIII.

Public debt at the commencement of the present government—Funded, and on what terms—Sinking Fund—Increase or decrease of the debt at different periods—By whom owned in 1803—Amount at the time of the declaration of the late war between the United States and Great-Britain—Its increase since—Amount and terms of the late loans, and issues of Treasury Notes—Sketch of the national debt and sinking fund of Great-Britain,

We have before stated, that in April, 1783, the debt of the United States (exclusive of the State debts) was estimated at \$42,000,375 and that from that time, to the commencement of the present government, a small part only of the interest of this sum was paid. The attention of the first Congress was early called to the subject of supporting public credit, and of making provision for the payment of the public debt. The first House of Representatives, under the constitution, directed the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and report a plan for the support of public credit. The Secretary, in pursuance of such direction, made a report on the subject, the 9th of January, 1790, which afterwards became the basis of the various laws passed by congress for funding and paying the public debt. By this report, the whole debt of the United States, foreign and domestic, liquidated and unliquidated, was estimated at \$54,124,464 and 56 cents.

The principal of the foreign debt, was - \$10,070,307

Arrears of interest to the last day of December,

1789, - - 1,640,071 62

The foreign debt consisted of loans from governments and individuals in Europe, as follows, viz.—

CAPITAL SUMS BORROWED.

Of the royal French trea at five per cent In Holland, guaranteed court, at four per cent.	by the	- Frenc	24,000,000	Dolls.	Cts.
		Livres	34,000,000	5,296,29	3
Of the royal Spanish trea	asury, a	t five pe	er		
cent	-	-	-	174,01	1
Lenders in Holland,			Florins.		
first loan, five per cent.	-	-	5,000,000		
second loan, four per cent.		~	2,000,000		
third loan, five per cent.	-	**	1,000,000		
fourth loan, five per cent.		na	1,000,000		
			9,000,000 3	,600,000)
			\$10	,070,307	,

ARREARAGES OF INTEREST TO 31st DECEMBER, 1789.

ON THE FRENCH LOAN.

		Livres.	Dolls. Cts
1789, Jan. 1, 5 yrs. int	erest on t	he 6,000,000)
at five per cent.	-	*	277,777 77
Sept. 3, six years inter	est on the	e 18,000,000	
at five per cent.	-	-	999,999 96
Nov. 5, four years inter	est on the	e 10,000,000)
at four per cent.	-	-	296,296

ON THE SPANISH LOAN.

		Dolls.	Cts.	
Arrearages on the Spanish loan of \$1	74,011			
to 21st March 1782, at 5 per ct.	-	5,093	27	
March 21, seven years interest on	do.	60,904	62	
			<u> </u>	
			\$11,710,378 62	
The principal of the liquidated do				
amount to			13,030,168 20	,
			\$40,414,085 91	
The unliquidated debt was estima	ated at	-	2,000,000	
Making together, -		_	\$54,124,464 56	

The state debts, including interest, were estimated at \$25,000,000. In this report, the Secretary recommends to Congress an assumption of the state debts, with like provision for payment as the debts of the union, as "a measure of sound policy and substantial justice." If the United States should assume the state debts, the whole debt, to be provided for by the general government, would amount to about seventy-nine millions of dollars, and the annual interest to \$4,587,444 and 81 cents, as estimated in the report.

It was doubted by the Secretary, whether, in addition to the other expenses of the government, it was in the power of the United States "to make a secure and effectual provision for so large a sum, on the terms of the original contracts." On this subject he says "the interesting problem now occurs: Is it in the power of the United States, consistently with those prudential considerations, which ought not to be overlooked, to make provision equal to the purpose of funding the whole debt, at the rates of interest which it now bears, in addition to the sum which will be necessary for the current service of the government"

The Secretary will not say that such a provision would exceed the abilities of this country; but he is clearly of opinion, that to make it, would require the extension of taxation to a degree, and to objects, which the true interest of the public forbids. It is therefore to be hoped, and even to be expected, that they will cheerfully concur in such modifications of their claims, on fair and equitable principles, as will facilitate to the government an arrangement substantial, durable, and satisfactory to the community. It will not be forgotten, that exigencies may, ere long, arise, which would call for resources, greatly beyond what is now deemed sufficient for the current service; and that, should the faculties of the country be exhausted or even strained to provide for the public debt, there could be less reliance on the sacredness of the provision.

"But while the Secretary yields to the force of these considerations, he does not lose sight of those fundamental principles of good faith, which dictate, that every practicable exertion ought to be made, scrupulously to fulfil the engagements of the government; that no change in the rights of its citizens ought to be attempted without their voluntary consent; and that this consent ought to be voluntary in fact, as well as in name. Consequently, that every proposal of a change ought to be in the shape of an appeal to their reason and to their interest; not to their necessities. To this end it is requisite, that a fair equivalent should be offered for what may be asked to be given up, and unquestionable security for the remainder. Without this, an alteration, consistently with the credit and honour of the nation, would be impracticable."

With these views, he submits to the consideration of Congress, various plans and propositions for the modification, security, and payment of the domestic debt. The main object of all his propositions was either to lower the rate of interest, or to postpone the payment of the interest, or a part of the sum, to a distant day, with the consent of the creditors themselves. On the 14th of August, 1790, Congress passed "an act making provision for the debt of the United States." This act proposed a loan of the whole of the domestic debt. The terms of the loan were, that two thirds of the principal of the debt subscribed should draw an interest of six per cent. per annun, from and after the first day of January, 1791, and the remaining

third of the principal, to draw the same interest, from and after the year 1800; the interest on both to be payable quarter yearly; and that so much of the debt subscribed, as consisted of arrears of interest, should, from and after the first day of January, 1791, bear an interest of three per cent.

By the same act, Congress assumed twenty-one and a half millions of the debts of the several states; and the sums assumed were apportioned to each state. This sum was also to be loaned to the Unit. ed States, by the individuals who held certain evidences of state debts, on the following terms. viz. Each subscriber to be entitled to one certificate for the sum equal to four ninths of the sum subscribed, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, commencing the first day of January, 1792; to another certificate for a sum equal to two ninths of the sum subscribed, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year 1800; and to a third certificate, for a sum equal to three ninths of the sum subscribed, bearing an interest of three per cent. from the first day of January, 1792. This act was, at first, limited to one year, but was afterwards extended until the whole of the assumed debt was subscribed, and nearly the whole of the domestic debt of the United States. On the 31st day of December, 1794, the amount of the domestic or original debt of the United States, which was subscribed and funded according to the provisions of law, (including the debt standing to the credit of individual states, being balances found due to them on a final settlement of accounts between them and the United States, and including also, that which, previous to that time, had been purchased by the commissioners of the sinking fund,) was as follows, viz.

Six per cent. stock,	~		-	\$20,925,894 39
Deferred stock, -	-	-	-	10,462,947 61
Three per cent. stock,	-	-	~	13,394,280 01

The amount of funded assumed debt, (including that purchased or redeemed by the commissioners of

the sinking fund,) on the last day of December, 1794; was as follows, viz.—

Six per cent. stock,	•					\$8,120,836	23
Deferred stock,		-	~		-	4,060,417	84
Three per cent. stock	ζ, -	-		-		6 <mark>,0</mark> 90,560	67
Making in the whole	six per c	ent. stoc	k,	190		\$29,046,730	62
	Deferred	stock,	-		Cie	14,523,365	45
	Three pe	er cent. s	tock,		-	19,484,840	68
						\$63,054,936	75
Redeemed by purch	ase,	-				2,265,022	57
Total due, Decembe	r 31st, 17	794,*				\$60,789,914	18

The total amount of the unredeemed debt of the United States, both foreign and domestic, and the particulars of which it consisted, on the 31st day of December, 1794, was as follows, viz.—

Foreign del	bt, -	-	#	14,599,129 35		
Deduct instal	ments of	foreign	debt			
in the y	ear 1795,	to be	paid			
out of	proceeds	of fe	oreign			
loans,	-			853,750		
			-		13,745,379	35

Funded domestic debt, viz.

1. Arising from original domestic
debt, subscribed to loan proposed by funding act,
Stock bearing present interest of six per cent. - \$17,912,138 01

Stock bearing a future interest of six per cent. - 8,538,228 97

Stock bearing interest of three per cent. - 12,275,347 55

^{*} See Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1795

2. Arising from state debts assumed,				
Stock bearing present inte-				
0 1	dr 000 971	10		
rest of six per cent.	\$1,908,514	19		
Stock bearing a future inte-				
rest of six per cent		96		
Stock bearing an interest of				
three per cent.	5,994,115	70		
3. Arising from balances to creditor				
states,				
Stock bearing present inte-				
rest of six per cent	2,345,056			
Stock bearing a future inte-	2,310,000			
rest of six per cent.	1,172,528			
Stock bearing an interest of				
Stock bearing an interest of				
41	500 510	00		
three per cent.	703,516			
three per cent.			60,789,914	18
			60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz.			60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan			60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz.			60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan			60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan office certificates, bearing inte-			60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan office certificates, bearing interest, on nominal value,		40	60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan office certificates, bearing interest, on nominal value, Interest thereupon, including indents,	\$1,072,583	40	60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan office certificates, bearing interest, on nominal value, Interest thereupon, including indents, Principal of loan office certi-	\$1,072,583	40	60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan office certificates, bearing interest, on nominal value, Interest thereupon, including indents, Principal of loan office certificates, bearing interest on no-	\$1,072,583 452.826	40	60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan office certificates, bearing interest, on nominal value, Interest thereupon, including indents, Principal of loan office certificates, bearing interest on nominal sum,	\$1,072,583 452.826 27,937	40	60,789,914	18
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan office certificates, bearing interest, on nominal value, Interest thereupon, including indents, Principal of loan office certificates, bearing interest on no-	\$1,072,583 452.826	40		
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan office certificates, bearing interest, on nominal value, Interest thereupon, including indents, Principal of loan office certificates, bearing interest on nominal sum,	\$1,072,583 452.826 27,937	40	1,561,175	
Unsubscribed debt, viz. Principal, exclusive of loan office certificates, bearing interest, on nominal value, Interest thereupon, including indents, Principal of loan office certificates, bearing interest on nominal sum,	\$1,072,583 452.826 27,937	40		14

This is exclusive of a sum of \$1,400,000 due to the bank of the United States, on account of the loan of \$2,000,000 had of that institution, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act by which it is incorporated, and which is not included in the mass of the debt, because it is more than counter-balanced, by a greater value in stock

It is also exclusive of those loans, which are temporary anticipations of the revenue.

The United States, by the terms of the loan, reserved to themselves the right of paying the six per cent. and deferred stock, in any sum, not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, both on account of principal and interest; and the three per cents. were redeemable at the pleasure of the United States.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report of January, 1790, on the subject of funding the debt, proposes not only that funds be appropriated for the punctual payment of the interest, but that permanent funds, be also provided for the ultimate extinguishment of the debt itself.

On this subject he says, "Persuaded as the Secretary is, that the proper funding of the present debt will render it a national blessing; yet he is so far from acceding to the position, in the latitude, it is sometimes laid down, that 'public debts are public blessings,' a position inviting to prodigality and liable to danger and abuse, that he ardently wishes to see incorporated, as a fundamental maxim, in the system of public credit of the United States, that the creation of a debt should always be accompanied with the means of extinguishment. This he regards as the true secret for rendering public credit immortal—and he presumes that it is difficult to conceive a situation in which there may not be an adherence to the maxim. At least, he feels an unfeigned solicitude, that this may be attempted by the United States, and that they may commence their measures for the establishment of credit, with the observance of it."

In pursuance of these views of the Secretary, provision was made by law first for the punctual payment of the interest of this debt, and afterwards for the reimbursement and redemption of the principal; and funds were appropriated and pledged for those purposes.

Prior to the year 1795, the permanent duties on imported articles, the tonnage duties, the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills, after reserving out of the same, \$600,000 per annum, for the support of the government of the United States, and their common defence, were appropriated and pledged—

1st. For the payment of the interest on foreign loans.

- 2d. For the payment of the interest on stock created by the loan of the domestic or original debt of the United States.
- 3d. For the payment of the interest of the assumed debt.
- 4th. For the payment of the interest on the balances due to the creditor states.

These appropriations had priorities according to the order in which they are enumerated.

A fund was also created, previous to the year 1795, for the redemption of the debt, which was called "the sinking fund," and was placed under the management of the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General for the time being, who were called Commissioners of "the sinking fund." This fund consisted—

- 1st. Of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage to the end of the year 1790.
- 2d. The proceeds of loans, not exceeding \$2,000,000, authorized to be borrowed for that purpose.
- 3d. The interest on the public debt, purchased, redeemed, or paid into the treasury, together with the surplusses, if any, of monies appropriated for interest.
- 4th. The avails of the public lands.

This fund was to be applied by the Commissioners, with the approbation of the President of the United States, as follows, viz.:—

- 1st. To purchases of the debt, till the fund is equal to two per cent.
 of the outstanding stock, then bearing an interest of six per cent.
- 2d. To the redemption of that stock; and lastly, to purchases of any unredeemed residue of the public debt.

There was reserved, however, out of this fund, a sum not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, towards the payment of interest, and reimbursing of the principal of the loans made for purchases of the debt. The amount of the debt purchased by the Commissioners of the sinking fund up to December 31st, 1794, was \$2,265,022 and 56 cents.

On the 19th of November, 1794, President Washington, in his speech to Congress, at the opening of their session, recommended that further provision be made for the security of public credit, and the ultimate redemption of the public debt, in the following words.—

"The time which has elapsed since the commencement of our fiscal measures, has developed our pecuniary resources, so as to open the way for a definitive plan for the redemption of the public debt. It is believed, that the result is such, as to encourage Congress to consummate this work without delay. Nothing can more promote the permanent welfare of the nation, and nothing would be more grateful to our constituents. Indeed, whatsoever is unfinished of our system of public credit, cannot be benefitted by procrastination; and as far as may be practicable, we ought to place that credit on grounds which cannot be disturbed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of debt, which must ultimately endanger all governments."

The Secretary of the Treasury, according with the views of the President on this subject, on the 16th of January, 1795, submitted to Congress, a plan for the further support of public credit. This plan, drawn up with great ability, recommended the adoption of a permanent system for the ultimate extinguishment of the whole debt of the United States. For this purpose, he proposed an increase of the sinking fund, by adding thereto duties on imports and tonnage, on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills, the avails of the sales of public lands, the dividends on bank stock belonging to the United States, and the interest of the money which should be redeemed, and that there should be appropriated to the same fund, all monies, which should be received from debts due to the United States, antecedent to the present constitution, and all surplusses of the amount of revenue of the United States, which should remain at the end of any calendar year, beyond the amount of the appropriations charged upon them, and which, during the session of Congress commencing next thereafter, should not be specially appropriated. That this fund be applied to the payment and redemption of the six per cent. and deferred stock, (excluding that standing to the credit of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and also that standing to the credit of particular states, on account of the balances reported in their fayour, by the Commissioners for settling accounts between the United

States and individual states,) according to the right reserved to the United States; that is, to the payment annually, of eight per cent. on account of the principal and interest, and to continue until the whole of the same should be paid and redeemed, and after such redemption, the same fund to continue appropriated, until the residue of the debt of the United States, foreign and domestic, funded and unfunded, should be redeemed and discharged.

The Secretary also proposed, that the faith of the United States should be firmly pledged to the creditors, that this fund should be inviolably applied to the redemption, payment, and purchase of the whole debt of the United States, until the same was fully completed; and that for this purpose, the said fund should be vested in the Commissioners of the sinking fund, "as property in trust." He also proposed, that all priorities before established, in the appropriations for the funded debt, as between different parts of it after the year 1796, should cease unless dissented to, by the creditors; and that the revenue thus appropriated, should constitute a common or consolidated fund, chargeable indiscriminately and without priority.

The remarks of the Secretary, on the danger of a great accumulation of public debt, and on the necessary means to prevent it, are too important not to merit a place here.—" There is no sentiment," he says in his report, "which can better deserve the serious attention of the Legislature of a country, than the one expressed in the speech of the President; which indicates the danger to every government, from the progressive accumulation of debt. A tendency to it is perhaps the natural disease of all governments; and it is not easy to conceive any thing more likely than this to lead to great and convulsive revolutions of empires. On the one hand, the exigencies of a nation creating new causes of expenditure, as well from its own, as from the ambition, rapacity, injustice, intemperance and folly of other nations, proceed in unceasing and rapid succession. On the other, there is a general propensity in those, who administer the affairs of government, founded in the constitution of man, to shift off the burden from the present to a future day; a propensity which may be expected to be strong in proportion as the form of the state is popular.

"To extinguish a debt, which exists, and to avoid contracting more, are ideas almost always favoured by public feeling and opin-

ton; but to pay taxes for the one or other purpose, which are the only means to avoid the evil, is always more or less unpopular. These contradictions are in human nature. And the lot of a country would be enviable indeed, in which there were not always men ready to turn them to the account of their own popularity, or to some other sinister account. Hence it is no uncommon spectacle to see the same men clamouring for occasions of expense, when they happen to be in unison with the present humour of the community, well or ill directed, declaiming against a public debt, and for the reduction of it, as an abstract thesis; yet, vehement against every plan of taxation which is proposed to discharge old debts, or to avoid new, by defraying the expenses of exigencies as they emerge.

"These unhandsome acts throw artificial embarrassments in the way of the administrators of governments; and cooperating with the desire, which they themselves are too apt to feel, to conciliate public favour by declining to lay unnecessary burdens, or with the fear of losing it, by imposing them with firmness, serve to promote the accumulation of debt; by leaving that, which at any time exists, without adequate provision for its reimbursement, and by preventing the laying with energy new taxes, where new occasions of expense occur. The consequence is, that the public debt swells, till its magnitude becomes enormous, and the burthens of the people gradually increase, till their weight becomes intolerable. Of such a state of things great disorder in the whole political economy, convulsions and revolutions of governments are a natural offspring.

"There can be no more sacred obligation, then, on the public agents of a nation, than to guard, with provident foresight and inflexible perseverance, against so mischievous a result. True patriotism and genuine policy cannot, it is respectfully observed, be better demonstrated by those of the United States at the present juncture, than by improving efficiently the very favourable situation in which they stand, for extinguishing, with reasonable celerity, the actual debt of the country, and for laying the foundations of a system which may shield posterity from the consequences of the usual improvidence and selfishness of its ancestors; and which, if possible, may give immortality to public credit."

On the policy of establishing a sinking fund, and of rendering its

application to any other object, than that for which it is appropriated, inviolable, the Secretary, in the same Report, says "The intent is to secure, by all the sanctions of which the subject is susceptible, an inviolable application of the fund according to its destination. No expedients more powerful can be devised for this purpose, than to clothe it with the character of private property, and to engage absolutely the faith of the government, by making the application of it to the object. a part of the contract with the creditors. But is this necessary?

"Its necessity rests upon these cogent reasons. The inviolable application of an adequate sinking fund is the only practicable security against an excessive accumulation of debt, and the essential basis of a permanent national credit.

"Experience has shewn, in countries the most attentive to the principles of public credit, that a simple appropriation of the sinking fund is not a complete barrier against its being diverted when immediate exigencies press. The causes which have been stated, with another view, tempt the administrators of government to lay hold of this resource, rather than impose new taxes.

"This indicates the utility of endeavouring to give, by additional sanctions, inviolability to the fund.

"But will those proposed answer the end? They are the most efficacious that can be imagined; and they are likely to be entirely efficacious.

"They cannot be disregarded without a breach of faith and contract, destroying credit, and that at a juncture, when it is most indispensable; the emergencies which induce a diversion of the fund are those in which loans, and consequently credit, are most needed."

In pursuance of the plan suggested by the Secretary, an act was passed by Congress, on the 3d day of March 1795, "making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redeinption of the public debt."

By this act the following additional appropriations are made to the sinking fund, viz.—

"First. So much of the proceeds of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills, as together with the monies, which now constitute the said fund, and shall accrue to it, by virtue of

the provisions herein before made, and by the interest upon each instalment, or part of principal, which shall be reimbursed, will be sufficient, yearly and every year, commencing the 1st day of January next, to reimburse and pay so much as may rightfully be reimbursed and paid of the principal of that part of the debt or stock, which on the said first day of January next, shall bear an interest of six per cent. redeemable on account, both of principal and interest, not exceeding in one year eight per centum, excluding that which shall stand to the credit of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and that which shall stand to the credit of certain states, in consequence of the balances reported in their favour by the Commissioners for settling accountabetween the United States and individual states.

"Secondly. The dividends, which shall be, from time to time, declared on so much of the stock of the bank of the United States, as belongs to the United States (deducting thereout such sums as will be requisite to pay interest on any part remaining unpaid of the loan of two millions of dollars, had of the bank of the United States, pursuant to the eleventh section of the act, by which the said bank is incorporated.)

"Thirdly. So much of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills, as with the said dividends, after such deduction, will be sufficient, yearly and every year. to pay the remaining instalments of the principal of said loan, as they shall become due, and as together with any other monies which, by virtue of provisions in former acts, and herein before made, shall on the 1st of January, in 1802, belong to the said sinking fund, not otherwise specially appropriated; and with the interest on each instalment, or part of principal, which shall, from time to time, be reimbursed, or paid, of that part of the debt or stock, which on the first day of January, 1801, shall begin to bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, will be sufficient, yearly and every year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1802, to reimburse and pay so much as may rightfully be reimbursed and paid, of the said principal of the said debt or stock, &c.

"Fourthly. The net proceeds of the sales of lands, belonging, or

which shall hereafter belong to the United States, in the western fer ritory thereof.

on account of debts due to the United States, by reason of any matter prior to their present constitution.

"And lastly: All surplusses of revenues of the United States, which shall remain, at the end of any calendar year, beyond the amount of the appropriations charged upon the said revenues, and which, during the session of Congress next thereafter, shall not be otherwise specially appropriated, or reserved by law."

By the same act, the monies thus appropriated to the sinking fund, were placed under the direction and management of the Commissioners of that fund; and were to continue so appropriated, until the whole debt of the United States should be reimbursed and redeemed: and were declared to be vested in said Commissioners, in trust, to be applied to the reimbursement and redemption of the whole of said debt.

And the faith of the United States was also pledged, "that the monies or funds aforesaid shall inviolably remain and be appropriated and vested, to be applied to the reimbursement and redemption, in manner aforesaid, until the same shall be fully and completely effected."

The Commissioners were also authorized, if necessary, with the approbation of the President of the United States, for the purpose of paying any instalments of the debt, which might become due, to borrow the sums required. This power was entrusted with the Commissioners, in order to give complete security to the creditors, for the punctual payment of the principal, as well as the interest of the debt, according to the terms of the contracts. The reason for vesting the Commissioners with this power, is given by the Secretary in his Report: "It is proposed to authorize the Commissioners of the sinking fund to provide by new loans for the reimbursement of the instalments which from time to time accrue. This is on the ground that it is essential to the perfection of the system of redemption, that all the means of ultimate execution should be organized in it, and that there should be no need of future provision."

The Commissioners were directed, to apply this fund-

1st. To the payment of eight per eent, per annum, both on aecount of principal and interest, on the six per cent. stock, commencing the reimbursement on the 1st day of January, 1796.

2d. To the payment of the loan had of the bank of the United States.

3d. To the payment of eight per cent. per annum, on account of principal and interest, on the deferred stock, commencing the reimbursement on the 1st day of January, 1802, and

4th. To apply the surplus of the fund, towards the redemption of the debt, both foreign and domestic, by payment, or purchase, until the same should be fully paid or redeemed.

By an act passed the 28th of April, 1796, the Commissioners were directed to pay this eight per eent. in the manner following, viz.—On the stock then bearing an interest of six per cent. 1st. By dividends to be made on the last days of March, June, and September, in each year, from 1796 to 1818, inclusive, at the rate of one and one half per cent, upon the original capital.

2d. By dividends to be made on the last day of December, 1796, and from 1797 to 1817, inclusive, on the last day of December in each year, at the rate of three and one half per eent, upon the original eapital, and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, 1818, of such a sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the debt.

The dividends on the deferred stock, to be made from the year 1801 to the year 1824, in like manner and proportion.

By this permanent arrangement for the final payment of the domestic debt, the holders of six per cent. and deferred stock, were to receive an *annuity* of eight per cent. on their capital, until the whole should be paid. This annuity, it was found on calculation, would extinguish the capital of the six per cent. stock, on the last day of December, 1818, and of the deferred stock, on the last of December. 1824.

The following was the state of the public debt, on the 1st day of January, 1800:—

, ,			
	Guilders	Dolls.	Dolls Cts
Foreign debt, due in Amsterdam and Antwerp,		10,760,000	
Premiums payable on the loan of 9th March. 1784,			10.819,000
	27,047,500		
Domestic debt, viz. six per cent. stock,		5	
Amount passed to the credit of the sinking fund,		9	
	\$28,246,042	96	
Deduct instalments reimburs-			
ed to the close of the year 1799,	\$3,215,575	37	
Amount to be reimbursed,		\$25,030	,467 59
Deferred stock, -	\$14,649,320	21	
Amount passed to the credit of the sinking fund,		3 4 \$13,689	2,944 17
Three per cent. stock, -	\$19,701,545	5 1	
Amount passed to the credit of the sinking fund,	614,836	\$ 47 \$19,086	3 709 51
		519,000	0,100 04
Five and one half per cent.	\$1,848,900)	
Amount passed to the credit of the sinking fund,) - \$1,84	7 500
		D1,04	1,000

	Dolls
Four and one half per cent. stock, -	176,000
Six per cent. stock per act of 31st	
May, 1796,	80,000
Six per cent. navy stock, issued, -	109,200
Six per cent. navy stock, to be issued,	820,000
Eight per cent. stock issued in 1799,	
	\$65,832,820 30
Total amount of the unredeemed capita	als of the
foreign and domestic funded debt on t	the 1st of
January, 1800,	- \$76,651,820 30
TEMPORARY LO.	ANS.
Sums obtained of the bank of the United	d
States, in anticipation of the revenue	
at five per cent	
Sums obtained at six per cent	
Sums due on the subscription loan for	
stock,	400,000
	\$3,640,000
Deduct the cost of two thousand two	
hundred and twenty shares owned by	
the United States,	
	2,752,000

The above account of the state of the public debt was laid before a Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed on the 20th of March, 1800, "to examine the accounts of the United States relating to the public debt, and to report the amount respectively incurred and extinguished, and generally such facts as relate to the increase or diminution of the same, since the establishment of the government of the United States, under the present constitution;" and was by them

\$79,403,820 30

Debt of the United States, January 1st, 1800,

reported to the House. This Committee also reported the following as a "Statement of debts contracted under the present Government of the United States, and of debts of the late Government discharged, up to January 1st, 1800, viz.:—

DEBTS CONTRACTED.

Five and an half per cent. stock issued	for an e	qual	
amount due to France,	-	-	\$1,848,900
Four and an half per cent. do.	do.	~	176,000
Six per cent. stock per act of May 31st,	1796,	-	80,000
Navy stock issued and to be issued,	-	-	929,200
Eight per cent. stock,	~		5,000,000
Temporary loans,	\$3,640	,000	
Deduct bank shares,	388	3,000	
			2,752,000
Amount of debts contracted, -	*	-	\$10,786,100

DEBTS DISCHARGED.

Foreign debt, January 1st, 1791,	\$12,343,437 87
Ditto January 1st, 1800,	10,819,000
	and the second s
Foreign debt, reduced, -	- - \$1,524,437 87
Six per cent. stock purchased or rede	eemed, - 1,841,607 9
Three per cent. do. do.	614,836 47
Deferred stock do. do.	966,376 4
Five and an half per cent. stock,	1,400
Reimbursement of the six per cent. s	tock to the close
of the year 1799,	3,215,575 37
Amount of debts discharged,	\$8,164,232 64

It may be observed, that the five and an half and four and an half per cent. stock, was issued for the balance due to France, on account of the former loans from the French Government, during the revolutionary war, and was made payable at the pleasure of the Government.

The eighty thousand six per cent. stock was obtained on loan in the United States, in 1796, in pursuance of an act of Congress of May 31st of that year. The whole loan authorized by that act, and which was to be made by the Commissioners of the sinking fund, with the approbation of the President, was five millions of dollars, to be applied to the payment of the capital, or principal of any parts of the debt of the United States then due, or to become due, in the course of that year, to the bank of the United States, or to the bank of New-York, or for any instalment of foreign debt. Books were opened for the whole sum, but eighty thousand dollars only were subscribed, and which was irredeemable, until the close of the year 1819.

The navy six per cent. stock was issued or agreed to be issued, to certain persons, who built vessels of war, for the United States, in the years 1798 and 1799, and for which they agreed to receive in payment six per cent. stock payable at pleasure; and hence it has been generally denominated, navy six per cent. stock.

The eight per cent, stock of five millions was issued in consequence of a loan, opened in the United States, in pursuance of an act authorizing the same, passed July 16th, 1798, and was redeemable after the year 1808.

The temporary loans were in anticipation of the revenue,* and for subscription to the bank of the United States.

The views taken by the Committee above referred to, as to the amount of public debt, at various periods, from the commencement of the Government, and as to its increase or diminution, may not be uninteresting. The Committee in their report say "The order of the House having particularly directed the attention of the Committee to the increase or diminution of debt, they have thought it their duty to bring into view the amount of debt with which the present Government commenced its operations, and to contrast the same with the balance of debt on the first of January in the present year. In discharging this duty, it will become necessary to explain the principles on which

^{*} The foreign debt was due in Holland, and was payable there, in unequal annual instalments, the last of which was due in 1800.

these statements rest; which the Committee will do in as concise a manner as possible. But before they enter upon this detail, they cannot forbear to express the satisfaction which they feel in declaring, that the documents which have been obtained from the Treasury will, in their opinion, fully demonstrate the precision and ability with which the business of that department has been conducted, and that by the fiscal operations of the government, the public debt has been diminished."

"In ascertaining the amount of the old debt, two different principles have been taken by those, who have made their calculations on this subject. The first has been to include only the interest upon the debt to the close of the year 1789, as the nearest convenient period to the day, when the government commenced its operations, and after deducting from the aggregate of debt, the amount of funds then in the power of the government, to consider the balance as the amount of old debt.

"The second principle has been, to take the amount of debt, as the same has been liquidated and funded under various acts of Congress, and after deducting therefrom the funds acquired or possessed by the government at the close of the year 1790, to consider the balance as constituting the true amount of old debt. The difference between these principles consists in this: by the last mode of computation, the interest, which accumulated upon the debt, subsequent to the close of the year 1789, and until the debt was funded and provided for by law, is considered as a part of the old debt, whereas by the first mode of computation that interest is totally excluded.

"In consequence of a difference in opinion, which it is understood still exists on this point, the Committee have thought proper to state the debt in both modes, that the result in both cases may be perfectly understood.

"The nominal amount of debt on the 1st of January, 1790, as appears by statement No. 9, amounted to

\$72.237,301 97

[&]quot;The funds then in possession of the government, and to be deducted, were—

4800				
1790,	\$28,239	61		
"Cash in the hands of Collectors,	83,127	84		
"Bonds at the custom-house, -	590,468	60		
"Debts due to the United States,				
under contracts of the late govern-				
ment, collected at sundry times,	62,586	74		
"Debts paid in specie, during the				
year 1789,	15,927	13		
"Proceeds of the sales of land to the				
state of Pennsylvania, made by				
the late government,	151,392	41		
			931,742	33
" Amount of debt January 1st, 1790,	-	-	\$71,305,559	64
"That the funds possessed by this gove to be deducted from the debt, were a				
"Cash in the Treasury, January 1st,	i x = 0 000	0.0		
1791,	\$570,023	88		
1791,	225,786	95		
1791, ; " Cash in the hands of Collectors, " Custom-house bonds uncollected,	225,786	95		
1791,	225,786	95		
1791,	225,786 ,052,215	95 13		
1791,	225,786 ,052,215 62,586	95 13 74		
1791,	225,786 ,052,215 62,586 15,927	95 13 74 13		
1791, "Cash in the hands of Collectors, "Custom-house bonds uncollected, "Money collected from the credits of the late government, as in the preceding state "Debts paid in species, during 1789, "Sale of land to Pennsylvania,	225,786 ,052,215 62,586	95 13 74 13		
1791,	225,786 .052,215 62,586 15,927 151,392	95 13 74 13 41		
1791,	225,786 .052,215 62,586 15,927 151,392	95 13 74 13 41	2,596,356	32

"By the same document No. 9, it appears that the debt, exclusive of temporary loans, on the 1st of January, 1800, amounted to - \$76,651,820 30
"Temporary loans, without deducting bank shares, 3,640,000
"Nominal amount of debt January 1st, 1800, - \$80.291.820 30
"Funds acquired by the government and which may be applied to face the foregoing debt—
"Cash in the Treasury, January 1st, 1800. deducting therefrom the amount of unclaimed registered debt, and debts due to foreign offi- cers, which are to be considered as
a charge on the balance in the Treasury, \$2,061,683 49 Remittance to Holland, beyond the sum necessary to meet all de-
mands on the foreign debt, to the close of the year 1799, - 548,955 84 "Cash in the hands of Collectors and Supervisors, - 532,247 81
"Bonds uncollected, at the custom-houses, estimated at six millions, payable on an average of six months, deducting the interest for
that term leaves, 5,826,214 "Two thousand two hundred and twenty bank
shares, cost 888,000 'Advance twenty-five per cent 222,000
1,110,000
"True amount of debt January 1st. 1800, - \$70,212,718 16

"For the purpose of shewing the rapidity with which the public debt was diminishing, at the time when the hostility of France compelled the government to incur those great and extraordinary expenses, which appear in the Treasury statements, and to enter upon that extensive system of defence, which has resulted in the security of our commerce, the Committee thought it necessary, in addition to the preceding statements, to present a view of the debt on the 1st of January, 1798, remarking at the same time, that the reduction which at that time had been made, proves, in the most satisfactory manner, the ease with which the debt may be extinguished, whenever the Government shall be left unembarrassed by internal disorder, or foreign hostility.

"The nominal amount of debt on the 1st of January, 1798, - - - - - \$76,366,618 82

"Funds to be deducted were-

·· Cash in the Treasury January 1st,

1798, - - - \$1,021,889 4

· Cash in the hands of Collectors, - 265,369 3

"Cash in the hands of Supervisors, - 32,964 39

"Value of bonds uncollected at the custom-houses, January 1st, 1798,

estimated at - - 6,309,058

"Bank stock at its value - 1,110,000

8,739,280 46

·· True amount of debt January 1st, 1798-- \$67,627,338 36

"From whence it results (the Committe say.) that if the amount of debt on the 1st of January, 1800, is contrasted with the debt on the 1st of January, 1790, it will appear, that the debt has diminished by the sum of \$1,092,841 and 48 cents, or if it is compared with the debt of January 1st, 1791, the debt has diminished, by the sum of \$3,972,878 and 66 cents; so that, in either mode of stating the account, it clearly appears, that the debt has in fact been diminished."

The Committee proceed to say, they incline to the opinion, that the debt, as it was liquidated and funded by the government, after deducting the amount of funds, which arose prior to the 1st of January, 1791, ought to be considered, as constituting the true amount of debt, with which the present Government has been charged by the Constitution.

There can be little doubt, that the debt as funded, ought to be considered, as the amount of the public debt, and whatever difference in opinion there may be, in estimating the amount of public debt, at any period, as to the propriety of deducting the amount of funds then in the hands of the government, from this *funded* debt, there can be no doubt, that the funds arising from revenues, and from the value of bank stock, should be offset, against temporary loans made in anticipation of that revenue, and for the payment of the bank stock.

If we take this as a rule, the debt of the United States will be less, on the 1st day of January, 1800, than when the same was funded, according to the various acts of Congress.

The amount of debt as liquidated and funded, according to the foregoing statement of the Committee was

\$76,781,953 14

Amount of debt, exclusive of temporary loans, on the 1st of January, 1800, was

76,651,820 30

Making a difference of - - - - 130,132 84

And this, notwithstanding the great expenses in the mean time incurred by Government, in the wars with the Indians, \$1,250,000 expended in suppressing two insurrections in Pennsylvania, more than one million and a half in our transactions with Algiers and the other Barbary powers, and the still greater expenses occasioned by the disputes with France, in 1798 and 1799.*

The funds provided and appropriated for the payment of the debt, subsequent to the 3d of March, 1795, up to 1801, were as follows, viz.— By an act passed March 3d, 1797, additional duties were laid on certain articles imported into the United States, and were appropriated, first, for the payment

^{*} In 1800, a further sum of \$1,482,500, was borrowed at eight per cent. in pursuance of an act passed on the 7th day of May of that year, payable after 1808.

On a change of Administration in 1801, a new modification of the sinking fund took place. On the 29th of April, 1802, an act was passed, entitled "an Act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt of the United States." This act provides, that the sum of seven millions, three hundred thousand dollars, should be appropriated annually to the sinking fund; which sum was to be paid, out of the duties on merchandize and tonnage, and the other monies, other than surplusses of revenue, which then constituted the sinking fund, or which might accrue to it, by virtue of any former provisions. This sum, the act declares, "to be vested in the Commissioners of the sinking fund, in the same manner, as the monies heretofore appropriated to the said fund, to be applied by the said Commissioners, to the payment of interest and charges, and to the reimbursement, or redemption of the principal of the public debt: and shall be and continue appropriated, until the whole of the present debt of the United States, and the loans which may be made for reimbursing or redeeming any parts or instalments of the principal of the said debt, shall be reimbursed and redeemed." It was made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, by this act, to pay to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, this sum of \$7,300,000, in each year, and at such times, as to enable them to pay the interest and principal of the debt, faithfully and punctually, according to the engagements of the United States. The Commissioners were to apply

of the principal of the then existing foreign debt; secondly for the payment of the principal of the debt then due by the United States, to the bank of the United States.

By the act passed July 16th, 1798, authorizing a loan of five millions of dollars, and which was obtained at eight per cent. so much of the surplus of the duties on imports and tonnage, beyond the permanent appropriations before charged thereon, were pledged and appropriated, for the payment of the interest and principal of the loans, which might be made under the act, according to the terms and conditions of the same. A similar pledge and appropriation were made for the loan, obtained under the act passed 7th of May, 1800, and which loan was obtained, as before stated, at eight per cent.

On the 13th day of May, 1800, additional duties were laid on certain articles, imported into the United States, and were solely appropriated for the discharge of the interest and principal of the debts of the United States, before that time contracted, or to be contracted during the year 1800.

this sum annually, in the first place, to the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt, as the same should become due, according to the engagements of the United States, and also the interest and principal of all loans, which had been, or might be made on account of the debt; and in the next place, to apply the surplus, towards the further and final redemption, by payment, or purchase, of the debt. No purchases, however, of the debt were to be made above par. By the act of March 3d, 1795, the duties on spirits distilled within the United States and on stills, constituted a part of the inking fund, and were pledged for the payment of the debt, but as all the internal taxes were repealed, in 1802, these duties made no part of the fund provided by the act of the 29th of April of that year.

In 1803, the nominal amount of the debt was a little more than seventy millions of dollars, of this \$32,119,211 and 25 cts. was owned by foreigners, of which the English owned - \$15,882,797 95

The Dutch, - - - - - - 13,693,918 30

Other foreigners, - - - - 2,542,495

Of the residue—
Particular States owned - - - \$ 5,603,564
Incorporated bodies, in the United States, - 10,096,398 72
Individuals, - - - do. - 22,330,606 36

In the purchase of Louisiana, the United States agreed to pay the government of France, fifteen millions of dollars, three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid to our own merchants, for their claims of a certain description on the French government, and the remainder, being \$11,250,000, to be paid, in stock, at six per cent. To carry into effect this agreement, stock to that amount, was issued, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed November 10th, 1803, and made payable to the assignees of the French government. The interest on this stock was payable in Europe, and the principal was payable in four equal annual instalments, the first becoming due in 1818.

By the act, which created this stock, a further sum of \$700,000 annually, was added to the sinking fund, for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to pay the interest on the same: which sum was

to be paid out of the duties on imports and tonnage. By this addition, the whole sum to be paid annually to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, amounted to \$3,000,000, and was vested in them, for the purpose of paying the former debt, and also the Louisiana debt so called, and was to continue, so vested and appropriated, until the whole was paid. And it was made the special duty of the Commissioners, out of this fund, to pay the instalments of the Louisiana debt, as they should fall due.

On the 11th of February, 1807, the Government of the United States, by an act of that date, proposed to the holders of six per cent. deferred and three per cent. stocks, to exchange the same for six per cent. stock, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

For this purpose, books were opened at the Treasury, and at the several Loan Offices, for subscriptions, to the whole amount of the stock standing on the books at the Treasury, and at the Loan Offices. On such subscriptions, the old certificates were to be given up, and new ones to issue, for the unredeemed amount of the six per cent. and deferred stock, due at the date of the subscription, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, with a condition "that no single certificate should issue for a greater amount than ten thousand dollars, and that no reimbursement should be made, except for the whole amount of any such new certificate, nor till after, at least, six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement." For the subscriptions in the three per cent. stock, the subscribers were to receive a new certificate for a sum equal to sixty-five per cent, of the amount of the principal of the stock subscribed, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject likewise to redemption, at the pleasure of the Government; with a restriction, however, on the part of the United States, that no part of the stock thus converted, should be reimbursed, without the assent of the holder, until after the whole of the eight per cent, and four and half per cent, stock, as well as all the six per cent, and deferred stock, which might be exchanged, under that act, should be redeemed. The sinking fund was also pledged for the payment of the interest and reimbursement of this new stock. Under this act, the amount of unredeemed six per cent, and deferred stock, subscribed,

and for which new certificates were issued, was \$6.294,051 and 12 cents, and which was called exchanged six per cents. and the three per cents. subscribed, at sixty-five per cent. on the amount, produced \$1,859,850 and 70 cents, drawing an interest of six per cent. per annum, and was called converted six per cent. stock. In 1812, in pursuance of another act of Congress passed in that year, \$2,984,746 and 72 cents, of the unredeemed amount of the six per cent. and deferred stock was exchanged for other six per cent. stock redeemable after the 31st day of December, 1824.

After the United States had concluded a peace with France in 1800, the vast increase of their revenues, arising from duties on imports and tonnage, owing to a rapidly increasing population, and an unparalleled extension of their commerce, enabled them, very fortunately, while Europe was at war, to pay off a large proportion of this debt.

The amount of public debt, on the 1st day of January, 1812, according to official Treasury statements, was - \$45,154,189

and consisted of the following particulars, viz.:-

Six per cent. and deferred stock, unre-	\$17.067,096
Three per cent. stock, \$16,157,890	10 , ,
Converted do. do. 565,318	
	16,723,208
1796 six per cent. stock,	80,000
Registered debt, and debt due to foreign	
officers,	33,885
Louisiana six per cent. stock,	\$33,904,189 11,250,000
1	

\$45,154,189

The payments made, on account of the principal of the debt from April 1st, 1801, to January 1st, 1812, according to Treasury statements, amounted to - - - \$46,022,810

and were as follows, viz. :--

4. Foreign debt paid in full, \$10,075,001	
2. Eight per cent. five and a half per	
cent. four and a half per cent. navy	
six per cent. stock, and temporary	
loans, due on the 1st of April, 1801,	
to the bank of the United States, 12,657,700	
3. Reimbursement of six per cent. and	
deferred stock, 14,452,123 53	
4. For lands, and purchased, - 74,569 81	
5. Exchanged stock paid in full, 6,294,051 12	
6. Three per cent. stock, including re-	
imbursement of converted stock, and	
deducting converted stock, outstan-	
ding, 2,379,269 44	
7. On account of unfunded debt, - 90.092 58	

\$46,022,810

During the period in which the Government paid this sum, no additional taxes of any importance were imposed, except an additional duty of two and a half per cent. on goods imported, paying advalorem duties, to defray the expenses of the war with Tripoli, and of intercourse with the other Barbary powers, and which was called "the Mediterranean fund." This duty was to cease in three months after the termination of the war with Tripoli, but was continued by various acts of Congress until 1815, when it was suffered to expire, and has been applied to the general expenses of the Government.

The sums received into the Treasury from 1801 to 1811, inclusive, and which were applicable to the payment of the interest and principal of the debt. amounted to about ninety millions of dollars.

Debt incurred during the late war between the United States and Great-Britain, as far as ascertained, up to February, 1815.

War was declared against Great-Britain, June 18th, 1812. In anticipation of this event, by an act of Congress of 14th of March preceding, a loan of eleven millions of dollars was authorized at an in-

terest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, reinibursable after the expiration of twelve years from the 1st day of January, 1813. Under this act, there was obtained, in the course of the year 1812, the sum of \$10,184,700. Of this sum \$2,150,000 was obtained of certain banks, on special contracts, and was payable as follows, viz.—\$1,350,000 in 1813, \$750,000 in 1814, and \$50,000 in 1817; and the residue, being \$8,034,700, was funded, and made redeemable after January 1st, 1825. About one half of this last sum was obtained of banks, and the other half of individuals. In the year 1813, the Commissioners of the sinking fund redeemed, by purchase, \$324,200 of this stock, leaving the funded stock of this loan \$7,710,500.

On the 8th of January, 1813, a further sum of sixteen millions of dollars was authorized to be borrowed, by the President of the United States, without any limitation as to the rate of interest, or any other limitations, except, that the United States should not be precluded from reimbursing the same, at any time, after the expiration of twelve years, from the 1st day of January, 1814. This sum was obtained by contract, and principally from individuals, at the rate of eighty-eight dollars for one hundred, viz. for every eighty-eight dollars, paid in money, a certificate of stock for one hundred dollars was to be issued, bearing an interest of six per cent. or what is the same, for every one hundred dollars, which the United States received, they were to issue a certificate of stock for \$113 63 cents and 7-11ths of a cent. bearing interest at six per cent. The amount of stock issued for this loan was \$18,109,377 and 51 cts. making a bonus to the lenders, of \$2,109,377.

The first offers of the Secretary of the Treasury for this loan were, that the lender should be entitled to a certificate of stock, at six per cent. interest, and an annuity of one per cent. for thirteen years, and for which he was to receive a separate certificate; \$531,200 were eventually taken at par, with an annuity of one and a half per cent. for thirteen years. The annuities on this sum amount to \$7,968. By an act of August 2d, 1813, a further loan of seven and a half millions of dollars was also authorized, and without any other limitations, than was contained, in the act relative to the sixteen million loan. This loan was obtained, on the following terms, viz. for every \$100 received, the United States issued stock for \$113.31 cents are

4-9th of a cent, bearing interest at six per cent.; and reimbursable, at any time, within twelve years, after January 1st, 1814.

The six per cent. stock issued on this loan, amounted to \$8,498,583 and 50 cents, making a premium or bonus of \$998,583 and 50 cents. March 24th, 1814, a loan of twenty-five millions of dollars was also authorized, towards the expenses of the war, for that year. On the 4th of April following, the Secretary of the Treasury issued his notice, that proposals would be received by him, until the second day of May then next, for ten millions, part of the twenty-five millions: the sums offered under this notice amounted to \$11,900,806, of which \$2,671,750 were at rates less than eighty-eight per cent. and \$1,183,400 at rates less than eighty-five per cent, leaving \$9,229,056, at eighty-eight per cent, or at rates more favourable to the United States. Of this sum, however, five millions were offered, with a condition, that, if terms more favourable to the lenders, should be allowed for any part of the twenty-five millions authorized to be borrowed that year, the same terms should be extended to those holding the stock of the ten million loan. The Secretary of the Treasury thought proper to accept the loan at eighty-eight and on the condition above stated. Offers were afterwards made to this loan, of sums, amounting to \$566,000, and which were accepted on the same terms; making the sum accepted \$9,795,056. Of this sum, there was paid into the Treasury, prior to the 1st of July, 1814, \$6,087,011. There was, however, a failure of payment on the part of some of those, whose offers were accepted for this loan, on the days fixed by the terms of the loan, to the amount of about two millions of dollars.

On the 25th day of July, 1814, proposals were again invited, from the Treasury Department, for a loan of a further sum of six millions; part of the twenty-five millions, to be received by the 22d day of August next succeeding. The amount offered, on this loan, was \$2,823,300, of which \$100,000 was at less than eighty per cent. \$2,213,000 at \$80, for \$100, in six per cent. stock; and \$510,300, at various rates, from eighty to eighty-eight. The loan was accepted at eighty per cent. The amount accepted, on these terms, was \$2,723,300, to be paid, in four equal instalments; the 1st on the 10th of September, and the remainder on the 10th of each of the ensuing months of October. November and December. On this loan, a fur-

ther sum of \$207,000, was afterwards accepted, on the same terms, making the amount taken \$2,930,300. Some persons, however, who had offered to take \$416,000 of this loan, gave notice, that they could not carry their proposals into execution. This reduced the sum to \$2,520,300. The sums actually paid into the Treasury, therefore, from the proceeds of the loans of twenty-five millions authorized by the act of March 24th, 1814, up to the 1st day of January, 1815, amounted only to about the sum of \$11,400,000. As the terms of the last loan were more favourable to the lenders, than those of the preceding two million loan, the same terms were extended, according to the original contract, to those who had taken the first. These terms were, that for every \$100 paid in, the United States were to issue certificates of stock, for \$125, bearing an interest of six per cent, per annum, payable quarter yearly, and reimbursable at the end of twelve years, from the 1st day of January, 1815. amount of six per cent. stock, therefore, issued or to be issued. up to the 6th of January, 1815, for the proceeds of the two loans, as far as the same had been ascertained, at the Treasury, was as follows, viz.-

On the ten m	nillion lo	an, six	per c	ent. sto	ck to	the		
amount	of -	-	-	-	-		-	\$0,919,476 25
On the six m	illion lo	an, c	lo.	do.	to	the		
amount	of -	-	-	-	-		-	4,342,875
								\$14,262,351 25

Making a bonus or premium of about \$2,852,000.

The terms of these loans, were so disadvantageous to the United States, and the price of stocks was so depressed, some having been sold as low as sixty-nine and seventy, for cash, that no further sums were obtained under the act authorizing the twenty-five million loan, but Treasury notes were directed to be issued to make up the deficiency.

The amount of stock issued, on these various loans, was as follows, viz.—

On the eleven million loan,	-	~		-		\$ 8,034,700
On the sixteen million loan,	-		-		-	18,109,377 51
On the seven and a half million	loan	, -		-		- 8,498,583 50
On the ten million loan, -	-		-		-	9,919,476 25
On the six million loan, -	-	-		-		4,342,875
						\$48,905,012 26
The amount received for this sto	ock,	was		-		42,934,700
Making a difference of -	-	-		-		\$5,970,312 26

In addition to these sums, the committee of defence of the city of Philadelphia, loaned to the Government \$100,000 for the special purpose of fortifying an Island in the river Delaware, at par, for which stock has or will be issued under the act of March, 1812, and the corporation of the city of New-York have also advanced money, for the defence of that city, on the terms of the six million loan, and for which stock has, or will be issued to the amount of \$1,100,009 87

Making the whole amount of funded stock issued or to be issued on these loans - - \$50,105,022 1.3 \$500,000, part of the eleven million loan, which become due in December, 1814, was not paid on the 20th of February, 1815.

TREASURY NOTES.

On the 30th of June, 1812, the President of the United States was authorized to cause to be issued Treasury Notes, not exceeding five millions of dollars, to be reimbursed within one year, from the time of issuing the same, and bearing an interest of five and two fifths per cent. per annum. These notes were to be signed by persons to be appointed by the President, and countersigned by the Commissioner of loans for that state, where they were made payable, and were made transferable, by delivery and assignment, endorsed thereon, by

the person, to whose order, the same were made payable, and were receivable, in payment of all duties and taxes, laid by the authority of the United States, and of all public lands sold. The whole sum of five millions was issued at various times under this act. By an act of February 25th, 1813, the President was authorized to issue a further sum of five millions, with the same limitation, as to rate of interest and time of payment, as the former. Five millions were also issued, at different periods, under this act. As a part of the supplies, for the year 1814, a further sum of five millions was authorized to be issued by an act of March 4th, 1814, and by the same act, the President was authorized to issue an additional sum of five millions, if he should deem it expedient, to be taken as part of the sum of twenty-five millions, authorized to be obtained on loan, during that year. On the 26th of December, 1314, a sum not exceeding \$7,500,000 was authorized to be issued to make up the deficiency of the twenty-five million loan, and in lieu of the three million loan authorized November 15th, 1814. Part of the Treasury notes were paid, as they became due, others, to a large amount, were left unpaid; and the amount, which had been issued, and were unpaid, or were ordered to be issued, on the 20th of February, 1815, was as follows, viz,:-

1st. Those payable on or before the 1st of January, 1815, due and unpaid, amounted to (principal)	\$2,799,200
2d. Those payable since January 1st, 1815. due and unpaid,	620,000
3d. Those payable almost daily, from the 11th of March, to and including the 1st of January, 1816,	- 7,227,280
1th. Those payable from 11th of January, to and including the 1st of March, 1816,	7,806,320
Making	\$18,452,800

The amount of the debt incurred by the late war, so far as the

same had been ascertained at the Treasury, on the 20th of February, may be stated as follows:—

1st. Stock issued or agreed to be issued on permanent loans, - \$50,105,022 13

Deduct purchased by Commissioners
ers of sinking fund, - 324,200

Leaves, - - \$49,780,822 13

2d. Temporary loans, part of the eleven million loan, unpaid. - - - - 550,000

3d. Treasury notes issued, or ordered, as above stated. - - - 18,452,800

Makes, - - - \$68,783,622 13

To which add the old debt, or debt created before the late war, estimated on the 31st of December, 1814, at \$39,905,183 66, and consisting of the following particulars:—

1st. Old six per cent.

stock nominal amount being, - \$17,250,871 39
Reimbursed, - 12,879,283 78

Leaving due December 31st, 1814, \$4,371,587 v!

2d. Deferred stock,
nominal amount being - \$9,358,320 35
Reimbursed. - 3,971,148 36

Leaving due December 31st, 1814, \$5,387,171 99

3d. Three per cent. stock, - 16,158,177 34

4th. Exchanged six per cent. stock under the act of 1812, - \$2,984,746 72

5th. Six per cent. stock of 1796, - 80,000

6th. Louisiana six per cent. stock, - \$11,250,000 Purchased by Commissioners of sinking fund, 326,500

Leaves, - \$10,923,500

\$39,905,183 66

Makes the debt of the United States on the 20th of February, 1815, as ascertained at the Treasury,

\$108,688,805 79

There are also claims on the Treasury, to a large amount, yet unsettled, which may go to increase the public debt. It appears by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 24th of February, 1815, to the Committee of way and means, that "contracts for loans" had been made "through the medium of the war department, which had been recognized at the Treasury, to be paid in six per cent. stock, but which had not been so liquidated as to furnish a ground to estimate their amount."

This is the first, and only account, which has been given to the public, or even to Congress, of any loans, made "through the medium of the war department." In what manner, under what authority, and on what terms, these loans were obtained, is not stated by the Secretary. It is understood, however, that commanders of divisions of the army, probably by orders from the head of the war department, made these contracts for the purpose of either paying or supplying the men under their immediate command.

Treasury notes, to a large amount, have been issued since the 20th of February, 1815. On the 24th day of February, 1815, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue Treasury notes, to the

amount or twenty-five millions of dollars; those under \$100, to be without interest, those over that sum, to bear an interest of five and two-fifths per cent. or to be without interest, as the Secretary, with the approbation of the President, should direct. The notes, without interest, to be funded at seven per cent. and those bearing an interest, part of the twenty-five million, as well as those previously issued, may be funded at six per cent. reimbursable at any time, after the last day of December, 1824. The Secretary was also authorized to re-issue the notes, which might be delivered up and exchanged for funded stock, or paid in, for taxes or other demands, and to apply them to the same purposes, as when originally issued. The amount issued, under this authority, has not been made public. Probably the whole, or nearly the whole of those fundable at seven per cent. will be funded, and go to increase the amount of the funded debt.

On the 3d of March, 1815, a loan for the sum of \$18,452,800, was also authorized; this loan might be made in Treasury notes, previously issued, and which, by law, were made a charge on the sinking fund; and the stock was reimbursable, after the expiration of twelve years, from the last day of December, 1815.

Individual states have, also, large claims upon the general government, for expenses incurred in defending themselves, during the late war.

To what amount, the national debt will be increased, from these sources, cannot yet be ascertained.

The sinking fund, as before stated, since 1803, has consisted of a permanent annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars. The funds, from which this sum is paid, are—

- 1. The fund arising from the interest on the debt, redeemed by payment, or purchase, and which has passed to the credit of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, and which, in 1813, amounted to \$1,932,107.92
- 2. The fund arising from the sales of public lands, which in 1813, was - 830,671.53

3. From the proceeds of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, sufficient to make up the balance.

If the whole of the eight millions was not expended, by the Commissioners, in any one year, the balance went into the expenditures of the succeeding year. After paying the interest and reimbursement of the debt, and such parts of the principal as became due, by contract, it was made the duty of the Commissioners, to apply the balance of the eight millions, to the purchase of stock, whenever it was below par. Notwithstanding this, the whole of the late loans, as well as all the Treasury notes, issued prior to February 20th, 1815, were made a charge on this fund, without any addition being made to the fund itself. In consequence of this, the fund became overcharged several millions, (even without applying any part, to the purchase of stock, though it was much below par,) and afforded no security to the money lender.

Sensible of this, at last, Congress declared by the act of November 15th, 1814, authorizing a loan of three millions of dollars, for which stock was to issue reimbursable in twelve years, "that in addition to the annual sum of eight millions of dollars, heretofore appropriated to the sinking fund, adequate and permanent funds shall, during the present session of Congress, be provided and appropriated, for the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the principal of said stock created by this act." And by the same act, declared "that an adequate and permanent sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish the public debt, contracted, and to be contracted during the present war, shall also be established during the present session of Congress." And by various subsequent acts, passed during the same session, an annual direct tax of six millions of dollars, and all the internal taxes, including the duties on the postage of letters, were pledged "towards establishing an adequate revenue, to provide for the payment of the expenses of Government; for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, contracted and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts respectively; and for creating an odequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish the public lebt, contracted and to be contracted." &c. " and were to remain so

pledged, until other taxes and duties, equally productive, were provided, and established by law, for the same purposes."

The plan of the sinking fund, originally adopted by the United States, was taken, substantially, from that of Great-Britain. The present British sinking fund, was established by Mr. Pitt, in 1786; and commenced, by a permanent annual appropriation of one million sterling, to be applied by Commissioners, called Commissioners of the sinking fund, to the redemption of the public debt by purchases of stock; and the interest of the stock, thus purchased, was to be applied to the same purpose. A further permanent annual grant of two hundred thousand pounds, was afterwards added to this sum for the same object. Afterwards, Parliament made it a standing rule, that the creation of a new debt should be accompanied with the means of extinguishment, and on every new loan, permanent funds to the amount of one per cent. of the loan, were provided, and added to the sinking fund. Other sums were afterwards added to the sinking fund, in consequence of loans obtained on a particular plan of extinguishment, the details of which it is unnecessary to specify. sinking fund of Great-Britain has, generally, been applied to purchases of stock; while that of the United States has not been so applied, except in its commencement, unless a balance remained in the hands of the Commissioners, after the reimbursement of the six per cent, and deferred stock, and the payment of that part of the principal of the debt, which fell due in each year; and not then, unless stocks were below par.

The United States stock redeemed by payment, or purchase, has, in the Treasury books, passed to the credit of the Commissioners of the sinking fund; the interest of which, as before stated, constitutes, in their hands, a part of the sinking fund.

The amount thus passed to their credit, on the 1st day of January, 1814, was as follows:—

Foreign debt—five per cent. stock, \$8,200,000

Four and a half per
cent. stock, - 820,000

Four per cent. stock, 3.180,000

\$12,200,000

Domestic debt—six per cent. stock,	\$1,946,026	92
Three per ct. stock,		
Deferred six per ct.		
stock,	1,005,179	83
Eight per cent. stock,	6,182,500	
Exchanged six per		
cent. stock,	6,294,051	12
Converted six per		
cent. stock,	1,859,850	70
Four and a half per		
cent. stock,	176.000	
Five and a half per	1.010.000	
cent. stock,	1,848,900	
Navy six per cent.	#11 #00	
stock,	711,700	
Louisiana six per ct.	206 200	
stock, Six per cent. stock	320,300	
of 1812,	324 200	
011012.	0.24,200	21,373,463 98
		31,010,100 00
		\$33,573,463 98

\$33,573,463 98

Those, who have a curiosity to see the increase of the national debt of Great-Britain, from the time of the revolution, in 1689, to February 1st, 1813; together with the amount of money applied to the redemption of the national debt of that country, from the commencement of the sinking fund in 1786, to February 1st, 1813, and the produce of the sinking fund, at the latter period, may consult Tables No. I. and II. taken from Hamilton's late enquiry, concerning the national debt of Great-Britain.

From these, it will be seen, that, in 1689, the British national debt. was only £1,054,921 sterling, and that on the 1st of February, 1813. the funded debt of that Kingdom amounted to £812,013,135 sterling: that of this sum £210,461,356 had been redeemed by the Commissioners of the sinking fund, £1,961,582 converted for life annuities, and that £24,378.804, had been transferred, for the purpose of the

land tax, making £236.801,742 redeemed, leaving the unredeemed amount of funded debt, February 1st, 1813, £575,211,393; that this debt was invested in the following funds, viz.—

Bank annuities, £11,686,800
Loan of 1726 1,000,000
South Sea annuities, including loan of 1751, - 16,125,684
Three per cent. consolidated, 312,894,703
Three per cent. reduced, 78,760,033
Complete State of the
£420,467,222
Four per cent. consolidated, 61,060,921
Five per cent. consolidated, £92,060,254
Loyalty loan, 1,622,994
93,683,248
£575,211,393

The three per cents. were redeemed, at an average nearly

		at	-	$62\frac{7}{8}$
The four per cents.	-	at	-	841
The five per cents.	-	at	-	893

That the produce of the sinking fund, on the 1st of February, 1813, was £13,013,914 sterling.

Besides the funded debt of Great-Britain, the floating debt, as it is called, consisting of navy debt, and exchaquer bills outstanding, amounted, on the 5th of January, 1813, to £53,155,372. (See No. VI. Appendix No. II.)

For the amount of the funded debt of Great-Britain, redcemed and unredeemed, the annual charges of the same, with the sinking fund applicable to the reduction of the debt, for each year, from 1804 to 1813, see No. IV. in Appendix No. II.

The amount of capital funded in Great-Britain, has greatly exceeded the sums raised, as most of the loans have been taken in the three per cents. This excess, during the war of the American revolution.

and from 1793 to 1812 inclusive. is stated by Mr. Hamilton, as follows.—

	Sums raised.	Capital funded.
Debt contracted during the war of		
the American revolution,	£ 91,760,842	£115,267,993
Loans from 1793 to 1812 inclusive,	322,358,532	498,861,867
Bills funded, in that period, -	62,258,173	74,920,020
	£476,380,547	£689,049,880
Of which redeemed by the Com-		
missioners,	133,536,836	210,461,356
	£342,843,711	£478,588,524
		342,843,711
Excess of capital funded, above sun	ns raised, -	£135,744,813

In consequence of the operation of the sinking fund in Great-Britain, the national funded debt of that Kingdom has increased but about ninety-one millions sterling, from 1804 to 1813, a period of nine years; notwithstanding the loans, obtained in each year, were large. In 1804, the unredeemed amount of funded debt was £484,162,622, and in 1813, was £575,211,393. The difference is £91,048,771, or about \$400,000,000, principally in the three per cents, being an annual increase, of about forty-four millions of dollars.

The British sinking fund, in 1804, was £6,282,947, being in proportion to the debt, as one to seventy-seven, and in 1813, was £13,013,914, being in proportion to the debt, at that time, as one to torty-four. (See No. IV. in Appendix No. II.)

What will be the annual increase of the debt of the United States, in consequence of the late war, cannot yet be ascertained with precision. Making an allowance, for the difference between the value of stock at three per cent. and six per cent. the annual increase of the American national debt, during the late war, cannot fall much short of the annual increase of the British funded debt. for the above period of nine years.

That the United States, however, while they remain at peace, will be able to pay the interest of their debt, as well as the other necessary expenses of the government, and also to extinguish the principal of the debt, within a reasonable time, with a proper application of their funds, there can be no doubt.

TABLE No. I.

The amount of the National Debt of Great-Britain, at the Revolution, and at the commencement and termination of each war, to February 1st, 1813, has been as follows:— £ National debt at the revolution, 1689 1,054,925 at the peace of Ryswick, 1697 21,515,742 at the commencement of the war, 1701 16,394,701 at the peace of Utrecht, 1714 53,681,076 at the commencement of the war, 1740 46,449,568 Funded debt at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1748 78,293,313 at the commencement of the war, 1756 72,289,673 at the peace of Paris, 1763 133,959,270 including what was contracted in subsequent years, to discharge arrears. at the commencement of the American war, 1775 122,963,254 at the peace of Versailles, 1783 238,231,248 including what was funded in subsequent years, and this being reduced by purchases made by the Commissioners for the redemption of the national debt, there remained unredeemed at the commencement of the war, 1793 227,989,148 at the peace of Amiens, 1802 including the loan of £567,008,978 that year, of which redeemed, 67,225,915 499,783,063 There was no reduction of the national debt during the short peace which followed the treaty of Amiens. 1813 Funded debt 1st February, £812,013,135 Of which redeemed or converted 212,422,938 into life annuities, 599,590,197 In this statement the value of annuities granted for

vears is not included.

TABLE No. II.

The amount of money applied for the r of Great-Britain, and of capital and ment of the sinking fund in 1786, to	l interest rede 1st Februar	emed since the	e commence-
of the sinking fund, at that time, are	e as follows:-	_	
	Sums cxpended.	Capital redeemed.	Interest redeemed.
	£	£	£
Three per cents.	126,822,903	202,522,956	6,075,688
Four per cents	6,586,934	7,796,400	311,856
Five per cents	126,998	142,000	7,100
•	133,536,835	210,461,356	6,453,491
Converted for life annuities,	-	1,961,582	
Transferred for purchase of land tax	, -	24,378,804	
•		236,801,742	
Permanent annual grant to sinking fu	md.		1,000,000
Additional permanent annual grant,			200,000
Amount of one per cent, sinking fund	l, -	*	4,738,683
Sinking fund of 1807, on Lord Henry	Petty's plan,	99	626,25
Annuities, the term of which is expi	red, -		79,880
Life annuities, of which the nominee	s have died,	prior to July	21,14
Life annuities unclaimed for three ye	ears, prior to	Ianuary 5th.	21,14
1813,	- "	-	30,13
D 1 (110 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			13,149,58
Deduct life annuities granted for cap Of which expired,	- 4,660		35,67
Amount of sinking fund 1st Feb	ruary, 1813,	-	13,013,914
The three per cents, were redeemed	nearly at 62	7-8 at an ave	
The four per cents, at 84 1-2.			5
The five per cents, at 89 3-8.			
The funded debt, 1st of February, 18	313, was	- £	812,013,13
Redeemed by sinking fund,			210,461,35
		$ar{\mathfrak{L}}$	601,551,77
Converted for life annuities, -	* =		1,961,58
		£	599,590,19
Transferred for purchase of land tax	, -	-	24,378,80
Unredeemed debt of Britain, 1st Fel	oruary, 1813,	- £	575,211,39
Which debt was invested	in the follow	ing funds :-	
Bank annuities,	~		£11,686,80
Loan of 1726,			1,000,00
South sea annuities, including loan o	f 1751,	-	16,125,68
Three per cent. consolidated, Three per cent. redeemed,	4	-	312,894,70
Three per cent, redeemed,	7		78,760,03
Four per cent. consolidated, -		£	420,467,22
Five per cent. consolidated,	£92,06	0.954	61,060,92
Loyalty loan,		2,994	
* *	-,02	-,	93,683,24

CHAPTER IX.

Amount received from the customs, from the commencement of the Government, to 1814—Gross and net amount of the customs, accruing annually, in each state and territory, from the commencement of the Government, to December 31st, 1810, with the amount of drawbacks, &c.—An account of internal duties laid prior to 1802—Amount received, prior to, and since their repeal in that year—Various internal taxes laid since 1812—Direct taxes, which have been laid, at different periods—Amount of the valuation of lands and houses, in 1799—Comparative view of the value of lands and houses, in 1799, and 1814, in several states—Proceeds of sales of public lands—Estimate of the quantity of public lands yet unsold—Post-Office establishment—Amount of postage received—Receipts and expenditures, at different periods.

Previous to the late war, between the United States and Great-Britain, the revenues of the United States were derived from the following sources, viz.—

- 1. Imported articles.
- 2. The tonnage of ships and vessels.
- 3. Spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills.
- 4. Postage of letters.
- 5. Taxes on patents.
- 6. Dividends on bank stock.
- 7. Snuff manufactured, in the United States.
- 8. Sugar refined, in the United States.
- 9. Sales at auction.
- 10. Licenses to retail Wines and distilled spirits.
- 11. Carriages for the conveyance of persons.
- 12. Stamped paper.
- 13. Direct taxes.
- 14. Sales of public lands.

The revenues of the United States, have been principally derived

from duties on imports and tonnage. Internal taxes were laid, at different periods, after the commencement of the Government, and by an act passed April, 1802, were all discontinued, from and after the 30th of June of the same year. On the 14th of July, 1798, a direct tax, of two millions of dollars, was laid upon the United States, and was the only direct tax imposed previous to the late war.

The customs, as they are called, consist of duties on imports and tonnage, and also of monies, arising from passports, clearances, light money, &c. The gross amount of the customs is that, which accrues on the importation of merchandize, the net amount, as it is called in the Treasury book, is that which remains, after deducting the drawbacks on the exportation of the same merchandize; and also for drawbacks on domestic spirits exported, on which a duty has been paid, and for bounties and allowances for the fisheries, and on the exportation of salted provisions, and also, after deducting the expenses of prosecution and collection.

This amount is secured to the Government, by bonds payable at different periods, according to the term of credit, given to the importer. Owing, however, to the bankruptcy of obligors, failure of collectors, and other causes, the whole of the money thus secured, does not come into the public Treasury.

The amount of the actual *receipts* from the customs, from the commencement of the Government, to the year 1813, was as follows, viz.—

From	4th	March,	1789.	to
Y I OILL	SCIL	- 12 Cl 19	11000	00

31st December,				Dolls. Cts.
1791			~	4,399,472 99
1792	**	,	-	3,443,070 85
1793	**	-	-	4,255,306 56
1794	-	2	-	4,801,065 28
1795		-		5,588,461 26
1796	-	-	-	6,567,987 94
1797			-	7,549,649 65
1798	-	~	-	7,106,061 93
1799	-	-		6,610.449 31

	Years.				Dolls. Ci	S.
	1800	-	-	-	9,080,932	73
	1801	-	-	-	10,750,778	93
	1802	-	-	-	12,438,235	74
	1803	-	-	-	10,479,417	31
	1804	-	-	-	11,098,565	33
	1805	-	-	-	12,936,487)4
	1806	-	-	-	14,667,698	17
	1807	-	-	-	15,845,521 (31
	1808	-	-	-	16,363,550	8
	1809	-	-	-	7,296,020	58
	1810	-	~	•	8,583,309 3	31
	1811	-		-	13,313,222	73
	1812	-	-	-	8,958,777	53
	1813	-	-	-	13,224,623	25
l'he	amount rece	eivable, in add at abou		was esti-	7,000,000	

In consequence of the late peace, and the double duties, there is no doubt, that the amount of the customs, which will accrue in 1815, will exceed that of any former year; estimates of the amount have varied from fifteen to thirty millions.

The gross and net annual amount of the customs, which have accrued, with the amount of drawbacks on merchandize, and on spirits exported, of bounties and allowances, and expenses of collection, in each state, and territory, from March 4th, 1789, to 1810, inclusive, appears from table No. I. This statement was laid before Congress, on the 27th of February, 1812, and serves to shew, not only the amount of the customs, with the drawbacks, but also the extent of trade in each state and territory.

The amount of duties, which accrued, in 1805, 1806 and 1807, was much greater, than in any preceding, or subsequent years.

The net amount	t accruing in	1805,	being	-		\$14,980,218 62	
		1806,	-	-		16,081,976 60	
		1807,		-	-	16,493,434 75	
Making		_	per .	-		\$47,555,629 97	

Of this sum, the amount which accrued, and was secured in the states of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South-Carolina, was as follows, viz.—

Massachusetts in	1805,	-	-	\$3,308,046	41	
	1806,	-		3,524,326	92	
	1807,		-	3,576,674	15	
						\$10,409,047 48
New-York, in	1805,	-	-	\$4,882,076	56	
	1806,	-		4,875,783	02	
	1807,		-	4,826,713	42	
				h		\$14,584,573 00
Pennsylvania, in	1805,	-	-	\$2,300,563	37	
	1806,	-		3,017,403	45	
	1807,	-	~	3,162,733	16	
				To recommend the last in management of		\$8,480,699 98
Maryland, in	1805,	-	-	\$1,130,834	31	
	1806,	-		1,446,597	73	
	1807,	~	-	1,633,899	84	
				************		\$4,211,331 88
South-Carolina, in	1805,	-	-	\$843,135	47	
	1806,	~		871,393	26	
	1807,	-	-	735,527	84	
					_	2,450,056 57
Making, in these	five sta	tes,		to as a		\$40,135,708 91

The duties remained nearly the same from 1802 to 1812, except an addition of two and a half per cent. on inerchandize imported, paying duties ad valorem, which constituted the Mediterranean fund; the great increase of the duties, therefore, from 1802, to the commencement of commercial restrictions, was owing, principally, to the increased population, and consumption of the country, and to the prosperous state of American commerce, during this period.

The duties on imports are laid, either upon the value of the articles imported, and which are called duties ad valorem, or a certain sum is imposed, on the articles themselves, called specific duties. Many articles, however, are imported duty free. These consist of articles in a raw state, which are necessary for our manufactures, or agriculture, such as bullion, copper, old pewter, tin, salt-petre, sulpher, dying drugs and woods, woad, wool, furs, raw hides, to which are added sea stores, wearing apparel, personal baggage and implements of trade, belonging to emigrants, and philosophical apparatus, for the use of seminaries of learning.

For some years, prior to 1804, goods imported subject to duties ad valorem, were divided into three classes, the first class paid twenty per cent. the second fifteen, and the third twelve and a half per cent on their value.*

On the 25th of March, 1804, by an act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," an additional duty of two and a half per cent. was laid on all the imports then paying duties ad valorem. This increased the rate of these duties to twenty-two and a half, seventeen and a half and fifteen per cent. A separate account was to be kept, of the monies arising from this additional duty, and it constituted a distinct fund, by the name of "the Mediterranean fund," and was to be applied solely " for the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipping, officering, manning, and employing such of the armed vessels of the United States, as may be deemed requisite by the President of the United States, for protecting the commerce and seamen thereof, and for carrying on warlike operations against the regency of Tripoli, or any other of the Barbary powers, which may commit hostilities against the United States, and for the purpose of defraying any other expenses incidental to the intercourse with the Barbary powers, or which are authorized by this act." This additional duty was to cease, and be discontinued at the expiration of three months, after the ratification of a treaty of peace, with the regency of Tripoli.

Peace was made with that regency, in 1805, yet this additional

^{*} On goods imported in foreign vessels an addition of ten per cent, is made to the amount of this and other duties

duty has been continued by various acts of Congress, until March 3d, 1815, when it ceased; and the proceeds of it have been applied, to the general expenses of the Government. On the 1st day of July, 1812, an addition of one hundred per cent. was made to all the permanent duties, to continue during the war then existing between Great-Britain and the United States, and one year thereafter. As the additional duty, which constituted the Mediterranean fund, was temporary, this was not increased by the act. This addition of one hundred per cent. increased the rates of duties ad valorem, to forty-two and a half, thirty-two and a half, and twenty-seven and a half per cent. until March 3d, 1815, when the Mediterranean fund ceasing, they will continue at forty, thirty, and twenty-five, until the 18th day of February, 1816, being one year from the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace, between the United States and Great-Britain.

The articles subject to duties ad valorem, are numerous, and include all manufactures of wool, cotton, silk, hemp and flax, all manufactures of metals (except nails, spikes, steel, wool and cotton cards, which pay specific duties) all manufactures of earth, stone, and leather, (except boots and shoes) all carriages and parts of carriages, cabinet wares, paper hangings, carpets and carpeting, and many other articles.

The net amount of the ad valorem duties, from 1801 to 1812, was as follows, viz.—

				Dollars.
				DOMES.
1801	-	-		7,070,430
1802	-	-	-	4,960,123
1803	-	- 2	-	4,850,630
1804	-	~	-	5,664,797
1805	-			6,410,440
1806	-	~	-	7,162,099
1807	*	~	-	7,560,929
1808	-	-	-	2,739,375
1809	-	-	-	3,806,263
1810	-	Aye	-	6,814,255
1811	-	-	-	2,820,166
1812	**	-		5.782,144

Imported spirits, wines, molasses, teas, coffee, sugar, and salt, have paid specific duties. In some years prior to the late war, the duty on spirits was, on an average, about twenty-nine cents per gallon, wines from fifty-eight to twenty-three cents per gallon, and molasses five cents, teas, on an average, about twenty cents per pound, coffee five cents, sugar two and a half cents, and salt twenty cents per bushel, weighing fifty-six pounds.

Table No II. shews the gross amount of duties, on each of these articles, from 1793 to 1810, inclusive, (except on salt, which ceased in 1807,) and the amount of drawbacks on the same, for the same period.

The net amount of duties accruing, on each of them, for the year-1805, 1806, and 1807, was as follows, viz.:—

			Dolls.	Dolls.
Spirits,	1805	-	2,267,389	
	1806	-	3,102,219	
	1807	-	2,683,802	
				8,053,410
Wines,	1805	-	843,319	
	1806	-	559,703	
	1807	-	868,812	
				2,271,834
Molasses,	1805	-	464,445	
	1806	-	428,883	
	1807	-	414,133	
				1,307,461
Teas,	1805	-	681,774	
	1806	-	975,053	
	1807		1,223,968	
				2,880.79h

			Dolls.	Dolls.
Guffee,	1805	-	352,871	
	1806	-	1,005,574	
	1807	-	714,975	
				2,073,420
Sugar.	1805		1,922,220	
-	1806	~	1,999,886	
	1807	-	1,885,473	
				5,807,579
Salt,	1805	-	763,391	
	1806	-	846,318	
	1807	-	711,819	
				2,321,528

The net amount of duties on spirits imported, from 1793 to 1810, inclusive, was \$33,536,140, being about one fifth of all the duties on imports, during that period. Specific duties have also been laid, on various other articles imported, at different rates, which produced, in 1806, the net amount of \$1,014,841 and 30 cents. (See Table No. III.)

INTERNAL TAXES.

Soon after the establishment of the Government, duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills, were laid; other internal taxes were afterwards, at different periods, added, and which, as before stated, were repealed in 1802. Those which were imposed, prior to that time, and, in the Treasury books, were denominated internal taxes, were—

- 1. Duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on still-
- 2. on snuff manufactured in the United States.
- 3. on refined sugar.
- 4. on sales at auction.
- 5. on licenses to retail wines, and spirituous liquors.

- 6. Duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
- 7. on stamped paper.

The sums actually paid into the Treasury from those internal taxes, from their commencement, to September 30th, 1812, was \$6,460,003 54 cents, and the annual receipts were—

					Dolls.	Cts.
17	792	-		•	208,942	81
17	793	-	-	-	237,705	70
17	794	-	-	-	274,089	62
17	195	-		-	337,755	36
17	96	-	-	-	475,289	60
17	797	_	-	-	575,491	45
17	798	-	-	-	644,357	95
17	799	-	-	-	779,136	44
18	300	_	-	-	809,396	55
18	801	-	-	-	1,048,033	43
18	302	-	-	-	621,898	89
18	303	-	-	-	215,179	69
18	304	-	-	-	50,941	29
18	05	-	-	-	21,747	15
18	306	-	-	-	20,101	45
18	807	-	-	-	13,051	40
18	808	-	•	-	8,210	73
18	309	-	-	-	4,044	39
18	310	-	~	-	7,430	63
18	311	-	-	-	2,295	95
18	312	-	-	-	4,903	6
				-		

\$6,460,003 54

The greatest amount of these taxes accrued, in 1801, being \$989,533 and 29 cents, and the amount accruing in each state according to official Treasury statements, was as follows, viz.:—.

Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire. 9.785 70

						Dolls.	Cts.
Massachusetts,		-			-	232,566	33
Rhode-Island,	-		-		-	32,156	99
Connecticut.		~		-		27,220	14
Vermont,	-		-		-	3, 360	73
New-York,		-		40		143,757	89
New-Jersey,	-		-		-	8,043	53
Pennsylvania,		-		-		202,545	46
Delaware,	-				-	6,994	81
Maryland,				^	-	83,562	96
Virginia,	-		-		-	115,444	32
North-Carolina,				~		32,476	23
South-Carolina,			-		-	45,612	63
Georgia.	-			- 1	-	6.452	37
Kentucky,		-		-	-	-	-
Tennessee,	-		-		-	9,456	99
Ohio, -		-		-	-	23,095	21

\$989,533 29

And during that year, the following was the amount accruing from each object—

From spirits distilled within th	e United States,	\$178,659 21
From stills, -		257,070 3
From refined sugar, -	-	76,539 65
From sales at auction.	-	66,122 84
From licenses to retailers,		69,173 74
From carriages, -	-	73,926 21
From stamped paper,		263,041 61

\$989,041 61

Although these internal duties were repealed in 1802, their collection has never yet been completed. Considerable sums have been annually paid into the Treasury, from officers entrusted with the collection of them, since their repeal; and on the 1st day of January, 1812, the balances due nom the Supervisors and other officers of the internal revenue, in the several states, as appears by the Treasury books, amounted to

At the first session of the thirteenth Congress, held in the summer of 1813, the following internal duties were laid, viz.:—

- 1. Duties on licenses for stills and boilers.
- 2. on carriages, for the conveyance of persons.
- 3. on licenses to retailers of foreign merchandize, wines.

 and spirituous liquors.
- 4. on sales at auction.
- 5. on refined sugar.
- 6. on stamped paper of a certain description.

These taxes were to commence on the 1st day of January, 1814. And for the purpose of collecting the same, each state was divided into a certain number of collection districts, each district having a principal collector, with power to appoint deputies under him.

The amount of the tax laid, on most of these objects, was about double the former tax on the same, and on licenses to retailers, was about three times the amount of the former.

The original plan of the Treasury department, and which was adopted by Congress, contemplated a reliance on loans to carry on the war, and to pay the reimbursements of the old debt. A revenue sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of the Government, to pay the interest of the existing public debt, and the interest on new loans, was to be provided.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter to the Committee of ways and means, of January 10th, 1812, in answer to their enquiries relative to supplies and revenue, in the event of war, stated, that the sum of about nine millions of dollars, would be sufficient to defray the ordinary expenses of Government, and to pay the interest of the existing public debt; and that this sum, with the amount of interest on new loans, must annually be provided.

Supposing ten millions to be borrowed in 1812, the sum to be raised by taxes in 1813, according to the statement of the Secretary, would amount to \$9,600,000. To meet this, the Secretary calculated, that the duties on imports, if doubled, and with a duty of twenty

cents per bushel on salt, would produce	\$5,400,000
and proceeds of sales of land,	600,000
	6,000,000
Leaving a deficiency of	3,600,000
	9,600,000
To make up this deficiency, the Secretary proposed :	direct tax of
three millions of dollars, and a tax on spirits distilled	and on stills,
on refined sugar, on licenses to retailers, on sales at au	ction, on car-
riages, and stamp paper, sufficient to produce two millio	ns more, both
amounting to	\$5,000,000
Deducting the expenses of collection, assessment, and	
losses, estimated at	750,000
Leaving, when in full operation, in 1814,	4,250,000
But which were estimated to produce, in 1813, only	3,600,000

These taxes, however, were not laid by Congress, until the summer of 1813, to commence from the 1st of January, succeeding.

The sums which accrued from these internal taxes, (exclusive of the direct tax) for the two first quarters of 1814, amounted to \$2,212,491 and 73½ cents, and the sums accruing from each, were as follows, viz.:—

Licenses on stills and	boilers,		19	\$1,062,758	99
Carriages, -		-		214,639	731
Licenses to retailers,	-		-	663,887	
Sales at auction,		-		53,695	383
Refined sugar, -	-		-	146	34
Stamped paper,			*	217,364	$28\frac{1}{4}$

 $\$2,212,491\ 73\frac{1}{4}$

The amount accruing in each State and Territory, was as follows, viz .:-

5
Dolls. Cts.
4,817 98
61,217 86
19,710 52
16,265
42,873
154,484 67
18,429 5
271,780
1,447
36,736
148,442
44,780
34,708
56,082 19
32,215 67
46,855 97
11,076 68
5,485 8
490 14
1,263 73
2,027 38
1,562 7
1
1,062,758 99

It is calculated that the duties accruing in the two last quarters of 1814, will amount to about one million of dollars, making for that year, three millions from internal duties, of which about two millions will be received into the Treasury, in 1814.

During the session of Congress which commenced the 19th of September, 1614, a duty of twenty cents, on every gallon of spirits distilled within the United States, was laid, in addition to the duty on licenses for stills and boilers, fifty per cent, was added to the duty on licenses to retailers, an addition was also made to the duties on carriages, sales at auction, and on stamped paper.

TAX ON MANUFACTURES.

Duties were also laid during the same session, on the following goods, wares, and merchandize, manufactured within the United States, viz.:—

On pig iron per ton, one dollar.

Castings, of iron, per ton, one dollar and fifty cents.

Bar iron, per ton, one dollar.

Rolled or slit iron, per ton, one dollar.

Nails, brads, and sprigs, other than those usually denominated wrought, one cent per pound.

Candles, of white wax, or in part of white and other wax, per pound, five cents.

Mould candles, of tallow, or of wax, other than white, or in part of each, per pound, three cents.

Hats and caps, in whole, or in part of leather, wool, or fur, bonnets in whole or in part of wool or fur, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem.

Hats, of chip or wood, covered with silk or other materials, or not covered, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem.

Paper, three per centum ad valorem.

Umbrellas and parasols, if above the value of two dollars, eight per

Playing and visiting cards, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Saddles and bridles, six per centum ad valorem.

Boots and shoes, exceeding five dollars per pair in value, five per centum ad valorem.

Beer, ale, and porter, six per centum ad valorem.

Manufactured tobacco, snuff, and segars, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Leather, including all hides and skins, whether tanned, tawed, dressed, or otherwise made, on the original manufacture thereof, five per centum ad valorem.

Gold and silver plated ware, jewellery, and paste work, six per centum ad valorem.

These duties, as the act imposing them directs, are "to be paid by the owner or occupier of the buildings or vessels, in which, or of the machines, implements, or utensils wherewith the said goods, wares, and merchandize, shall have been manufactured, or made, or by the agent or superintendant thereof."

To insure the collection of this tax on manufactures, the law also directs, that no person, after the expiration of ninety days, from the passing of the act, owning or occupying any building, or vessel, machine, implement, or utensil, used or intended to be used, in such manufactures, shall use the same, without a license from the Collector of the district, for a term not exceeding one year, so to do; and before such license can be obtained, such person is to give bond, with two sureties, 1st. That he will make a true and exact entry and report in writing, to the Collector, of every building, or vessel, machine, implement, or utensil owned or occupied by him, with the size thereof, the place where situate, and the manner, in which, and the time for which, not exceeding one year, he intends to employ the same.

2d. A like report of the denominations and qualities of articles manufactured, on hand, and the value thereof.

Sd. That he will from day to day, as long as he may use the same, enter in a book or books, to be kept for that purpose, the denominations and qualities of articles manufactured, and an account of the denominations and quantities sold, with the price for which the same were sold, and the name of the person to whom sold, when the amount shall exceed ten dollars in value, and that he will render to the Collector, at the end of every three months, or within ten day.

thereafter, a general account of the denominations and quantities of articles manufactured, with the aggregate value thereof, for three months preceding, also a statement in writing, taken from his books, specifying the denominations and quantities of manufactured articles sold on each day, stating distinctly each sale, with the name of the purchaser, and the price, when the quantity sold shall exceed ten dollars, and the aggregate denominations and quantities and aggregate value of all other sales; this account and statement to be verified by oath or affirmation. The Collector to have a right to inspect the books kept by the manufacturer, every day, between the rising and setting of the sun.

4th. That he will pay the duties on the articles manufactured.

In addition to these duties on manufactures, duties were likewise laid, the same session, on household furniture, on gold and silver watches, and fifty per cent. was added to the rate of postage on letters, besides an annual direct tax, on houses, lands, and slaves, of six millions of dollars.

From estimates made at the Treasury, it was calculated, that these internal duties, for an entire year, when in full operation, would produce \$10,159,000, (except the duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, and jewellery, not laid at the time of the estimates.)

The product of each, was estimated as follows, viz.-

Stamps.	-		-		-		-	\$510,000
Carriages,		-		-		-		300,000
Sales at auc	tion,		-		-		-	300,000
Refined suga	r,	-		400		1.0	-	150,000
Licenses to	retaile	ers,	-		-			900,000
Licenses for	stills,	with	the	duty	° OH	spiri	ts,	4,000,000
Postage,	-		-		-		-	250,000
Furniture,		-		-		-		1,238,000
Gold watche	s,			-		-		60,000
Silver watch	es,	~	-		-		-	170,000
Boots,	-		-			-		75,000
Saddles and	bridle	38.	-		~			66,000
Paper,								50.000

Candles,	4				-		\$200,000
Playing ca	rds,	-	-	-		**	80,000
Tobacco ai	nd snuff,	-		-	-		200,000
Hats,	-	**	-	-		-	400,000
Iron, -	-	-		-	-		350,000
Nails,	**	-	-	-		-	200,000
Beer, ale,	and port	er,	-	-	-		60,000
Leather,		-	**	-		-	600,000
						\$1	0,159,000
Their product, how	vever, f	or 181	5, wa	is es-			
timated at only	•	-		-	**	8	7,053,000

It will be observed, that most of the internal duties, and particularly those on manufactures, are laid upon the articles according to their value; and that, not only the value, but the quantity of the articles, manufactured is made to depend, principally, on the books and oath of the manufacturer himself, or of the persons employed by him. This is a new mode of collecting duties, and whether it will ensure a faithful collection, can be best known from experience. The policy of multiplying oaths, among so many classes of the community, especially in cases, where the temptations to violation, arising from interest, are so strong, may well be questioned.

DIRECT TAXES.

On the 14th of July, 1798, the first direct tax under the Constitution, (being two millions of dollars,) was laid upon the United States, and was apportioned among the several states, according to the principles of the Constitution, as follows, viz.—

			Dolls. Cts. Mls
New-Hampshire,	-	**	77,705 36 2
Massachusetts, -	-	-	260,435 31 2
Rhode-Island, -		-	37,502 8 0
Connecticut, -	-	-	129,767 0 2
Vermont, -			46.864 18 7

							Dolls.	Cts.	Mls.
New-York,	-		-		-		181,680	70	7
New-Jersey,		-		-		-	98,387	25	3
Pennsylvania,			-		-		237,177	72	7
Delaware,		-	-		-		30,430	79	2
Maryland,	•	-		-			152,599	95	4
Virginia,	-		-		-		345,488	66	5
Kentucky,		-		-	-	-	37,643	99	7
N. Carolina,		-		~			193,697	96	5
S. Carolina,	•		-		-		112,997	73	9
Georgia, -		-		-			38,814	87	5
Tennessee,		-			-		18,806	38	3

This tax was laid upon all dwelling-houses, and lands, and on slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty, within the United States. The houses and lands were valued, according to the provisions of a law passed, on the 9th of July, 1798, and by the same act, all slaves above the age of twelve and under the age of fifty, except such as "from fixed infinnity or bodily disability, were incapable of labour," were also enumerated. This sum of two millions was assessed, on the dwelling-houses, lands, and slaves according to the valuations and enumerations, made by said act, in the manner following, viz.—

"Upon every dwelling-house, which, with the out-houses, appurtenant thereto, and the lot, whereon the same were creeted, not exceeding two acres, shall be valued at more than one hundred dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars, a sum equal to two tenths of one per cent. on the amount of valuation—

At more than S500, and not more than S1,000, three tenths of one per et 1,000, and not more than 3,000, four tenths of do.

At more than 6,000, and not more than 10,000, six tenths of do.

At more than 10,000, and not more than 10,000, six tenths of do.

At more than 15,000, and not more than 20,000, seven tenths of do.

At more than 20,000, and not more than 30,000, nine tenths of do.

At more than 20,000, and not more than 30,000, nine tenths of do.

And on all dwelling-houses, valued at

more than - - - 30,000, one pret. on the valuation."

Upon every slave enumerated, there was assessed fifty cents.

After deducting the amount of the sums, thus assessed upon dwell-

ing-houses and slaves, within each state, from the sum apportioned to such state, the remainder was assessed, upon the lands in such state, according to the valuation made in pursuance of said act, and at such rate per centum, as was sufficient to produce the said remainder.

The number of acres of lands in the	
United States, valued under the	And was valued at
act, was 163,746,688,	\$479,293,263 13
The number of dwelling-houses,	
over one hundred dollars, was - 276,695,	140,683,984 79
Making for both,	\$619,977,247 92
And the number of slaves enumera-	
ted, was 393,219	
The proportion of the two millions, assessed upon he	ou-
ses, according to the foregoing principles, was	- \$471,988 96
Upon land,	- 1,327,713 21
And upon slaves,	196,609 50

Table No. IV. exhibits a general view of the number of acres of land, and number of dwelling-houses, with their respective valuations, and number of slaves, in each state, with the proportion of the tax, assessed upon each of them.

The quantity of land valued in each state, and the amount of its valuation, was as follows, viz.—

	No. of acres.		Valuation.
			Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire, -	3,749,061		19,028,108 03
Massachusetts, -	7,831,628	-	59,445,642 64
Rhode-Island,	565,844	-	8,082,355 21
Connecticut, -	2,649,149	-	40,163,955 34
Vermont,	4,918,722	-	15,165,484 02
New-York, -	16,414,510	-	74,885,075 69
New-Jersey,	2,788,282	-	27,287,981 89

No. of acres		Valuation
		Dolls. Cts
Pennsylvania, 11,959,865	-	72,824,852 60
Delaware, 1,074,105	-	4,053,248 42
Maryland, 5,444,272	-	21,634,004 57
Virginia, - 40,458,644	-	59,976,860 04
N. Carolina, - 20,956,467	-	27,909,479 70
S. Carolina, 9,772,587	-	12,456,720 94
Georgia, 13,534,159	-	10,263,506 95
Kentucky, 17,674,634	-	20,268,325 07
Tennessee, 3,951,357	-	5,847,662 00
163,746,686		\$479,293,263 13

In some of the states, the valuations were not completed, until three or four years after the tax was laid. The amount of this direct tax, received into the public Treasury, to the 30th of September, 1812, was \$1,757,240 84, and in the following years, viz.—

			Dolls. Cts.
In 1800	-	-	734,223 97
1801	-		534,343 38
1802	-	-	206,565 44
1803	-	-	71,879 20
1804	-	-	50,198 41
1805		-	21,882 91
1806		-	55,763,86
1807	-		34,732 56
1808	-	-	19,159 21
1809		-	7,517 31
1810	-	-	12,448 68
1811		-	7,666 66
To Sept. 30th, 1812		-	859 22
			#4 === 0.10 O.1

\$1,757,240 84

Large balances of this tax are still due, from the Supervisors, or

other officers entrusted with the collection of it, in some of the states; and in the act of July 24th, 1813, establishing the office of Commissioner of the revenue, it is made the duty of the Commissioner "to superintend the collection of the residue of the former direct tax and internal duties, which may be still outstanding," &c.

The balance of this tax, due from the Supervisors and other officers, on the 1st day of January, 1812, was - - - \$91,684 33

Of this balance there was due from the Supervi-

sors, &c. of Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	\$6,528	46
of Vermont, -		-	40		7,226	62
of South-Carolina,				•	24,374	62
of Georgia, -	-		-	-	24,588	96

A second direct tax was laid, August 2d, 1813, its amount was three millions of dollars, and was apportioned among the states, according to the Constitution, on the census of 1810, as follows:—

	Dolls. Cts.
New-Hampshire,	96,793 37
Massachusetts,	316,270 98
Rhode-Island,	34,750 78
Connecticut,	118,167 71
Vermont,	98,343 71
New-York,	430,141 62
New-Jersey,	108,871 83
Pennsylvania,	365,479 16
Delaware,	32,046 25
Maryland,	151,623 94
Virginia,	369,018 44
Kentucky,	168,928 76
Ohio,	103,150 14
N. Carolina,	220,238 28
S. Carolina,	151,905 48
Tennessee,	110,086 55
Georgia,	94,936 49
Louisiana	28.225 11

The sums, thus apportioned to each state, were, by the act laying the tax, again apportioned to each county, in the state. This apportionment among the several counties, was made, according to two different rules, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. In those states, where there was a state tax, each county's quota of the direct tax was made to bear the same proportion to the whole quota of the state, as the amount of the state tax, paid by such county, bore to the whole sum paid in the state, for the state tax.

The second rule, as stated and explained by the Secretary, was as follows, viz.—

"In those states, where there is no state tax, or if there be one, the proportions, in which it is apportioned among the counties is not known, the principle assumed for a basis is, that the comparative advancement of wealth (or rather the increase in the value of property, subject to the direct tax now to be imposed) and of population in the different districts of the same state, have been equal, since the year 1799; so that if a given portion of a state containing, for example, one fourth of the population of the state, and which paid in 1799, one fourth of the direct tax of that state, now contains one third of the whole population of the state, it ought now to pay one third of the whole tax to be imposed upon the state. And in respect to population for both epochs, although the federal numbers, or numbers represented in Congress, have been taken as the Constitution directs, for ascertaining the quota of each state, of the whole sum to be raised in the United States, yet, for apportioning the sum thus found as the quota of any state, among the several counties of that state, the whole numbers of the several counties, including slaves, have been taken; because it is considered that the slaves increase the wealth, or the ability to pay, in a ratio at least, equal to the augmented quota, which this mode will give, to those parts of a state, in which slaves are possessed, over those in which there are none, or a smaller number. Maryland is the only state where there is a considerable proportion of -laves, to which this mode of apportioning the tax among the counties has been applied. The process then is, to make the quota of each county in a given state, compared with its population in 1810, bear the same proportion to the present quota of the state, compared with its whole population in 1810, as the quota of the same county, of the

direct tax of 1799, compared with its population by the census of 1800, bore to the quota of the whole state of the direct tax of 1799, compared with its whole population in 1800." A difference in the value of lands and houses, in different counties, produced a great inequality in the sums paid by individuals, in the same state, though possessed of lands valued alike, and shewed the injustice of both of these modes, of apportioning each state's quota, among the several counties. In the state of Massachusetts, the inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, for every hundred dollars value of their lands and houses, paid thirty-eight cents and nine mills, while in several other counties, the sum paid on every one hundred dollars value of lands and houses, was only seventeen cents, and the average paid through the whole state, was only twenty-one cents and two mills, for every one hundred dollars. Similar inequalities, though not, in many instances, so great, took place, in all the states in which valuations were made.

This tax was laid and assessed "on the value of all lands and lots of ground, with their improvements, dwelling houses, and slaves;" and these several articles were to be enumerated and valued by the respective assessors, at the rate each of them was worth in money. The valuations were to be made, within sixty days, after the 1st day of February, 1814. Each state had the right of assuming its proportion of this tax, with a deduction of fifteen per cent. if assumed and paid, before the 10th day of February, 1814, and if assumed and paid before the 1st day of May of the same year, with a deduction of ten per cent. The states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Ohio, assumed their proportion of the tax, and were allowed a deduction of fifteen per cent. The sums paid into the Treasury by these states, was \$1,159,796 and 83 cents.

In the states which assumed the tax, no valuations were made, under the act. In the other states, the valuations and enumerations were made, according to the law.

In the following states, the valuations were as follows:-

New-Hampshire, - \$36,957,825 Massachusetts, - 149.253,514

320 717 000

vermont,	-	-	-	\$32,747,290
Rhode-Island,		-		21,567,020
Connecticut,	-	-	-	86,550,033
Delaware,			~	14,361,469
Maryland,	-	-	-	122,577,572
The amount of valuat	ions, ir	the stat	e of New	-
York, (except the c	ountie	s of Esse.	x, Clintor	1,
Franklin, Genness	ee, N	liagara,	Allegany	7,
Chautaugue, and Ca	attarag	us,) was	-	232,494,940
North-Carolina, acco	rding t	o the be	st estimat	e
from the returns ma	ide,	-	-	92,157,487
Tennessee, exclusive	of th	e valuat	ions in th	e
third district,	-	-	-	34,415,971

The above sums include the valuations taken of slaves, as well as of lands and houses.

A comparative view of the difference in the value of lands and houses in 1799, and in 1814, is highly interesting; and serves to shew the increasing wealth of the United States. As the valuations in many of the states were not made in 1814, and in others not completed, this view, at present, can only be a partial one, and confined principally to those states, where there are few, or no slaves.

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-York, have few slaves; and the valuations in these states in 1799 and 1814, were as follows:—

		179	-	1814. ands & houses.	Increase.	
		Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	
New-Hampshire,	lands,	19,028,108				
	houses,	4,146,938				
			23,175,046	36,957,825	13,782,779	
Massachusetts,	lands,	59,445,642				
	houses,	24,546,826				
			83,992,468	149,253,514	65,261,046	

		179	9.	1814.		
			La		. Increase.	
		Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls	
Vermont,	,	15,165,484 1,558,389				
			16,723,873	32,747,290	16,023,417	
Rhode-Island,	,	8,082,355 2,984,002	11 000 000	01.555.000	10 500 660	
			11,000,337	21,567,020	10,500,663	
Connecticut,	,	40,163,955 8,149,479				
			48,313,434	86,550,033	38,236,599	
New-York,		74,885,075 25,495,631				
			100,380,706	232,494,940	132,114,234	
		۶	283,651,884	559,570,622	275,918,730	

The increase, therefore, in these six states, in the value of lands and houses, so far as ascertained, has been, in fifteen years, nearly two hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars. Making every allowance for a difference in the judgments of the assessors, and for the depreciation of money, arising from the increase of banks and bank paper, and other causes, the increase in the *real* value, must be great beyond example. In 1799, the whole value of lands and houses, in the United States, was \$619,977,247, and in 1814, in these six states, the value falls but about sixty millions short of that sum. The whole amount of the valuations, in New-York, when completed will probably be two hundred and fifty or sixty millions.

in maryland, in 1700, the value		
of lands, was	\$21,634,004	
of houses, -	- 10,738,286	
		\$32,372,296
And in 1814, the valuations made	of lands, houses, and	
slaves, was -		192,577,572
Being a difference of	\$90,205,282.	
slaves, was -		192,577,572

In Maryland in 1700 the value

In Delaware, in 1799, the value
of lands, was - \$4,053,248
of houses, 2,180,165
\$6,231,413
and in 1814, the value of lands, houses, and slaves, was \$14,361,469
Being a difference of - \$8,127,056.
In North-Carolina, in 1799, the
value of lands, was - \$27,909,479
of houses, 2,932,893
\$30,842,372
And in 1814, the value of lands, houses, and slaves,
from the best estimates, was - 92,157,467
Being a difference of - \$61,315,115
In Tennessee, in 1799, the value
of lands, was - \$5,847,662
of houses, 286,446
\$6,134,108
And in 1814, the value of lands, houses, and slaves,
(with the exception of one whole district) was \$34,415,971
Being a difference of - \$28,281,863
being a unierence of
N72 described from the second

What part of the valuations, in these states, was made from slaves, we have not been able to ascertain. If we take the number of slaves in each state, from the census of 1810, and estimate the value of each slave at three hundred dollars, the increase in the value of lands and houses, will be

In Maryland,	about	-		\$57,000,000	
Delaware,	-	-		7,000,000	
North-Caro	lina,	-	-	11,000,000	
Tennessee,	(so far as	ascertaine	ed)	15,000,000	
Being an in	icrease, in	these stat	les (of about	\$90,000.000

Making the value of lands and houses, in 1814, so far as can, at present, be ascertained, and from the foregoing estimate, of the value

of slaves, about seven hundred and twenty-four million five hundred and seventy thousand dollars, in ten states, being an increase, in the value of lands and houses, in those states, since 1799, of about three hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars.

The average value of lands, per acre, including all the buildings thereon, according to the valuations made in 1814, in the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-York, was nearly as follows:—

							Per Acre.
							Dls. Cts.
New-Hampshire,			•		-		9
Massachusetts,				-		-	13 75
Vermont,	-		-		-		6 40
Rhode-Island,		-		-		-	39
Connecticut,			-		-		34
New-York,	•		-			~	14 50

The amount of this direct tax of three millions, received at the Treasury, from the non-assuming states, up to December 31st, 1814, was about one million two hundred and ten thousand dollars; at that time, there were in the hands of Collectors, about sixty-six thousand dollars, and the sum then remaining to be collected, was about three hundred and seventy-six thousand.

On the 9th of January, 1815, Congress passed an act laying an annual direct tax of six millions of dollars. This was laid, and was to be assessed in the same manner, as the direct tax of 1813. In those states, which had assumed the former direct tax, valuations and assessments are to be made under this act; and in those, which did not assume the tax, the assessments made under the act of 1813, are to remain, except, where changes of property, have rendered alterations necessary.

The quotas of each state were not again apportioned among the several counties, in this tax, as in the former, but the valuations through each state are to be equalized by the principal assessors, and the tax is to be laid and collected on the assessments thus equalized.

Each state has, also, the right of assuming and paying, every year, its quota of this tax, and if assumed and paid, before the 1st day of May, in each year, is to have an allowance of fifteen per cent. and if paid, before the 1st of October, an allowance of ten per cent. This tax was laid, as the title declares "for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit;" and is to be collected every year, and the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to fix a day, in the month of February, in each year, when the Collectors shall proceed, and collect the same. This tax, as well as all the internal taxes, as before stated, are pledged and appropriated, " towards establishing an adequate revenue, to provide for the payment of the expenses of Government; for the punctual payment of the public debt, principal and interest, contracted and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts respectively; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt, contracted and to be contracted," &c. and remain so pledged and appropriated, until other taxes or duties, which shall be equally productive, and for the same purposes, shall be provided and substituted.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Since the opening of the several land offices for the sale of lands belonging to the United States, the following sums have been received into the Treasury, each year from the proceeds of the sales of public lands, viz.:—

				Dolls. Cts
ln 1796	-	**	*	4,836 13
1797	-	-		83,540 60
1798	40	**	~	11,963 11
1799	+	*		
1800	-	-	-	443 75
1801	-	-	-	167,726 6
1802			-	188,628 2
1803	-	-	-	165,675 69
1804	~	-		187.526 79

				Dolls. Cts.
1805	-	•	-	540,193 80
1806	~	-	-	765,245 73
1807	-	-	-	466,163 27
1808	~	-	-	647,939 6
1809	-	-	-	442,252 33
1810	**	-	-	696,548 82
1811	-	-	-	1,040,237 53
1812	-	-	-	869,219 8
1813	-	•	•	821,218 8
1814	-	~	-	1,038,173 75
				\$8,437,531 60

The whole number of acres sold, at the different land offices, up to September 30th, 1814, was five millions three hundred eighty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-seven acres; the whole purchase money amounted to \$11,356,687 and 71 cents; and the balance, remaining due at that time, was about three millions of dollars.

In December, 1813, the Commissioner of the land office, in his report to Congress, estimated the lands then belonging to the United States, to be four hundred millions of acres, and which were situated as follows:—

In the state of Ohio.

Lands to which the	Indian title h	as been		
extinguished,	-	-	6,725,000	
Lands to which the	Indian title	has not		
been extinguished,	-		5,575,000	
Total number o	f acres of land	d in Ohio,	-	12,300,000

In the Territory of Michigan.

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	5,100,000	
Lands to which the Indian title has not		
	11,400,000	
Total in Michigan,	-	16,500,000
In the Indiana and Illinois south of the par the south extremity of Lake		de passing by
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished, Lands to which the Indian title has not	33,000,000	
been extinguished,		
Total in Indiana and Illinois, -	-	56,200,000
In the Territory west of Lake Michigan, of latitude.	and north of	said paralle!
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	5,500,000	
Lands to which the Indian title has not	54,500,000	
Total west of Michigan,		60,000,000
In the Mississippi Ter	ritory.	
Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	5,900,000	
Lands to which the Indian title has not		
been extinguished,	43,100,000	

In the cession made by the French Government, April 30th, 1803, and including the Territory of Missouri and State of Louisiana, and the Land east of the River Mississippi and Island of New-Orleans, as far as the River Perdido, at least,

200,000,000

Grand total number of acres,

400,000,000

Making the quantity of lands, unsold, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, east of the Mississippi river, fifty-six millions two hundred and twenty-five thousand acres. As to the quantity obtained by the cession from France, the Commissioner of the land office does not give the data on which he made his calculation. As the northern and western bounds of Louisiana are yet undetermined, the calculation, it is presumed, must rest, in no small degree, on conjecture.

The various taxes laid in 1815 were considered as war taxes, and necessary to support public credit; and in addition to the internal duties and direct tax, the produce of the customs was estimated, at four millions a year, during the war, and the proceeds of the sales of public lands at one million, making the whole revenues of the United States, when all the taxes were in full operation, about twenty-one millions of dollars.

Internal dutie	s by est	imate,		-	~	\$10,159,000
Direct tax,	-	-	-	-	-	6,000,000
Customs,	- ~	-	-			4,000,000
Lands, -	-	-	-	-	~	1,000,000
					-	
						\$21,159,000

This is about three dollars and fifty cents for every white inhabitant, in the United States, or including slaves, about three dollars for every person.

The annual amount of the revenues of Great-Britain and Ireland, for some years past, has been about seventy millions sterling, or \$310,000,000. The population of the United Kingdom of Great-

Britain and Ireland, is about fifteen millions; making the amount of taxes for each person about twenty dollars and seventy cents a year.

The amount of the net revenue of France, in 1806, was estimated at one thousand and fifty millions of francs, or about two hundred and ten millions of dollars.*

The return of peace, and revival of commerce, will, probably, enable the United States to dispense with many of the internal duties, and so to modify those, which may be retained, as to be less oppressive and burdensome to the community.

POSTAGE.

By the Constitution, Congress have power to establish post-offices and post-roads: and soon after the commencement of the Government, laws were passed, to carry this power into effect.

The benefits arising from the post-office establishment, to individuals are immense, and in some years, the public have derived no inconsiderable revenue, from this source.

Table No. V. exhibits an account of the post-office establishment, from 1789 to October 1st, 1813, containing the number of post-offices, amount of postage, compensation to post-masters, incidental expenses, transportation of the mail, net revenue, and extent of post-roads, for each year, during that period.

From this will be seen, the increase of the establishment, at the following periods—

		No. of post-		Net revenue.	E	xtent in miles
		offices.		Dolls. Cts.		of post-roads.
1791	-	89		9,637 29	-	1,905
1801	-	1,025	-	65,291 84	~	22,309
1811	-	2,403	-	88,148 51	_	37,035

^{*} See Mr. Walch's very able letter, on the genius and disposition of the French Government, including a view of the taxation of the French Empire—1810.

The net revenue for each year, was as follows:-

					Dolls.	Cts.
	1790	-	~	-	5,794	95
	1791	-	~	-	9,637	29
	1792	-		_	12,913	06
	1793	-	-	-	32,707	10
	1794	-	-	-	38,974	28
	1795	-	-	-	42,726	78
	1796	-	-	-	63,495	42
	1797	-	-	-	63,884	16
	1798	-	-	-	63,892	94
	1799		-	-	76,808	44
	1800	~	-	~	66,810	81
	1801	-	-	-	65,291	84
	1802	-	-	-	45,120	25
	1803	-	-	-	29,458	74
	1804	-	-	-	51,947	40
	1805	-	-	-	44,005	92
	1806	-	-	-	33,872	17
	1807	-	-	-	24,877	62
	1808	-	-	-	-	-
	1809	-	-	-	8,621	78
	1810	-	-	-	55,715	00
	1811	-	-	-	88,148	51
	1812	-	-	-	109,042	66
to Oct. 1,	1813	_	-	-	24,178	87

The weekly transportation of the mail, in stages, on the 3d of March, 1793, was eight thousand five hundred and sixty-seven miles, in sulkies and on horseback was seven thousand six hundred and sixty-two miles, and yearly transportation, was eight hundred forty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight miles; and on the 3d of March, 1811, the weekly transportation, in stages, was forty-six thousand three hundred and eighty miles; in sulkies and on horseback, was sixty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-one, and yearly transportation was five million, five hundred ninety-two thousand, six hun-

dred and fifty-two miles. In some of the states, the expenses of the establishment, have generally exceeded the amount of the postage; while in others, the receipts have greatly exceeded the expenses. Table No. VI. presents a view of the amount of postage on letters and newspapers, with the expenses, in each state and territory, in 1802. by which it appears, that in Massachusetts proper, and in the states of Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia, and the District of Columbia, the amount of postage exceeded the expenses, and in New-Hampshire. Vermont, Province of Maine, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, North-Carolina, Tennessee, and South-Carolina, and in Indiana and Mississippi Territory, the expenses exceeded the receipts. The debt and credit account, between the states, and the post-office establishment. during, that year, was as follows, viz.—

Cr.		Dr.	
Dolls. (Uts.	Dolls.	Cts.
New-Hampshire,		558	85
Vermont,		1,836	73
Massachusetts, - 12,767 8	84 -	-	-
District of Maine,		421	17
Rhode-Island, 1,760 0)ă	-	-
Connecticut, 744 7	71 -	-	-
New-York, 26,118	40 -	-	-
New-Jersey 397 3	35 -	-	-
Pennsylvania, 27,810	11 -	-	-
Ohio,		2,971	21
Indiana Territory,		1,242	97
Delaware, 827	15 -	-	-
Maryland, 12,903 4		-	-
District of Columbia, - 9,096			*
Virgmia,		3,117	83
Kentucky,		3,526	62
		12,122	43
Tennessee,		2,957	99
South-Carolina,		3,991	10
Georgia, 361 1	5 .	ne	-
Mississippi Territory,		1,664	32
\$92,786	60	\$34.713	21

The revenue derived from the post-office, in Great-Britain, for the year ending the 4th of January, 1808, was £1,277,538 sterling, and in the year ending January 5th, 1812, was £1,478,505 sterling, or about £6,600,000. The net revenue from the post-office in France, in 1807, was about seven millions of francs, or one million, four hundred thousand dollars.*

The receipts from fees on patents, and other sources, may be seen, in table No. VII. under the head "Miscellaneous."

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

A general view of the annual receipts from the various sources of revenue, and of the annual expenditures of the Government, from its commencement, to 1814, and the objects of expenditure, cannot be uninteresting. Table No. VII. exhibits a statement of the annual receipts, from the customs, internal revenue, direct tax, postage, public lands, and other miscellaneous sources; and also, the annual expenditures for the military, Indian, and naval departments, foreign intercourse, Barbary powers, civil list, and miscellaneous civil, from the commencement of the Government to the 30th of September, 1812.

The aggregate amount of the receipts and of the expenditures for the objects above mentioned, for that period, were as follows:—

From 4th of March, 1789,		Receipts.			Expenditures.	
to 31st December.	,	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
1791	**	4,418.913	3 99	~	1.718,129	37
1792	-	3.661,932	31	-	1,766,077	15
1793	-	4,614,423	3 14	-	1,707,348	28
1794	-	5,128,439	87	-	3,500,348	20
1795	-	5,954.534	59	-	4,350,596	45
1796	-	7,137,529	65	-	2,531,930	40
1797	-	8,303,560	99	-	2,833,590	96
1798		7,820.575	68	-	4.623.223	5!

Walch's letter

		Receip		Expenditures				
Years.		Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.		
1799	-	7,475,778	31	~	6,480,166	72		
1800	_	10,777,709	10	-	7,411,369	97		
1801	-	12,846,530	95	-	4,981,669	90		
1802	-	13,668, <mark>233</mark>	95	-	3,737,079	91		
1803	-	11,064,097	63	-	4,002,824	24		
1804	-	11,826,307	38	-	4,452,858	91		
1805	-	13,560,693	20	-	6,357,234			
1806	-	15,559,931	7	-	6,080,209			
1807	-	16,398,019		-	4,984,572			
1808	-	17,060,661		-	6,504,338	85		
1809	-	7,773,473		-	7,414,672	14		
1810	-	9,384,214		-	5,311,082			
1811	-	14,423,529	9	-	5,592,604	86		
From January 1st, t	o 30th							
of September,		C 00# #0C	=0		11 760 000	0.1		
1812	-	6,927,706	30	-	11,760,292	21		
	*	215,786,783	27	\$1	08,102,221	21		
The receipts from	the cu	stoms, during	r this					
period, were		-	5		99,524,131	78		
Internal re	venue.	-	~	#	6,460,003			
Direct tax.					1,757,240			
Postage of		,	-		667,348			
Sales of pu			-		6,161,283	2		
Miscellane		-	~		1,216,775			
				\$2	15,786,783	27		
711	Con al							
The expenditures, for the pay and								
subsistence of the army, were \$38,572,575 15 Fortification of ports and harbours, 3,493,758 96								
Fabrication of can		narbours,		3,6				
	,	•						
Purchase of salt-petre, - 150.000								

300,000

Additional arms,

And the second and th	00.000
	70,000
,	70,000
	06,800
Services of volunteers, - 2	10,000
pullativi de la companione de la compani	\$44,066,745 65
Indian department—	
	22,838 68
Trading houses 4	30,298 84
	\$1,253,137 59
Naval department, -	- 29,389,660 78
Foreign intercourse, exclusive of Barbar	
and which includes the sum of \$6,361	7 7
· ·	_
under the convention with France, of	
April, 1803, and with Great-Britain,	
January, 1802,	10,311,145 33
Barbary powers, -	- 2,328,810 40
Civil list,	- 12,686,493 36
Miscellaneous civil	7,566,228 17
	4400 400 004 04
	\$108,102,221 21
In addition to the above sum of	- \$215,786,783 27
received, from various sources of revenue	
March 4th, 1789, to September 30th, 1819	
was received into the Treasury, during th	
period, for	
Sales of bank stock,	2,671,860
Dividends on do.	1,101,720
Interest on stock remitted to Europe,	- 136,400
Gain on exchange, -	- 805,127 59
And from foreign and domestic loan	
which \$5,847,212 50 cents, was	
the eleven million loan, in 1812,)	- 35,141,512 61
·	
Making the total amount of receipts to the	
September, 1812.	\$255,643,403 27

Besides the sum of -		\$108,102,221 21
expended for the above objects;	•	
tures, during the same period, for	1 *	
of the interest, charges on the fore	_	
principal of the foreign and don		
the Treasury of the United States	and by Con	
missioners abroad, were		\$144,862,260 67
And the expenditures, on accou	nt of the revo	
lutionary Government, were	-	316,268 70
Making the whole expenditures	of the Unite	1
States, to 30th September, 1812		\$2 <mark>53,280,750</mark> 58
Leaving a balance, in the Trea		Tr. Control of the Co
time, of	sury, at the	2,362,652 69
		\$255,643,403 27
It will be observed, that the for	0	4
penditures, includes those of nine i		·
United States were preparing for,		
expenditures were much greater the	an in any for	mer year.
The receipts from the whole rev	enue of the	United States from
March 4th, 1789, to December 31		
and the expenditures, (exclusive of		"
riod, were \$96,341,529. The red		
first half of this period, that is, fr		
clusive, were		\$78,139,915 80
And from 1802 to 1811, inclusive,	were -	130.719.160 91
,		
Being a difference of -	-	\$52,579,245 11
The expenditures, from March	4th, 1789, to	U
1801, inclusive, were -		\$41,304,450 94
And from 1802 to 1811, inclusive.	were -	54,437,478 6

\$12,533,027 12

A difference of

The increase of expenditures, in the latter period, was principally in the naval department, foreign intercourse, civil list, and miscellaneous civil.

Since the 1st of January, 1812, the whole amount of the expenses of the United States, has not yet been ascertained.

The expenditures from January 1st, 1812, to September 30th. 1812, as far as they have been ascertained, were—

For civil list, foreign intercourse, &c. - \$1,556,864 46
 For the military department, 7,464,814 80

3. For the naval department, 2,638,612 95

\$11,660,292 21

From September 30th, 1812, to September, 30th, 1813, the money paid from the Treasury:—

1. For civil list, foreign intercourse,

&c. amounted to - \$1,705,016 35

2. For the military department, 18,404,650 49

And from September 30th, 1813, to December 31st, 1813, being the last quarter of 1813, the amount paid:—

1. For civil list, foreign intercourse, &c. was

course, &c. was - \$400,000
2. For the military department, 5,887,747
3. For the naval department, 1,248,145 10

_____ \$7,535,892 10

Making an aggregate, for the years
1812 and 1813, of - -

\$45,623,262 30

The sums authorized to be expended in 1814, and for which appropriations were made, were—

1. For civil list, foreign intercourse, &c.

2. For the military department,

3. For the naval department,

\$2,445,355 59

24,502,906

8,169,910 87

____\$35,118,172 46

It is well known, that the expenses of 1814 exceeded the appropriations, by some millions, and that there are claims upon the Treasury, to the amount of many millions, yet unsettled, some of which are mentioned, in the preceding Chapter, on the subject of the public debt. What will be the amount of the expenses, on a final adjustment of these various claims, is yet uncertain. The whole amount of expenses incurred in the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, for the civil list, foreign intercourse, &c. and for the military and naval departments, will probably equal, if not exceed, the whole expenses, for the same objects, from the commencement of the Government, to the 1st of January, 1812. As the army was not disbanded, until the summer of 1815, and the naval establishment remained nearly the same, the expenditures of 1815 cannot fall greatly short, of those of the preceding year.

The receipts into the Treasury, for the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, from the various sources of revenue, and other incidental receipts, (exclusive of loans and Treasury notes) were as follows:—

1812	-		-	\$9,801,132	76
1813	-	-	-	14,340,409	95
1811	(on estimate)	about		12,000,000	

TABLE No. I.

Statement exhibiting the gross and net amount of the Customs, together with the amount of drawbacks, &c. and Expenses of Collection, in each State and Territory, from the commencement of the present Government, annually, to the 31st day of December, 1810.

	From the commencement of the present Government to the 31st of December, 1791.	cement of the p	resent Governn	ient to the 31st of	f December, 1791.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES.	Puties on mer- chandize, tomage, Drawbacks on fines, penalties and merchandize. forfeitures.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Bounties on salted fish.	Expenses of prosecutions and collections.	Net Revenue.
New-Hampshire, -	60,005 26	344 19	855 44	5,772 48	53,033 15
Vermont.	•	1	1	1	•
Massachusetts.	1,081,372 19	19,130 19	25,046 59	59,279 17	977,916 24
Rhode-Island.	156,607 87	521 87	1,928 13	7,619 45	146,538 42
Connecticut.	223,355 27	1	1,978 37	15,395 27	206,681 63
New-York.	1,415,449 33	22,289 20	382 79	28,967	1,364,510 34
New-Jersey	16,448 88	1	7	1,537 89	14,903 99
Pennsylvania.	1,535,970 66	8,976 17		35,970 88	1,491,023 61
Delaware.	43,546 56	138 32	•	2,482 48	40,995 76
Maryland.	680,292 48	13,584 94	14 50	25,672 99	641,020 5
Wirginia.	878,909 51	904 68	67 90	26,059 41	851,917 52
North-Carolina.	122,025 37	29 45	1.41 60	6,843 57	115,010 75
South-Carolina.	560,874 24	3,684 78	1	18,405 86	538,783 60
Georgia,	98,926 4	9 202	1	6,725 21	91,998 77
Total.	6,873,783 66	69,805 85	29,682 32	240,031 66	240,031 66 6,534,263 83

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TABLE No. 1.—continued.

	From t	he 1st of Janua	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1792	f December, 1	792.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES	Unties on mer- clandize, comage. Prawbacks on domestic spirits prosecutions. Net Revenue.	Drawbackson	Drawbacks on Expenses of lomestic spirits prosecutions	Expenses of prosecutions	Net Revenue.
	fines, penalties and Merchandize, bounties on fish and collectorferitures.	Merchandize.	bounties on fish and provisions.	and collec- tion.	
New-Hampshire,	47,149 39	383 91	1,879 85	3,771 26	41,122 7
Vermont,	1,038 19	1	. 1	295 18	743 1
Massachusetts,	835,268 93	12,009 71	111,652 29	33,360 27	678,246 66
Rhode-Island,	104,079 12	12,714 91	39,087 91	6,263 50	46,012 80
Connecticut,	152,391 6	32 67	2,907 36	7,362 46	142,088 57
New-York,	1,256,738 99	45,592 24	16,769 78	24,567 44	1,169,809 53
New-Jersey.	5,769 1	1	18 20	987 48	4,763 33
Pennsylvania, -	1,156,901 33	37,752 66	830 99	21,489 58	1,096,828 10
Delaware,	21,832 41	1	1	2,755 13	19,077 28
Maryland,	494,569 29	24,039 54	3,931 79	17,305 98	449,291 98
Virginia,	494,441 15	1,736 22	1,252 64	16,957	474,495 29
North-Carolina,	85,648 60	160 98	383 80	7,040 97	78,062 85
South-Carolina,	380,051 49	3,360 33	0,499 77	13,289 16	360,909 23
Georgia,	59,740 57	79 12	1	6,487 54	53,173 91
Total.	5,095,919 53	137,861 59	137,861 59 181,200 38 161,923 954,614,924 61	161,923 95	4,614,924 61

TABLE No. I.—confinged.

		Fro	m the 1st of Jan	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1793	of December, 17	93.	
		Gross amount of		Payments for			
STATES.		Duties on mer-		Drawbacks on	Expenses of		
		chandize, tonnage,	Drawbacks on	Drawbacks on domestic spirits	prosecutions	Net Revenue.	
		fines, penalties	merchandize.	bounties and	and		
		and forfeitures.		allowances.	collection.		
New-Hampshire,	-	52,637 21	183 41	2,515 57	5,032 59	44,905 64	
Vermont.		585 81		,	417 14	168 67	
Massachusetts.	1	1,142,453 42	37,138 28	119,378 93	35,775 95	950,160 26	
Rhode-Island.		182,910 93	2,886 1	38,483 32	7,669 93	133,871 67	
Connecticut,	ı	172,834 72	1,197 71	6,556 53	10,216 83	154,863 65	_
New-York.	,	1,267,300 32	42,560 70	3,715 23	25,238 24	1,195,736 15	
New-Jersey.	1	17,249 77	. 1	114 47	1,255 19	15,873 11	
Pennsylvania, -	1	1,940,609 90	102,659 26	1,282 23	32,349 98	1,804,318 43	
Delaware,	,	61,017 60	39 86	61 43	3,455 31	57,468	
Maryland, -	1	9.48,853 59	54,642 83	2,006 86	22,522 36	869,681 54	
Virginia.	,	408,927 39	2,857 39	1,442 42	16,436 59	388,190 99	_
North Carolina.	,	70,570 80	80 74	184 50	6,538 64	63,766 92	
South-Carolina.		412,930 33	35,419 94	3,006 79	15,396 70	359,113 90	_
Georgia,	,	42,110 83	157 70	1	6,559 57	35,393 56	
	T'otal,	6,720,985 62	279,809 83	178,748 28	188,915 2	6,073,512 49	_

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

	Š	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1794	nary to the 31st o	f December, 175	94.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES.	Duties on mer- chandize, tomage, fines, penaltics and forfeitures.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Drawbacks on domestic spirits bounties and allowances.	Expenses of prosecutions and collection.	Net Revenue.
New-Hampshire, -	52,404 46	4,482 30	3,202 42	5,921 41	38,798 33
7 ermont,	2,051 50	1	1	630 53	1,420 97
dassachusetts, -	1,485,185 30	327,594 15	110,001 20	42,705 53	1,004,884 42
Rhode-Island,	147,185 29	25,019 72	23,683 81	9,057 71	89,424 5
Connecticut,	188,499 34	376 16	5,740 57	10,553 56	171,829 5
New-York,	2,161,208 7	266,302 51	3,575 73	31,045 65	1,860,284 18
New-Jersey, -	16,007 38	158 45	23 1	1,135 4	14,690 88
Pennsylvania.	2,012,334 6	502,446 87	381 75	35,509 12	1,473,996 32
Delaware,	28,908 50	498 27	1	3,819 82	24,590 41
Maryland,	1,232,158 85	407,668 80	1,629 11	97,687 70	795,173 24
Virginia, -	429,958 14	23,076 36	948 86	16,936 42	389,686 50
North-Carolina,	87,521 5	1	305 79	8,419 1	78,796 32
South-Carolina, -	729,183 97	56,037 90	1,386 55	19,843 48	651,916 4
Georgia,	98,589 72	1,912 95	1	8,863 62	87,813 15
Total.	8,671,195 63	1,615,574 44 150,178 73	150,178 73	222,128 60	222,128 60 6.683,313 86

TABLE No. I.—continued.

	Fro	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1795.	ary to the 31st or	f December, 179	5.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES.	Dutics on merchandize, tonnage, fines and forfeitures.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Drawbacks on domestic spirits sugar, bounties and allowances.	Expenses of prosecutions and collection.	Net Revenue.
New-Hampshire,	60,338 81	8,097 28	1,961 83	5,977 31	44,302 39
Vermont,	1,226 55		1	502 92	723 63
Massachusetts,	2,018,296 77	457,494 78	90,716 89	54,985 91	1,415,169 19
Rhode-Island,	349,695 74	63,788 60	29,757 86	11,498 59	244,650 69
Connecticut,	172,026 5	1,795 61	3,170 53	11,892 82	155,167 9
New-York,	2,735,204 17	688,172 19	5,669 78	40,672 58	2,000,689 62
New-Jersey,	21,104 96	2,562 67	4.4 10	1,638 72	16,859 47
Pennsylvania,	3,067,739 1	752,550 17	865 82	42,639 64	2,271,623 38
Delaware,	39,537 31	4,194 29	49 35	3,790 82	24,502 85
Maryland,	1,348,503 85	789,167	1,895 46	33,794 45	523,646 93
Virginia,	462,950 73	49,280 77	102 20	16,686 96	396,880 80
North-Carolina,	109,845 96	1,032 14	211 50	8,725 58	99,876 74
South-Carolina, -	791,616 26	60,650 48	266 63	20,246 61	710,452 54
Georgia, -	82,646 86	20,049 80	ł	7,732 68	54,864 38
Total,	11,253,733 3	2,898,765 79	134,711 95	260,845 59	7.959,409 70
effettiffe a element appar of the observe speleges, and the observe the observe to represent the residence of the		THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING MICHIGAN PRINCIPLE AND PRINCI		Carpenter Company of the Company of	

\$7,368,120 94

True net amount of duties, &c.

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

STATES. Duties on merchandize, prawbacks tonnage, passports and clearantes, &c. 96,938 76 33,877 and dutd, - 2,132 70 33,695 cut, - 2,377,456 98 814,373 daud, 3,078,002 37 865,877 sey, 1,642,637 81 15,86,064 duid, 1,642,635 81 1,586,064 duid, 1,642,635 81 1,586,064 duid, 1,642,635 81 1,586,064 duid, 1,642,635 69 842,803 duid, 1,642,635 69 842,803 duid, 1,642,635 69 842,803 duid, 1,642,635 69 842,803 duid, 89,777 44 10,421 duidina, 420,043 59 346,447	Payments for Drawbacks, on domes-Expenses of pro- ic spiris, sugar, secutions and	
Duties on merchandize, prawbacks of tomage, passports and clearances, &c. 96,938 76 33,877 - 2,132 70 814,373 - 3,075,002 37 865,877 1,848 43 3,685 69 1,586,064 - 1,642,635 69 812,303 662,686 88 43,707 89,774 14 10,421 65,064	Prawbacks on domes-Expenses of pro- ic spirits, sugar, secutions and suff handlesse collection	
2,132 76	_	Net Revenue.
tts, - 2,377,456 98 814,373 rd, 2,132 70	39 2,103 94 7,437 24	53,520 19
tts, - 2,377,456 98 814,373 rd, 193,370 36 33,685 , 193,370 36 33,685 i, 1,848 43 9328 ia, 1,848 43 9328 - 1,848 43 1,586,664 - 1,848 43 1,586,064 - 1,642,635 69 842,393 662,686 88 43,707 lina, - 89,774 44 10,421 ina, - 420,048 59 346,447	452 75	1,679 95
id, 342,637 87 150,695 3,073,002 37 855,877 5, 1,848 43 83,685 ia, - 3,661,329 88 1,586,064 - 1,642,635 69 842,303 662,686 88 43,707 iliu, - 89,774 44 10,421 iliu, - 420,648 59 346,447	84 161,470 73 66,847 74 1	,334,764 67
7, 193,370 36 33,685 3,078,002 37 865,877 1,848 43 932 10, 3,661,329 88 1,586,064 17,042 36 29,371 1,642,635 69 842,303 662,686 88 43,707 101a, - 89,774 44 10,421 101a, - 420,043 59 346,447	26 39,760 46 14,477 14	137,705 1
7 3,078,002 37 865,877 1,848 43 932 10, 1,848 43 932 17,012 36 29,871 1,642,635 69 842,803 662,686 88 43,707 101a, - 89,774 44 10,421 101a, - 420,043 59 346,447	33 4,002 91 14,279 19	141,402 93
ia, 1,848 43 932 ia, 3,661,329 88 1,586,064 1,642,655 69 842,803 ina, - 892,774 44 10,421 ina, - 420,043 59 346,447 65 968 88 63 642,803 662,686 88 63 642,803 662,686 88 63 642,403 662,686 88 63 642,403	43 9,996 13 4	,499 53
	_	ı
1,642,635 69 842,803 662,686 88 43,707 - 89,774 14 10,421 - 420,043 59 346,447		,744 71
- 1,642,635 69 842,803 - 662,686 88 43,707 89,774 14 10,421 420,042 59 346,447	4,849 34	12,322 2
662,686 88 43,707 89,774 14 10,421 420,043 59 346,447 65 086 9 05 949	4.1 2,806 40 35,207 64	761,818 21
89,774 44 10,421 420,043 59 346,447 65 088 9 05 999	98 273 60 20,429 5	598,276 95
420,043 59 346,447	32 681 76 9,922 21	
65 968 9 95 999	80 210 25 17,381 4	56,004 50
* 0 * 6 0 * · · · ·	65 18 9,095 88	31,559 56
Total, 12,631,866 40 4,784,050 12	237,216 83 292,478 51	7,368,970 38
The net amount of revenue exhibited in the above statement, is From which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in t	he state of New-Jersey,	7,368,970 38

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

TABLE No. 1.—CONTINUED.

		the state of the s	The second secon		
	F	om the 1st of Jam	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1798.	ember, 1798.	
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES.	Duties on merchandize, tonnage, passports, & clearances, &c.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Urawbacks on domes-Expenses of pro- tic spirits, sugar, secutions and snuff, bounties, &c. collection.	Expenses of pro- secutions and collection.	Net Revenue.
New-Hannshire.	106.777 52	9,618 59	2,270 45	22,616 4	72,272 44
Vermont.	9,437 98	. 1		1,281 18	1,156 80
Massachusetts.	2,159,549 88	800,094 32	118,995 81	72,373 47	1,168,086 28
Rhode-Island, -	252,882 77	119,874 74	20,243 11	14,813 63	104,951 29
Connecticut.	184,962 27	37,819 15	5,086 58	14,976 33	127,080 21
New-York	2,729,963 20	916,281 63	5,327 18	54,765 75	1,753,588 64
New-Jersey.	18,296 15	10,589 13	1	4,210 13	3,496 89
Pennsvivania			3,767 79	47,449 5	1,029,577 72
Delaware.	65,016 76	18,709 50	1	8,583 62	57,723 64
Maryland	2,412,074 11	1,483,322 33	809 83	42,928 38	885,013 57
Virginia, 1	690,195 66	25,837 99	256 20	34,989 43	629,412 4
North-Carolina.	112,030 21	5,804 12	521 59	14,715 33	120,989 17
South-Carolina,	643,688 58	360,419 64	2,803 54	40,942 94	239,522 46
Georgia.	493 67	ı	1	1,261 45	1
Temessee,	565 55	1	1	156 70	408 85
Total,	11,528,091	4,799,498 27	160,082 8	376,063 43	6,193,280
The	The net amount of revenue exhibited in the above statement, is - c From which deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of Georgia.	xhibited in the above experience of	ove statement, is -	te of Georgia,	6,193,280
		Two not amount of duties &c	duties &c		G 6.192.447 22
		The ner amount of	unites) over		200000000000000000000000000000000000000

TABLE No. 1.—CONTINUED.

	From	the 1st of Janu	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1799	December, 17	.66
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORY.	Duties on merchandize, tonnage, passports and clearances, &c.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Drawbacks on do. Expenses of mestic spirits, su-prosecutions gar, bounties, &c. & collection.	Expenses of prosecutions & collection.	Net Revenue,
New-Hampshire,	120,943 57	11,170 52	3,550 56	7,094 1	99,128 48
Vermont,	4,432 41			1,591 39	2,841 2
Massachusetts,	2,865,539 76	1,019,029 69		79,885 44	1,607,071 34
Rhode-Island,	370,466 91		23,159 73	14,668 45	
Connecticut,	338,432 92	21,021 70	7,119 20	20,659 75	289,632 27
New-York,	3,598,325 64	1,157,589 39	7,809 87	59,384 6	2,373,542 32
New-Jersey,	2,180 40	2,340 89	84 6	1,739 83	1
Pennsylvania,	2,236,626 71	935,364 10	1,447 47	40,516 12	1,259,399 2
Delaware,	104,424 18	20,510 10	71 20	9,708 78	74,134 10
Maryland,	2,565,299 60	1,357,230 9	3,758 63	42,615 16	1,161,695 72
Virginia,	1,026,985 31	89,500 57	170 16	41,182 18	896,132 40
North-Carolina,	178,072 30	2,524 71	720 15	20,403 43	154,424 1
South-Carolina,	2,025,251 84	1,091,963 39	3,315 46	71,431 48	858,541 51
Georgia,	1,550 64	1			
Tennessee,	1,036 82	1		263 14	773 68
Michigan Territory, -	1	1		1	•
Total,	15,439,569 1	5,780,662 72	210,759 78	412,798 50	9,037,437 3
The net amount of reve	The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is	bove statement,	1 .		9,037,437 3
From which, deduct ex.	From which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of New-Jersey, Ditto	and the duty in t	he state of New-Jer	1,984	38 64
		(2,089 2
	True net amor	True net amount of duty, &c.	1	1	\$9,035,348 1

TABLE NO. I .-- COMINTED.

	From	the 1st of Janua	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1800	December, 18	.00.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORY Duties on merchandize, tonnage, passports and clearances, &c.	Duties on merchandize, tomage, passports and clearances, &c.	Drawbacks on merehandize.	Drawbacks on do-Expenses of mestic spirits, su-prosecutions gar, bounties, &c. & collection.	Expenses of prosecutions & collection.	Net Revenue.
New-Hampshire,	164,799 13	7,044 39	3,289 72	11,785 60	142,679 41
Vermont,	3,698 20	1	35	1,327 36	
Massachusetts,			127,557 82	85,471 80	1,974,996 70
Rhode-Island,			41,284 32	17,000 27	393,641 29
Connecticut,	208,856 16	15,748 38	3,412 63	20,003 19	169,691 96
New-York,		869,402 55	5,709 24	54,993 59	2,741,800 62
New-Jersey, -		1		2,400 83	
Pennsylvania,		1,785,108 61	3,412 63	58,603 2	1,350,325 99
Delaware,			301 83	9,262 51	16,232 1
Maryland,		1,263,406 83	2,043 16	44,753 98	623,568 83
Virginia,		90,704 77	21	44,988 71	644,594 14
North-Carolina,		4,555 8	993 60	27,492 56	126,461 27
South-Carolina, -		1,006,783 77	3,977 58	63,265 56	1,159,285 80
Georgia,	1,162 12	,	1	1,949 78	
Temessec,	1,288 92	,	,		736 86
Michigan Territory, -	7,475 57	,	1	463 50	7,012 7
Total,	16,181,425 33	6,193,725 52	192,038 53	444,314 32	9,353,362 79
The net amount of rev From which, deduct ex Ditto	The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is From which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of New-Jersey, 1,228–17 Ditto in the state of Georgia, 787–66	bove statement, and the duty in the f Georgia,	is a state of New-Je	rsey, 1,228 17 787 66	9,35
					- 2,015 83
	True net amount of duty, &e.	t of duty, &c.		1	\$9,351,346 96
					The second secon

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

	From	the 1st of James	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1801.	er, 180	1.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		And the second s
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Duties on merchandize,	Drawbacks	Drawbacks on do- Expenses of	ses of	Not Doroma
	tonnage, passports and	011	mestic spirits, su- prosecutions	utions	wer weyenne.
	clearances, &c.	merchandize.	gar, boundes, &c. & collection.	e ion.	
New-Hampshire,	167,006 88	16,844 63	4,457 18 12,055	55 21	133,649 86
Vermont,	2,198 72		52 50 1,364	64 58	781 64
Massachusetts, -	4,479,827 54	1,347,475 9	106,102 60 96,496	96 50	2,929,753 15
Rhode-Island,	526,748 99	211,346 92		00 20	
Connecticut,	371,774 69		61	22 29	328,059 64
New-York,	5,047,418 8	1,172,407 76	7,164 81 57,069	69 10	3,810,776 41
New-Jersey,	9,538 3		51 75 2,661	62 19	6,824 49
Pennsylvania,	3,728,041 24	1,540,700 62	9,693 27 54,458	58 87	2,123,188 48
Delaware,	156,419 63	56,188 56	16	62 86	91,327 12
Maryland,	2,176,894 30	1,135,717 86	3,469 47 35,853	53 2	
District of Columbia,	104,901 39	4,922 98	5,3(5,303 52	94,674 89
Virginia,	843,033 29	59,139 6	259 65 37,380	80 45	746,254 13
North-Carolina,	147,847 28	1,507 95	1,712 90 19,498	98 22	125,128 21
South-Carolina, -	2,280,061 16	1,221,253 24	1,380 89 55,2	55,284 67	1,002,142 36
Georgia,	764,617 4	49,173 95	51,944	44 2	663,499 7
Tennessee,	659 91	,	1	147 42	512 49
Kentucky,	1,224 91		53 80 30	363 52	807 59
Ohio,	1	1			
Michigan Territory, -	4,635 63	1		357 52	4,278 11
Indiana do		1	1	٠	,
Mississippi do	15,392 13	1	8	839 77	14,552 36
Total,	20,828,240 64	6,832,399 27	150,239 21 482,89	92 66	482,899 76 13,362,702 40
The state of the s					

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

		Net Revenue.	119,686 3	171 27	1,525,909 86	178,016 46	262,860 18	2,490,855 17	3,965 7	1,410,362 87	82,966 49	634,134 46	133,333 50	689,422 48	252,397 32	280,134 82	211,927	74 74	1,222 31		24,422 65	2,335 56	23,136 79	8,327,335 3	8,327,335 3	13	\$8,327,260
ecember, 1802.		Expenses of prosecu- tions and collection.	6,248 5	1,222 5	103,471 89	23,492 96	27,441 89	68,430 73	2,925 85	49,014 22	11,607 30	29,430 8	5,972 81	31,261 52	28,895 25	83,941 29	16,525 22	64 63	383 7	75	1,665 16	191 20	645 46	492,905 63		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1802.	Paymen's for	Drawbacks on domestic spir-Expenses of prosecuits, bounties and allowances, tions and collection	5,293 53	89 75	161,830 75	35,982 12	6,185 55	6,413 91	1	13,263 62	242 10	8,513 20	265	749 44	3,033 69	934 90	F		1 4 1	F	1	1	1	242,797 46	above statement, is	eyond the duty in the state of	t of duty, &c.
From the 1s		Drawbacks on merchandize.	26,461 75		1,712,580 18	243,785 56	53,522 58	1,033,315 74	1	1,297,662 11	64,576 50	754,479 10	5,056 7	29,884 8	2,742 38	863,399 37	1		,	,	,	,	T F	6,087,465 42	xhibited in the	expendante t	True net amount of duty, &c.
The state of the s	Gross amount of	AND TERRITORIES, Duties on merchandize, tonnage, Drawbacks on Drawbacks on domestic spir-Expenses of prosecu- passports and clearances, &c. merchandize, its, bounties and allowances, tions and collection.	157.689 26	1.483 7	3,503,792 68	481,277 10	350,010 20	3,599,015 55	6,890, 92	2,770,302 82	159,392 39	1,426,556 84	144,627 38	751,317 52	287,068 64	1,228,410.38	228,452 23	139 37	1,605 38	1	26,087 81	2,526 76	23,782 25	15,150,428 54	The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is	From which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of only	T
The state of the s	STATES	AND TERRITORIES.	New-Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts, -	Rhode-Island,	Connecticut,	New-York,	New-Jersey,	Pennsylvania, -	Delaware,	Maryland,	District of Columbia,	Virginia,	North-Carolina, -	South-Carolina, .	Georgia, .	Tennessee, -	Kentucky, -	Ohio,	Michigan Territory,	Indiana do.	Mississippi do.	Total,			

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	From	the 1st of Janu	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1803	December, 180	3.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Duties on merchandize,	Drawbacks	Drawbacks on do- Expenses of	Expenses of	Not Doverno
	tonnage, passports and		mestic spirits, su-iprosecutions	prosecutions	INCL INCVCINE.
	clearances, &c.	merchandize.	gar, bounties, &c. & collection	& collection.	
Now Homnehine	167.350 9	25,517 52	6,581 28	12,734 36	122,516 93
Vermont	9		10 25	1,170 61	1,720 76
Maccachusetts	3.470.753 24	757,667 12	132,430 89	90,124 55	2,490,530 68
Rhode-feland	550.435 40			20,298 46	366,680 50
Connecticut	355,619 26	21,401 63	8,658 76	23,758 4	
New-York	4.138,251 17	545,010 64	7,646 49	60,759 60	
New length	6,128 38			2,974 79	
Pennsylvania		561,040 68	6,906 26	44,279 31	1,655,722 80
Delaware	77,497 40	40,016 50	248	8,592 69	28,640 21
Mendand -	1.216,084.87		4,522 49	25,787 53	936,461 3
District of Columbia	154.375 95		97 22	7,806 60	143,430 29
Virginia	778.394 70	25,553 6	792 94	38,206 59	
North-Carolina	192,207 91	1,785 97	2,184 37	28,272 38	159,965 19
South-Carolina	889.577	217,328 93	1,631 4	24,490 93	
Georgia	207,390 23	11,133 44	433 13	13,360 97	
Kentucky					1,416 57
Ohio.	26 67	,		150 80	
Michigan Territory.	25,333 78	,		1,909 50	23,424 28
Indiana do -	3,001 19				
inni	18,701 12	1		1,533 60	17,167 52
Total.	14,523,652 99	2,610,661 6	183,749 65	406,814 89	11,322,551 52
The net amount of r	The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is	above statemen	i is		11,322,551 52
From which, deduct	From which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of Ohio,	eyond the duty	in the state of Ohic		124 13
	the same that the same of the	of Amer 8.0		1	911 399 497 39
	rue net imount of duty, oc	or duty, e.c.	4		0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000

TABLE No. 1.—CONTINUED.

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

		Fre	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1805.	ary to the 31st o	f December, 180	5.
~		Gross amount of		Payments for		
	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Duties on merchandize, mediterranean fund, tonnage, lieht money, &c.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Bounties and allowances.	Expenses of prosecutions and collection.	Net Revenue.
	New-Hampshire.	172,582 58	43,553 45	8,373 89	11,099 63	1
-	Vermont	9,414 76	1	195 50	1,441 71	779 55
_	Wassachusetts	6.046,344 41	9,449,040 57	149,704 37	139,553 6	3,308,046 41
	Bhode-Island	655,330 19	274,910 3	4,333 73	26,459 10	349,627 33
46	Connectiont	471,448 11	80,488 40	11,797 89	24,514 94	354,716 95
	Now-Vorb	7.046,104 18	9,062,509 46	5,964 87	95,553 29	4,882,076 56
	Now lerson	20,861 95	1	1	2,459 15	
	Ponnsylvania	3.679,199 31	1,319,869 65	3,146 87	55,542 42	2,300,563 37
	I tolower	171,968 9	56,179-16	177	10,022 59	105,589 34
-	Maryland	2,316,948 44	1,142,355 97	3,525 85	40,232 31	
-	Pistrict of Columbia	150,414 57	23,799 21	872 35	6,731 78	119,011 23
-	Virginia	980,047 24	135,107 71	788 67	38,920 28	805,230 58
	North-Carolina	200,935 97	10,646 93	1,473 22	23,547 78	165,268 4
	South-Carolina.	1,330,775 72	448,812 88	29 40	38,797 97	
	Georgia.	113,561 27	6,037 21	1	11,575 27	95,948 79

\$14,979,880 49 ·

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

STATES AND TERRITORIES. Duties on merchandize, mediterranean fund, tomage, light money, &c. Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan Territory, A4,902 88	The same of the sa			
AND TERRITORIES.		Payments for		
erritory,	e- Drawbacks on merchandize.	Bounties and allowances.	Bounties and Expenses of prosecutions allowances, and collection.	Net Revenue.
erritory,		0	64 43	1
n Territory,	ı	,	12 59	ţ
n Territory,	,	1	512 39	4,821 30
one one	1	,	1,110 11	43,739 77
	1	,	261 11	
Mississippi do 1,318 83		1	603 33	715 50
Orleans do 469,249 60	92,110 66	362 50	29,680 73	342,095 71
Total, 23,879,664 79	8,150,421 29 190,674 4 558,688 97 14,980,218 62	190,674 4	558,688 97	14,980,218 69
The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is	e above statement,	i.		14,980,218 69
From which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of Kentucky, 64-43 Ditto ditto ditto Ditto Only in the state of Tennessee, Ditto Only in the state of Tennessee,	nditure beyond the duty in the in the state of Tennessee, Indiana, Tennitory	ie state of Ker	ntucky, 64 43 - 12 59 - 961 11	
	((((((((((((((((((((t		000

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

		From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1806.	muary to the 31s	t of December,	1806.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Duties on merchandize, mediterranean fund, tonnage, light money, &c.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Drawbacks on domestic spirits sugar, bounties and allowances.	Expenses of prosecutions and collection.	Net Revenue.
New-Hampshire, -	994,615 89	86,345 51	9,134 31	11,753 94	117.382 13
Vermont,	2,599 8	1	142 75	1,457 6	999 27
Massachusetts,	6,295,470 61	2,479,025 63	151,854 43	140,263 63	3,524,326 92
Rhode-Island,	682,326 58	289,365 29	5,033 58	26,246 19	361,681 52
Connecticut,	484,579 98	114,715 48	17,489 26	27,257 64	325,117 60
New-York, -	7,392,103 8	2,406,462 99	6,400 82	103,456 25	4,875,783 2
New-Jersey,	17,029 51	5,581 60	217 25	3,374 59	7,856 7
Pennsylvania,	5,136,050 90	2,052,551 31	3,203 21	62,892 93	3,017,403 45
Delaware, - ~	36,000 54	88,680 12	158	13,571 36	
Maryland,	2,935,560 33	1,442,461 35	3,300 70	43,200 55	1,446,597 73
District of Columbia, -	161,969 88	17,023 64	610 90	7,256 15	137,079 19
Virginia, -	788,309 50	109,876 14	384 35	58,032 25	620,016 76
North-Carolina,	230,385 45	2,011 56	1,232 77	25,085 89	202,055 23
South-Carolina,	1,365,665 18	449,380	125	44,766 92	871,393 26
Georgia,	190,156 54		1	6,821 37	183,335 17

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

	E	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1806.	uary to the 31st o	of December, 18	.90
	Gross amount of		Payments for	Sad Sad	
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Duties on merchandize, mediterranean fund, tonnage, light money, &c.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	domestic spirits prosecutions and allowances.	Expenses of prosecutions and collection.	Net Revenue.
Kentucky,		1	1		,
Tennessee.	1	1		1	
Ohio	1,743 3	1	1	859 94	883
Wichigan Territory.	30,650 75	1	1	3,217 10	27,433 65
Indiana do -		1	1	250	
Wississippi do.	1,805 72	1	1	653 61	1,159 1
Orleans do	561,964 86	166,069 27	983 75	34,131 41	361,480 43
Total.	26.538.987 41 9,709,549 8 199,571 8 614,548 78 16,081,976 60	9,709,549 8	199,571 8	614,548 78	9 976,180,91

The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is - - 16,081,976 60 From which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of Delaware, £6,408 94 Ditto ditto 250 66,658 94

True net amount of duty, &c.

\$16,015,317 66

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

Gross amount of Gross amount of	61	Drawbacks on merchandize. 60,967 65 2,580,623 40	Bourties and allowances. 8,324 99 110 004 54	Expenses of prosecutions and collection. 10,491 27 1,517 50	Net Bevenue. 99,681 45 495 71
TERRITORIES.	64		Bourties and allowances. 8,324 99 184 50	Expenses of prosecutions and collection. 10,491 27 1,517 50	Net Revenue 99,681 4
	61		allowances. 8,324 99 184 50	collection. 10,491 27 1,517 50	99,681 4
	100		1	~ 1	
	36 71 86		1	ŧ.	
isetts, land, cut, k, k	71				495 7
tts,	93		110 004 5.1	146 436 77	
t,	_		147,5004 51	1 1 00 7 0 7 1	3,576,674 15
1 1	59 26	292,736 65	5,371 27	22,270 96	123,750 38
1	66 06	114,896 6	15,522 37	25,338 72	314,433 84
	39	2,669,334 85	3,881 59	111,536 46	4,926,713 42
	20,289 86	2,408 16	1	3,265 16	14,616 54
Pennsylvania, 5,241,324	65	2,012,542 80	1,498 67	64,550 2	3,162,733 16
Delaware, - 156,837	37 24	56,530 23	35 50	14,123 81	86,147 70
Maryland, 3,033,026	126 63 1	,337,128 65	2,194 25	59,873 89	1,635,899 84
District of Columbia 148,723	123 83	16,827 96	410 60	7,603 54	123,881 73
Virginia, - 641,314	14 58	104,409 94	329 10	29,990 3	506,585 51
North-Carolina, 218,964	64 88	5,921 78	938	15,712 13	196,392 9
South-Carolina, 1,378,185	85 78	594,386	19 52	48,252 42	735,527 8

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

	H	om the 1st of Jan	mary to the 31st	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1807.	07.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Outies on merchan- dize medicersmean Drawbacks on Bounties and	Drawbacks on	Bounties and	Expenses of	Not Dorong
	fund, connage, light merchandize.	merchandize.	allowances.	and	tyer tyer cline.
	money, &c.			collection.	ad financi
Georgia,	528,230 60	16,542 46	33 30	22,164 79	489,490 5
Ohio,	516 40	1	1	929 87	1
Michigan Territory, -	25,116 21	1	1	3,565 55	21,550 66
indiana do	1		1	132 21	1
Mississippi do.	1,057 6	1	1	473 10	583 96
Orleans do	668,550 97	130,302 56	90	57,882 57	480,275 84
Total,	27,323,227 19 9,995,559 15 188,668 20 646,110 77 16,493,434 75	9,995,559 15	188,668 20	646,110 77	16,493,434 75
The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is	enue, exhibited in	the above state	ment, is		16.493.434 75

16,493,434 73		545 69
•	413 47 132 21	
The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is From which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state	Oitto ditto Indiana Territory, .	

TABLE No. I.—conninged.

	From	the 1st of Janua	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1808.	December, 1808	3
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Duties on merchandize, mediterrane- Drawbacks on Bounties and all ecutions and an fund, tonnage, merchandize. light money, &c.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Bounties and allowances.	Expenses of prosecutions and collections.	Net Revenue.
New-Hampshire,	62,234 55	23,289 95	7,025 58	12,270 89	19,648 20
Vermont,	1,082 51	1	1	4,805 16	1
Massachusetts,	2,335,281 51	895,243 17	129,298 11	125,818 28	1,184,921 95
Rhode-Island,	333,598 79	37,323 35	5,098 50	20,745 13	270,431 81
Connecticut, -	259,196 5	24,314 11	11,195 7	26,262 87	197,124
New-York,	3,651,179 63	799,796 33	2,948 19	83,899 57	2,764,542 54
New-Jersey, -	12,807 32	5,587 28	1	5,286 10	1,933 94
Pennsylvania,	2,621,267 73	928,567 49	1,095 50	44,535 34	1,647,068 90
Delaware,	54,484 40	15,344 99	226 55	25,121 78	13,791 58
Maryland,	1,081,584 38	449,852 57	2,291 80	41,294 87	588,145 14
District of Columbia,	27,151 15	1,076 75	128 10	5,639 53	20,306 77
Virginia,	141,675 15	6,259 35	7.9	25,004 15	110,332 65
North-Carolina,	51,894 5	2,390 22	291 15	32,294 19	16,918 49
South-Carolina, -	461,991 43	171,228 7	t	65,325 17	225,438 19

TABLE No. 1.—continued.

	E	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1808.	any to the 31st o	of December, 18	98.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Ducies on merchandize, medicerranean fund, tonnage, light money, &c.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Bounties and allowances.	Expenses of prosecutions and collection.	Net Revenue.
Georgia, -	60,117 63	7,692 95	1 8	17,339 30 670 10	35,085 38
Michigan Territory, -	12,417 19	1	1	3,606 20	66 018,3
Indiana do	110 67	1 1	1 1	575 99	. 1
Orleans do.	180,492,44	75,297 14	175	27,805 86	77,214 44
Total,	11,348,694 19	11,348,694 19 3,413,263 72	160,152 55	568,292 71	7,181,714 97
The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is from which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of Vernont, Ditto Ditto Mississippi Territory,	venue, exhibited in textess of expenditure, o Missis	ted in the above statem anditure beyond the du in the state of Ohio, Mississippi Territory,	ty in the	3,722 65 572 56 434 62	7,181,714 97
	True net amount of duty, &c.	nt of duty, &c.	1		\$7,176,985 14

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

		Froi	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1809	ry to the 31st of	December, 180	6
		Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORIES	ORIES.	Duties on merchan-			Expenses of	West Demonstra
		dize, mediterrane-	Drawbacks on	Bounties and	prosecutions	Net revenue.
		an fund, tonnage,	merchandize,	allowances.	and	
		light money, &c.			collection.	
New-Hampshire.		57,832	7,800 30	2,453 89	8,431 2	39,146 79
Vermont	1	12,939 81		1	9,970 99	9,968 82
Massachuseffs	,	9.717,391 72	1,158,105 26	41,450 55	133,086 63	1,384,749 28
Rhode-Island.		274,376 12	211,808 27	1,081 45	25,503 67	35,982 73
	,	170,372 49	16,729 72	3,198 42	21,191 84	129,252 51
New-York		3.860,927 29	791,116 59	749 37	87,132 73	2,981,928 60
Now-Jersey.	ı	29,592 2	5,689 84	1	4,350 99	19,551 19
Pennsylvania.	1	2,340,150 47	897,451 87	131	37,443 77	1,405,123 83
Delaware.	4	107,085 51	24,304 37	1	18,256 11	64,525 3
Maryland.	1	1.046,758 92	848,237 80	525 10	42,714 36	155,281 66
District of Columbia.	1	71,551 52	6,148 22	1	5,259 87	60,143 43
Virginia	•	320,264 1	38,431 39	1	24,113 98	257,718 64
North-Carolina.	1	87,297 57		,	22,069 82	65,227 75
South-Carolina.	ı	551,342 33	137,600 20	1	36,048 86	377,693 27
Georgia.	,	17,094 58	312 43	1	10,070 73	6,711 42

\$7,138,676 56

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

	Fron	n the 1st of Januar	y to the 31st of	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1809.).
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Duties on merchandize, mediterranean fund, tonnage, light money, &c.	Drawbacks on merch.andize.	Bounties and allowances.	Expenses of prosecutions and collection.	Net Revenue.
Kentucky.		7	1		
hio.	179 83	ı	,	540 66	1
Tichigan Territory, -	14,400 53	,	!	3,215 1	11,185 58
Wississippi do.	1,086 87	,	1	483 84	603 3
Orleans do	162,933 23	7,668 95	t'	21,020 45	134,243 83
Total,	11,843,576 88 4,151,405 21 49,589 78 503,905 33 7,139,037 39	4,151,405 21	49,589 78	503,905 33	7,139,037 39
The net amount of revenue, exhibited in the above statement, is From which, deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of Ohio,	nue, exhibited in	the above statem beyond the duty	ent, is	of Ohio,	7,139,037 39 360 83

TABLE No. I.—continued.

	Pron	From the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1810	y to the 31st o	of December, 18	10.
	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORIES,	Duties on merchan-			Expenses of	
	dize, mediterrane-	Drawbacks on	Bounties and	prosecutions	Net Revenue.
	an fund, tonnage,	merchandize.	allowances.	and	
	light money, &c.			collection.	
New-Hampshire,	63,017 57	2,484 49	15 50	7,107 58	53,410
Vermont,	12,047 9		1	2,881 34	9,165 75
Massachusetts,	4,039,809 11	1,151,868 34	2,599 94	111,114 49	2,774,926 34
Rhode-Island,	557,440 75	101,664 82	1	20,289 51	435,486 42
Connecticut,	193,438 15	8,312 50	966	17,003 89	167,125 76
New-York,	5,341,670 41	842,539 55	1	80,070 40	4,419,060 46
New-Jersey, -	16,509 85	8,436 62	ž	9,599 73	5,490 50
Pemisylvania,	3,357,847 30	879,527 36	132 85	39,168 22	2,439,018 87
Delaware,	40,355 29	28,900 12	1	9,362 20	1,499 97
Maryland,	1,415,854 65	450,616 85	54	37,191 37	928,022 43
District of Columbia, -	62,007 98	6,017 25	1	5,228 73	50,762
Virginia,	530,792	46,543 52	1	22,731 91	461,516 58
North Carolina,	81,425 39	4,185 55	ı	18,993 71	58,246 13
South-Carolina, -	730,473 22	138,854 92	1	24,597 13	567,021 17
Georgia,	161,577 93	493 20	'	26,173 5	134,911 68

TABLE No. 1.—CONTINUED.

	Gross amount of		Payments for		
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Duties on merchandize, mediterranean fund, tonnage, light money, &c.	Drawbacks on merchandize.	Bounties and allowances.	Expenses of prosecutions and collection.	Net Revenue.
		47 95	146 50	900 26	4
Neitherny,	679 74	ŧ	1	502 16	170 58
Michigan Thermitory	10,147 99	1	1	2,920 13	7,227 86
Minimum seriory,	1,958 73	1	,	515 8	1,443 65
Mississippi do.	281,493 24	19,310 13	1	17,993 97	224,189 14
	16,898,539 40	3,689,863 17	3,914 79	447,868 16	12,757,988 29
	Deduct 62 5	.62 5 Being for duties refunded in the state of Kentucky	efunded in the st	tate of Kentucky	62 5
	16,898,477 35				12,757,926 24
Deduct excess o	Deduct excess of expenditure beyond the duty in the state of Kentucky,	d the duty in the	state of Kent	ucky, -	1,095 1
	True net amo	True net amount of duty, &c.	,	1	\$12,756,831 23

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Oppice. February 27th, 1812.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

TABLE No. II.

Statement exhibiting the amount of duties collected on wines, spirits, &c. from 1793 to 1810.

	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls	Dolls	Dolls
	469,835	762,657	882,398	886,063	775,322	561,812	651.212	809 378	915 539
c&dom*	1,026,6.11	1,618,513	1,492,753	1,026,641 1,618,513 1,492,753 1,761,722 1,003,703 1,472,504 2,303,390 1,548,536 9,343,905	.003,703	1.472,504	2.303,390	1 548 536	3.13,002
Molasses, -	148,230	104,735	127,759	127,759 145,747	145,853	177,262	167.911	194 948	194 948 999 768
Teas,	314,485	333,975	302,289	330,394	307,965	329,620	673,059	864,795	756 697
Coffee, -	1,396,6521	,680,163	2,694,902	,680,163 2,694,902 9,829,062 2,820,073 2,556,56111,932,504 9 190 368 9 983 447	.820,073	2.556,561	939,504	9 190 368	9 983 447
Sugar, -	768,906	816,359	974,806	913,705	641,025	899, 494	539 883	913,7051,641,0251,892,4949,539,883.9,818.9583,758.063	3 759 063
Salt,	247,622	361,128	3.15,770	443,550	391,134	5.13,310	488,617	443,550 391,134 543,310 488,617 687,387 686,454	686.454
				DRAWBACKS	ACKS.				
On Wines, -	12,526	44,565	79,163	299,5661	251,187	1019 4011	036 710	021 131	054 044
Spirits, foreign,	31,380	38,117	59,183	156,919		117,837	250,112		138 036
Ditto domestic,*	ı	1	ŧ	271	115	60	175	179	54
Molasses, -	228	140	156	1,199	1,631	1,194	1.277	446	15 997
Teas,	13,816	28,929	7,997	17,719	18,676	13,007	20,262	169.200	299,963
Cottee, -	169,928	1,141,524	1,946,996	(69.9281,141,5241,946,2263,3102,982,299,646,2321,5891,464,1701,773,422,2,439,944	2,299,646	2,321,589	1.464,170	1.773,492	2.439,944
Nugar, .	16,432	243,553	418,956	523,354	827,657	1,169,163	1,596,497	523,354 827,657 1,169,163 1,596,497 1,576,062 2,413,969	2,413,969
Salt,	ē₹	574	177	3,853	12,436	32,242,	20,805	5,190	13,864

* From foreign materials.

TABLE No. II.—CONTINUED.

	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1803. 1804. 1805. 1806. 1807. 1808.	1808.	1809.	1810.
	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.	Dolls.
On Wines, -	856,891		1,470,952	1,797,528	1,300,699	749,949 1,470,952 1,727,528 1,300,699 1,707,504 461,027	461,027	584,389	487,074
Spirits, for.&dom.* [2,416,961],2,731,606[3,409,538 [2,724,475]3,443,793]3,136,195 [1,367,479]1,418,994 [1,314,085]	2,416,961	2,731,606	3,409,538	2,724,475	3,443,793	3,136,195	,367,479	1,418,994	1,314,085
Molasses, -	353,431	303,584	328,419	465,645	430,305	353,431 303,584 328,412 465,645 430,305 415,358 325,899	325,899	274,985	974,982 385,999
Teas,	741,970	930,251	676,684	1,028,750	1,401,854	930,251 676,6841,028,7501,401,8541,626,641 975,887	975,887		332,971 1,561,814
Collee,	1,682,438	9.48,672	3,001,066	2,345,853	3,265,335	948,6723,001,0662,345,8533,265,3352,865,8181,606,3851,936,5081,563,158	,606,385	1,936,508	1,563,159
1	$2,028,91^{\circ}$, $217,223[3,290,054[5,403,172[5,227,788[5,643,5652,291,8701,715,162]1,823,167$,217,223	3,290,054	5,403,172	5,227,788	5,643,565,2	2,291,870	1,715,162	1,893,167
Salt,	792,838 721,355 686,799 765,804 862,694 731,508	721,355	686,799	765,804	862,694	731,503	6,017	43	1
				DRAWBACKS	CKS.				
On Wines, -	154,269	139,659	139,659 494,885 874,209 740,996	874,209	740,996	838,692	54,358	155,315	76,893
Spirits, foreign,	199,652	123,834	333,926	457,086	341,574	452,393	15,391	70,984	33,323
Ditto domestic,*	ı	1	ı	ı	1	1	1	1	1
Molasses, -	1,706	659	1,579	1,200	1,499	1,225	ı	1,941	696
Teas,	337,118	406,369	184,845	346,976 426,801	126,801	409,673	2,632	363,454	235,613
Coffee.	1,284,376	499,251	$499,251[2,601,64^{\circ}]1,992,982[2,259,761]2,150,843$	1,992,982	2,259,761	2,150,843	26,661	26,661 1,480,297 1,206,337	1,206,337
Sugar,	969,379	860,663	860,663 1,839,805 3,480,952 3,227,902 3,757,092	3,480,952	3,997,902	3,757,092	43,354	43,354 1,351,815 1,014,979	1,014,979
Salt.	6,607	1,561	5,992		16,376	9,413 16,376 19,689	113	1	,

* From foreign materials

TABLE No. III.

Amount of duties accruing on the following articles, imported in 1806, with the rates of duties on each.

a the the rates	of duties of	· cach		
	QUANTI'			
	Excess of importation over exportation	port. o-	Rate of duty.	Excess of duties over drawback.
Beer, ale, & porter, glls.	181,815		8	14,545 20
Cocoa, Îbs.	1,418,232		2	28,364 64
Chocolate,	2,117		3	63 51
Sugar candy,	1,573		111	180 89
loaf,	3,180		9	286 20
other refined and lump,	976		$6\frac{1}{2}$	63 44
Almonds,	282,517		2	5,650 34
Currants,	372,097		2	7,441 94
Prunes and plumbs, -	66,479		2	1,329 58
Figs,	408,449		2	8,168 98
Raisins in jars and muscadel,	773,398		2	15,467 96
all other,	2,412,221		$1\frac{1}{2}$	36,182 31
Candles, tallow,	175,820		2	3,516 40
wax,	6,254		6	375 24
Cheese, -	262,846	}	7 2	18,399 22 16,384 82
Soap, Tallow	819,241 1,755,841		1 1 1	26,337 62
Mace,	1,755,641	2,620		20,337 02
Nutmegs,	173		50	86 50
Cinnamon,		9,149	20	
Cloves,		24,318		
Pepper,	1,848,617		6	110,917 2
Pimento, -	468,008		4	18,720 32
Chinese cassia,	181,802		4	7,272 8
Tobacco, manufactured other than snuff and segars,	6,638		6	398 28
Snuff,	16,562		10	1,656 20
Indigo, -	264,163		25	66,040 75
Cotton,	785,378		3	23,561 34
Powder, hair,	5,514		4	220 56
gun,	204,822		4	8,192 88
Starch,	14,565		3	436 95
Glue,	105,612		4	4,224 48
Pewter plates and dishes,	78,200		4	3,128
Anchors and sheet iron, -	582,236		$1\frac{1}{2}$	8,733 54
Slit and hoop do	271,063		1	2,710 63

TABLE No. III.—continued.

	QUANT	ITIES.		1	
	Excess of	Exc	ess of	Dotoof	Excess of
	importation	expor	tation	duty	duties
	over ex-	over	ım-		over
	portation.	porta	tion.	Cents.	drawback.
Nails, lbs.	3,059,529	-	-	2	61,190 5
Spikes,	407,936	-	-	1	4,079 3
Quicksilver, -	51,606	-	-	6	3,096 3
Ochre, yellow, in oil, -	22,079	-	-	11/2	331 1
dry yellow, Spanish brown,	119,854	-	-	1	1,198 5
Spanish brown,	619,710	-	-	1	6,197 1
White and red lead, -	2,648,981		-	2	52,979 6
Lead & manufactures of lead,	3,513,351	-	-	1	35,133 5
Seines,	10,651	~	-	4	426
Cordage, tarred, -	206,096	-	-	2	4,121 9
untarred, -	47,391	-	-	21	1,184 7
Cables,	30,542			2	610 8
Steel, - cwt.	12,228	-	-	100	12,228
Hemp,	116,101		-	100	116,101
Twine and pack thread, -	3,361	-	-	400	13,444
Glauber salts -	103	-	-	200	206
Coal, - bushels,	311,146	-	~	5	15,557 3
Fish, dried, - quintals.	219,349		-	50	109,674 5
pickled salmon, bbls.	6,862	-	-	100	6,862
mackarel, -	14,756	-	-	60	8,853 6
other, -	16,271	-	-	40	6,508 4
Glass, black qt. bottles, gro.	20,273	-	-	60	12,163 8
window, not above 8 ?				100	•
by 10, 100 sqr. ft.	22,546	-	-	160	36,073 6
do. 10 by 12,	3,985	-	_	175	6,973 7
do. above 10 by 12,	4,243	-		225	9,546 7
Segars, M.	22,969		-	200	45,938
	339		-	50	169 5
Boots, - pairs,	3,817	-	_	75	2,862 7
Shoes, silk,	6,913	_	_	25	1,728 2
Boots, - pairs, Shoes, silk, - kid, Morocco, &c.	45,758		_	15	6,863 7
all other, -	5,374	-	_	10	537 4
Cards, wool & cotton, dozs.	4	_	_	50	2
playing, - packs,	11,672	-	_	25	2,906 7
otal excess of duties over draw Excess of drawback over dutie	eson Mace	-	30	75	1,024,809 7
and and pass com	Cinname	on, -	1.8	29 80	
agency assured product (amount	Cloves,				
			_		9,968 4
Total,			_		1,014,841

Treasury Department, Register's Office, 4th November, 1807.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register

TABLE No. IV.

A general view of the assessment and apportionment of the Direct Tax, laid by the acts of Congress, of July 9th and July 14th, 1798.

G	Control of	7	Land.	Dwe	Dwelling-Houses.	Slaves.
10	51 A 1 E.S.	No. of Acres.	Valuation.	Number.	Valuation.	Number.
New-Hampshire,	1	3,749,061	19,028,108 3	11,142	4,146,938 90	1
Massachusetts,	8	7,831,028	59,445,642 64	48,984	24,546,826 46	1
Rhode-Island,	1	565,844	8,082,355 21	7,034	2,984,002 87	143
Connecticut,		2,649,149	40,163,955 34	23,565	8,149,479,28	654
Vermont,		4,918,722	15,165,484 2	5,437	1,558,389 36	ı
New-York,	1	16,414,510	74,885,075 69	33,416	25,495,631 39	9,994
New-Jersey,	1	2,788,282	27,287,981 89	19,624	9,149,918 84	2,433
Pennsylvania,	•	11,959,865	72,824,852 60	51,779	29,321,048 33	1,100
Delaware,	,	1,074,105	4,053,248 49	5,094	2,180,165 83	3,125
Maryland, -	1	5,444,979	21,634,004 57	16,932	10,738,286 63	48,254
Virginia,	1	40,458,644	59,376,860 6	27,693	11,248,267 67	153,087
North-Carolina,	,	20,956,467	27,909,479 70	11,760	2,932,893 9	59,968
South-Carolina,		9,779,587	12,456,720 94	6,127	5,003,292 93	65,586
Georgia,		13,534,159	10,263,506 95	3,446	1,797,631 25	27,704
Kentucky,	1	17,674,634	20,268,325 7	3,339	1,139,765 13	15,820
Tennessee,	1	3,951,357	5,847,662	1,030	286,446 83	5,351
	Total Numbers,	163,746,686	1	276,659		393,219
	Total Valuation.	1	479,293,263 13	. 1	140,683,984 79	1

TABLE No. IV.—CONTINUED.

STATES	25	N. Company	Amount of Tax on		
N A T A C	LA17.	Lands.	Dwelling Houses.	Slaves.	Total.
New-Hampshire,	1	66,283 76	11,684 38		77,968 14
Massachusetts,	1	169,958 77	82,738 47	1	252,697 24
Rhode-Island, -	•	28,906 15	8,415 66	71 50	37,393 31
Connecticut,		108,307 59	21,647 12	397	150,281 71
Vermont,		43,209 57	3,722 54	1	46,932 11
New-York, -	,	77,909 31	99,335 12	4,997	189,241 43
New-Jersey,	1	70,417 24	26,592 36	1,216 50	98,226 10
Pennsylvania, -	1	138,269 23	99,111 75	550	237,930 98
Delaware, -	,	99,494 70	6,462 55	1,562 50	30,449 75
Maryland, -	1	88,897 53	40,820 79	24,197	153,845 32
Virginia, -	,	234,018 94	34,826 40	76,543 50	345,388 84
North-Carolina, -	1	155,385 96	7,296 67	29,984	192,666 63
South-Carolina,	ŧ	62,345 46	19,306 11	39,793	114,444 57
Georgia, -	1	18,917 4	6,039 90	13,859	38,808 94
Kentucky, -	í	26,980 77	3,275 68	7,910	38,166 45
Tennessee, -	1	15,481 19	713 46	2,675 50	13,870 15
	Total Tax,	1,327,713 21	471,988 96	196,609 50	1.996,311 6

Table of the Post-Office Establishment, from 1739, to October 1, 1813.

	The second secon	The second second	Management of the Control of the Con	The state of the s			****	And in company or a company of the last
Veurs,		No. of post		Compensation Incidental	Incidental	Transportation	Net Beyening	Ext. in miles
		offices.	postages.	to post-mesters	expenses.	of the Mail.	יייני ווכי כוונוי.	of Post-roads
1789	1	7.5				1	-	
1790 -	1	75	\$37,934 92	8,197 80	1.861 19	22.081 8	5.794 95	1.87.5
1791	,	68	46,294 43	10,312 28	3.091 79	23,293 10	9,637 29	1,905
1792	t	195	67,443 86					5,642
1793	,	209	104,746 67	21,645 96	5,659 73		32,707 10	5,649
1794 -	ł	450	128,947 19	27,155 65				11.984
1795	1	453		30,272				13,207
- 9621		468		35,729 59	14,353 21			13,267
. 2621	1	554	213,998 50	47,109 39	13,622 68	89,382,27	63,884 16	16,180
1798	ı	639	232,977 45	56,035 6	16,035		63,892 94	16,180
1799		229	264,846 17	63,957 75				16,180
1800	,	903	280,804 31	69,242 52	16,106 76	128,644 32	66,810 81	20,817
1801		1,025	320,442 40	79,337 74			65,291 84	22,309
1802	ı	1,114	327,044 58	85,586 94	21,657 78	174,670 61	45,129 25	25,315
1803	1	1,258	_	93,169 51	24,084 8	205,110 33	29,458 74	25,315
1804	1	1,405	389,449 64	107,715 71	24,231 29	205,555 24	51,947 40	29,556
1805	1	1,558	421,375 23	111,551 97	26,179 88	239,635 52	44,005 92	31,076
1806	,	1,710	446,105 79	119,784 39	23,416 11	269,033 12	33,879 17	33,451
1807		1,848	478,762 71	129,041 16	32,092 64	292,751 29	24,877 62	33,755
1808	4	1,944	460,564 18	128,653 12	28,676 18	305,499 49	1	34,035
1809	1	2,012	506,633 85	141,579 9	23,516 22	332,916 77	8,621 78	34,035
1810 -	,	2,300	551,683 97	149,438 16	18,564 57	327,966 23	55,715 2	37,035
1811		2,403	587,246 73	159,243 72	20,638 93	319,165 57	88,148 51	
1812 -	,	2,610	649,207 71	177,422 12	22,116 71	340,626 22	109,042 66	1
to Oct. 1, 2 1813 \$,	2,977	703,154 52	199,170 54	41,246 13	438,556 13	24,178 87	1
The same of the sa		The second second second second						

TABLE No. VI.

An account of the Post-Office Establishment, in each State and Territory, in the year 1802.

						A MARKET AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	And the second of the second o
	Postage	Postage			Journaission.	Councission	Annt. of com-
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	OH	no	Amount.	Free Letters	CD	0.11	pensation to
	Letters.	Newspapers			Letters.	New spapers	Post-masters.
New-Hampshire, -		468 44	4,964 8	7.5 86	1,572 80	334 5	1,882 71
Vermont,		356 96	2,673 93		1,039 30		
Massachusetts,	30,712 41	1,659 48	32,371 89	203 78	6,454 81	830.36	7,487 95
District of Maine,		778 18	8,233 84		2,560 87		
Rhode-Island,	5,145 13	391 88	5,537		1,570 40	195 89	-4
Connecticut,	10,914 60	1,334 55	12,249 15				
New-York,			55,292 25				10,310 45
New-Jersey, -	7,263 7	1,164 22					
Pennsylvania,	53,478 46	1,871 76	55,350 22				
Ohio,		184 78					-
Indiana Territory.	370.58	7 54	415 65				136 42
Delaware,		541 72	4,009 87			270 80	1,626 80
Maryland, -	29,428 52	2,572 42	32,000 94			1,280	6,703 67
District of Columbia,		540 75					5,159 31
Virginia, -	36,735 87	5,125 6	41,860 93			2,561 86	12,808 95
Kentucky	3,570 9	0.0					
North-Carolina, -							
Tennessee,			1,924 95				
South-Carolina,	17,102 98	1,160 46	18,263 44	28 69	3,769 34	580 25	4,419 46
Georgia,	10,382 87		11,378 98				
Mississippi Territory,	1,054 77	74 66	1,129 43	92 4			- 1
Total,	304,201 67	23,738 17	327,939 84	2,821 54	69,640 22	11,866 9	84,327 85
The same of the sa	profes or a man a c a modela a	And the same of the party of th	the supplies of the supplies with the supplies and				

TABLE No. VI.-CONTINUED.

Dr.	558 85	1,838 73		421 17	1	1	1	1	1	2,971 21	1,242 97	5		1			12,122 42			1	1,664 32	34,713 21
Cr.	9	1	12,767 84	1	1,760 5	744 71	26,118 40	397 35	27,810 11	1	1	827 15	12,903 49	9,096 35	1	1	1	1	1	361 15	1	92,786 60
Balance due [Amt. paid for Seneral-Post-[transportation Office, of the Mails.		3,113 95		5,125 32	1,615 32	6,197 17		4,720 44	15,162 84	4,612 56	1,500		11,152 53	1,393 52	31,065 5	5,718 95	17,269 64	3,989 49	16,473 46	7,100 68	2,422 40	168,818 77
Balance due General-Post- Office.	2,829 71	1,97.5 22	23,243 2	4,704 15	3,375 37	6,941 88	41,229 26	5,117 79	42,972 95		257 3	2,108			27,647 22		5,147 22				758 8	226,892 16
Contingent expenses.		123 92		365 70				137 45		139 62	20		722 40		1,172 37				679 2			10,009 52
Way- Letters.	4 5	7 55	35 4	10 95	23	39 1		4 16	69 9	1.26	20	1 72	10 87	23	21 13	89	3 6	40	3 26	13 14	19	197 59
Ship Letters.	24 52	913	85 88	191 95	96 93	2,209 12	1 16	1,208 58	1	1	107 38	507 98	28 41		t	50 24	679 34		1	1	ı	6,512 72
STATES AND TERRITORIES.	New-Hampshire, -	Vermont,	Massachusetts,	District of Maine,	Rhode-Island,	Connecticut,	New-York, -	New-Jersey,	Pennsylvania,	Ohio,	Indiana Territory, -	Delaware,	Maryland,	District of Columbia, -	Virginia, -	Kentucky, -	North-Carolina, -	Tennessee,	South-Carolina,	Georgia,	Mississippi Territory, -	Total,

TABLE No. VII.

A Statement of the Annual Revenue of the United States, from the commencement of the Federal Government, until the 30th of September, 1812, comprising the net amount derived from the Customs, Internal Tuxes, Direct Taxes, Sale the Army. Indian Department, the Navy, Foreign Intercourse, Barbary Fowers, Civil List, Miscellaneous Civil, of Lands, and all other sources; also, an account within the same period of the Immal Expenditures, on account of formed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of the 24th December, 1812.

RECEIPTS.

		ej.	6	31	14	87	59	65	99	80	31	10	95
		Aggregate.	4,418,913	3,661,932,31	4,614,423	5,128,432	5,954,534	7,137,529	8,303,560	7,820,575	7,475,773	10,777,709	-
		eous	10	65	37	48	26	14	68	31	56	10	5
10.000		Public lands. Miscellaneous	19,440	9,918	10,390	23,799	5,917	16,506	30,379	18,692	45,187	75 74,712	167,726 6 266,149 15
		nds.		,	,	,	ı	133	09	-	,	75	9
				,	ı	,	,	4.836 13	83,540	11,963		443	167.726
		oe.			51	49		84					
-	_	Postage.	'	1	11,020	29,478	22,400	72,909	64,500	39,500	41,000	37 73,000	179,500
		tax.											3 38
		Direct tax.	1	1	1	1	1	,	1	1	1	734,99	534,34
l				2	70	62	36	09	45	95	44	55	43
	Internal	revenue.	ŧ	208,942	337,705	274,089	337,755	475,289	575,491	644,357	779,136	809,396 55 734,223	93 1,048,033 43 534,343 38 79,500
			99	85	56	∞ ©₹	96	94	65	93	31	73	93
	į	Customs	4,399,472 99	3,443,070	4,255,306	4,801,065	5,588,461	6,567,987	7,549,649	7,106,061	6,610,449	9,080,932	10,750,778
		March, st Dec.	ı	ſ	1	1	,	ı	1	1	1	1	ı
	YEARS.	From 4th March, 1789, to 31st Dec.	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801
1.							-						

TABLE No. VII.—CONTINUED.

Aggregate.	1	,097 63	,307 38	693 20	.931 7	,019 26	661 93	,473 12	214 28	529 9			,706 56	783 27
Aggn	- 1	11,064,097	11,826,307	13,560,693	15,559,931			7,773,473		-	`		6,927,706	39 215.786.783
cotts.	98 9	3 18	5 53	08 6	1 19	69 9	2 35	3 51	3 84	3 52			3 30	5 39
Miscellaneous.	1_	115,518	112,575	19,039	10,004	34,935	21,802	23,638	84,476	60,068			35,716	2 1.216.775
ids.	1	6.9	5.7	08	73	27	9	33	°23	53			33	
Public lands.	88,628	65,675	137,526	540,193	65,245	166,163	347,939	442,252	396,548	1,237			452,362	,283
Publ	- '		437	540	765	466	647	445	969	70,1,040,237			455	6,161
ಲೆ		98		50	67	73								10,
Postage.	35,000	16,427	26,500	21,349	41,117	3,614	ī	•	1	37			85,000	367,348
.;		03	+	91	98	99	21	31	89	99		_	859 22	8.4
Direct tax.	206,565	71,879	50,198	21,882	55,763	34,732	19,159	7,517	12,448	7,666			859	1,757,240
	89	63	68	15	45	40	73	33	63	95			9	541
Internal revenue.	621,898	215,179	50,941	21,747	20,101	13,051	8,210	4,044	7,430	2,295			4,903	199,524,131 786,460,003 5411,757,240 84 667,348 706,161,283
	74	9	33	寸	17	61	200	58	31	73			65	786
ms.	235	417	565	181	869	521	550	030	309	555			865	131
Customs	12,438,235	10,479,417	11,098,565	12,936,487	14,667,698	15,845,521	16,363,550	7,296,020	8,583,309	13,313,222			6,343,865 65	199,524,
RS.	1	1	1	ı	4	4	ı	4	1		January	ptember,	,	Total.
YEARS	1802	1803	4804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	From 1st January	to 30th September	1812	

TABLE No. VII.—CONTINUED. EXPENDITURES.

	Total.		632,804 3	1,100,702 9	1,130,249 8	2,639,097 59	2,480,910 13		1,039,402 66	2,009,522 30	2,466,946 98	2,560,878 77	1,672,944 8	1,221,148 25	882,055 85	938,923 93	768,281 28	1,383,555 38	1,389,285 91	3,041,434 40	3,470,772 17	2,389,923 94	2,122,828 19	7,464,814 80	4,066,745 65
	Services of vol-	dotects.	1	,	(1	`	1	1	1	,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	,	1	,	406,800 210,000	210,000 4
	Servi-	minicia.	1	1	1			1	1		1			,		1	4	,		1	1	٠	1	406,800	406,800
	Detach- ment of	manna.	1	ı	,	,	1	1	1		,	1	1			,	a	,	70,000	100,000	1		,	,	170,000
	4 0	milita, milita, milita, dateers	,	,		1	•	1	1	,	\$,	,	1	1	4	,	,	,	100,000	. 1	110,000	190,000	100,000	500,000
ARTMENT.	Addition-		í	å	1	,	1	1	1	,	1	,	4	1	1	•	•	1		1	300,000	. 1			300,000
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.	Fabrica- Purchase tion of of salt-pe-	ure, occ.	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150,000	. 1	ı		150,000
MIL	Fabrica- tion of	calmon.	1	1	,	1	,	,	1	1	1	,	1	155,012 50	108,599 4	, 1	1	,	1	,	1	,		1	263,611 54
	Fortifica-	ma narbors.				42,049 66	81,773 50	25,761 26	43,090 78	185,956 34	171,127 42	116,000	85,000	18,000	, 1	1	,	4	225,000			428,000	95,000	250,000	3,493,758 96
	Pay and sub- Fortifica- sistence, &c. vions of ports	of the army, and narbors	632,804 3	1,100,702 9	1,130,249 8	2,597,047 93	2,399,136 63	1,234,502 58	999,311 88	1.823,565 96	2,295,819 56	2,444,878 77	1,587,944 8	1,048,135 75	773,456 81	958,923 93	768,281 28	1,383,555 38	1,094,285 91	1,766,434 40 1	2,365,772,17	1,851,923 94	1,837,828 19	6,498,014 80	$\frac{38.572.575}{38.572.575} = \frac{15.3493.758}{3.493.758} \frac{96}{96} \frac{263.611}{34} = \frac{34}{150.000} = \frac{300,000}{300,000} = \frac{170,000}{400,000} \frac{406,800}{406,800} \frac{210,000}{44,066,745} = \frac{170,000}{44,066,745} = 170,000$
	From 4th March,	1789, to 31st	Dec. 1791,	1792,			_		1697,	1798,				1802	1803,	1804,	1805,	1806	1807,	1808,	1809	From 1810,	n. fo	1812,	Total, 3

TABLE No. VII.—CONTINUED.

YEAMS. Indian department from 4th March, 1789 Naval department. Foreign interferometer. Barbary course. Civil list. Miscellane- ous civil. ous civil. Aggregate. From 4th March, 1789 27,000 - 570 1,733 33 13,000 757,134 45 285,887 56 1,718,129 37 1791 - 57,000 - 53 78,766 67 - 359,917 58 191,988 941,766,077 13 1792 - 55,563 98 - 61,408 97 146,403 51 - 369,500,348 28 1794 - 13,042 46 - 61,408 97 146,403 51 - 361,633 36161,330 13 4,350,596 45 1795 - 21,475 68 2,000 410,562 3 912,685 12 - 361,633 36161,330 13 4,350,596 45 1795 - 21,475 68 2,000 274,784 4 109,739 64 75,120 447,139 526,1319 852,531,930 40 1796 - 1,381,347 76 242,711 22 214,717 52 504,605 176 324,763 28 1,487,116 31 31,487,1136 172,504 23 126,400 172,539 48 1,487,116 31 31,487,1136 1,487,1136		-		1	-1	10	8	0	10	0	9	4	61	-1	0	_	7	91	67 j
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Stated from the annual accounts of receipts and expenditures of the United States. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, January 10, 1813.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

CHAPTER X.

Tonnage of the United States—Amount employed in foreign trade, and in the coasting trade, at different periods—Increase of American tonnage, from 1793 to 1810—Tonnage owned in each state, in 1810, and in the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston—Vessels built, from 1804 to 1813—Comparative view of American tonnage, with that of other nations—Amount of foreign tonnage, in American foreign trade, at different periods, and the nations to which it belonged—American navy, in 1815.

The increase of the tonnage of the United States has been without example, in the history of the commercial world. This has been owing to the increased quantity of bulky articles of domestic produce exported, to the increase of their population, and to the extent of their carrying trade.

The actual tonnage was not ascertained, at the Treasury Department, until the year 1793. Previous to that time, the only account of the tonnage kept at the Treasury was that, on which duties were collected, and which included the repeated voyages made by the same vessels in the course of the year.

The following is the amount of tonnage on which duties were collected from 1789 to 1792 inclusive, with its employment, in the foreign trade, coasting trade, and fisheries:—

		Foreign trade.		Coasting trade.		Fisheries.
1789	-	123,893	-	68,607	-	9,062
1790	-	346,254	-	103,775	-	28,348
1791	-	363,110	-	106,494	-	32,542
1792	-	411,438	-	120,957	-	32,062

In consequence of acts of Congress passed in 1792 and 1793, no vessel can be employed, in foreign trade, unless duly registered by

the Collector of the district, where such vessel belongs, and the owner obtains from the Collector a certificate of such registry; and no vessel can obtain a register, unless she was built in the United States, or has been taken and condemned as lawful prize, and is owned by an American citizen.

No vessel can be employed in the coasting trade, unless duly enroiled or licensed by the Collectors of the districts. This register, enrollment, or license, specifies the tonnage of each vessel, and an account of each vessel so registered, enrolled, or licensed, is annually transmitted by the Collectors, to the Treasury Department.

There are also other vessels employed in foreign trade, owned by citizens of the United States, but which, on account of being foreign built, or some other cause, are not entitled to a register, or to be considered as American vessels. These vessels have however papers called sea letters, and are therefore denominated sea letter vessels. In 1806, the tonnage of vessels having sea letters, and employed in foreign trade, was eighty-seven thousand tons.

To give an American character to a vessel, it is not necessary that any part of the crew, except the captain, should be citizens of the United States. If the captain be an American citizen, all the rest of the crew may be foreigners.

The following duties on tonnage are paid in the United States, by permanent acts.

American registered vessels, pay 6 cents per ton upon entry,

Coasting vessels, - 6 do. do. per annum,

Fishing vessels, - 6 do. do. do.

American vessels not registered (having sea letters) 50 cents per ton upon entry.

American built vessels, owned by foreigners, 30 cents per ton, and 50 cents light money.

Foreign built vessels, owned by Americans, 50 cents per ton.

Vessels entirely foreign, 50 cents per ton and 50 cents light money.

By an act passed July 1st, 1812, and which is to continue during the war, vessels belonging wholly, or in part, to the subjects of toreign powers, pay an additional duty of one dollar and fifty cents per ton.

With respect to merchandize imported, American registered vessels pay American rates of duties, and merchandize imported in all other vessels, whether having sea letters, or being American built, are owned by foreigners, or foreign built, are owned by Americans, or are entirely foreign, pay foreign duties.

By an act of the 27th of March, 1804, an American registered vessel loses its American character, "if owned by a person naturalized in the United States, and residing for more than one year in the country from which he originated, or for more than two years in any foreign country—unlesss such person be in the capacity of Consul, or other public agent."

It is understood, that the late Commercial Treaty between the United States and Great-Britain places the tonnage duties of the vessels of both nations on the same footing in their respective ports. Whether this will eventually benefit American navigation, indeed, whether it will not be injurious to it, remains yet to be decided; and experience alone must determine. Were the British West-India ports open to American vessels, there would, perhaps, be less room to doubt on the subject. The American trade with the British West-Indies always has been, and will, probably, continue to be great; and can now only be carried on in British vessels, navigated according to British laws. Should this policy continue, there can be little doubt, that, in this trade, American capital, to a certain extent, will be employed in navigating British vessels, and in supporting British seamen. And it is, perhaps, yet doubtful, whether in the circuitous trade between Great-Britain and her West-India Islands. by the way of the United States, British vessels will not be able to carry, on freight, between the United States and Great-Britain. cheaper than American vessels.

The amount of registered tonnage, employed in foreign trade. from 1793, to 1813, was as follows, viz.—

			Tons. 95ths.
1793	-		367,734 23
1794	*	~	438,862 71

			Tons. 95ths.
1795	-	-	529,470 63
1796	-	-	576,733 25
1797	-	-	597,777 43
1798	-	-	603,376 37
1799	-	-	669,197 19
1800	-	~	669,921 35
1801	-	-	718,549 60
1802	-	-	560,380 63
1803	-	-	597,157 05
1804	-	-	672,530 18
1805	-	-	749,341 22
1806	-	*	808,284 68
1807	-		848,306 85
1808	-	-	769,053 54
1809		-	910,059 23
1810	-	*	984,269 05
1811	-	-	768,852 21
1812	-	-	760,624 40
1813	-	-	674,853 44

And the following tonnage was employed in the coasting trade, from 1793 to 1812.

			Enrolled	1.		Licens	ed.
						Under 20	tons.
			Tons. 9	5ths.		Tons.	95ths.
17	9 3	-	114,853	10		7,217	53
17	94	-	167,227	42	-	16,977	36
17	95	-	164,795	91	-	19,601	59
17	96	-	195,423	64	-	22,416	66
17	97	-	214,077	5	-	23,325	66
17	98	-	227,343	79	•	24,099	43
17	99	-	220,904	46	-	25,736	8
18	00	•	245,295	4	-	27,196	91
18	01	-	246,255	34	-	28,296	91
18	02	-	260,543	16	-	29,079	58

			Bnrolle	d.		License	d.
						Under 20	tons.
			Tons.	95ths.		Tons. 9	5ths.
1803		~	268,676	12	-	30,384	34
1804		-	286,840	1	-	30,696	56
1805		-	301,366	38	~	31,296	73
1806		-	309,977	5	*	30,562	54
1807		-	318,189	93	-	30,838	39
1808		-	387,684	43	-	33,135	33
1809			371,500	56	-	33,661	7 5
1810		-	371,114	12	-	34,232	57
1811	- I	Enrolled	and licens	sed, -	420,362		
1812	-	do.	do.	-	477,971		

The increase of the registered tonnage, or that employed in foreign trade, from 1793 to 1801, was three hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and fifteen tons and thirty-seven ninety-fifths, having nearly doubled, in that short period. From 1793 to 1810, a period of seventeen years, the increase of tonnage, employed in foreign trade, was six hundred sixteen thousand five hundred and thirty-five tons and eighty-two ninety-fifths. In 1793, the tonnage employed in the coasting trade, was one hundred twenty-two thousand and seventy tons and sixty-three ninety-fifths, and in 1801, amounted to two hundred seventy-four thousand five hundred and fifty-one tons, making a difference of one hundred fifty-two thousand four hundred and eighty-one tons; and from 1793 to 1810, the increase was two hundred eighty-three thousand two hundred and seventy-six tons. We have before stated the amount of tonnage employed in the fisheries; the increase from 1793 to 1807, was about forty thousand tons. Tables No. I. and II. contain the amount of tonnage, annually employed, in foreign trade, and in the coasting trade, owned in each state, from 1793 to 1810.

The whole amount of tonnage, in the United States, in 1810, was one million four hundred twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-one tons, according to Treasury statements.—Of this,

Tons.
New-Hampshire owned - 28.817

	Tons.
Massachusetts,	495,203
Rhode-Island,	- 36,155
Connecticut,	45,108
New-York,	- 276,557
New-Jersey,	43,803
Pennsylvania,	125,430
Delaware,	- 8,190
Maryland,	143,785
Virginia,	- 84,923
North-Carolina,	39,954
South-Carolina,	- 53,926
Georgia,	15,619
Ohio,	none
New-Orleans,	- 13,240

The state of Massachusetts has many hundred miles of sea-coast, with numerous inlets and harbours; and many of her inhabitants have always been engaged in navigation. The amount of tonnage owned in that state, in 1810, was more than one third of the whole tonnage in the United States.

The amount of tonnage owned in the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, in 1810, was as follows:—

				Tons.	95ths
Boston,	-	-	-	149,121	85
New-York,	-	-	-	268,548	1
Philadelphia,		-	-	125,258	15
Baltimore,	-	-	-	103,444	69
Charleston,	-		-	52,888	16

It is believed, that the shipping, belonging to the port of New-York, is equal to, if it does not exceed, that of any port, in the world, except the port of London.

The tonnage of vessels built in the United States, from 1804 to 1813, was as follows:—

				Tons. 95ths.
1804	-		-	103,753 91
1805	*	-	-	128,507 3
1806	~	-	-	126,093 29
1807	-	~	-	99,783 92
1808	-	•		31,755 34
1809	-	-	-	91,397 55
1810	*	-	~	127,575 86
1811	-	-	•	146,691 82
1812	-	•	*	84,691 42
1813	-	-	-	81,153 40

The number of vessels built and registered, during the same period, in all the ports of the British empire (except Ireland) with the amount of their tonnage, is contained in No. XIII. of Appendix No. II.; the greatest amount built in any one year was one hundred thirty-five thousand three hundred and forty-nine.

The amount of American tonnage for 1810, as stated above, taken from Treasury documents, is greater than the actual amount. It was made from the abstracts, furnished by the Collectors of the several districts, in which a deduction for vessels worn out, lost at sea, or taken and condemned in foreign countries, was not always made.

The true amount for 1810 may be stated at about one million and a quarter. The amount of American registered tonnage, employed in foreign trade, in 1807, and on which duties were paid (including the repeated voyages) was one million eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. The amount of tonnage of vessels which entered inwards, at the several ports of Great-Britain, from all parts of the world, (including their repeated voyages) was, for the same year, one million four hundred eighty-two thousand four hundred and twelve. This amount of British tonnage includes those vessels, which entered inwards from Ireland, the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, and the whale fisheries.—(See No. XV. Appendix No. II.) The amount of British tonnage, which cleared outwards, from all the ports

of Ireland, to all parts of the world, in 1807, was five hundred seventy-four thousand six hundred and eighty-eight.—(See No. XXI. Appendix No. II.) Mr. Anderson, in his view of the importance of Canada, &c. states the amount of British tonnage, entered inwards, into the ports of Great-Britain, from Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, and the whale fisheries, on an average, from 1804 to 1813, to be about seven hundred thousand. This would leave the amount of British tonnage, employed in trade with all other parts of the world, in 1807, about eight hundred thousand.—(See Anderson, Appendix Nos. XVI. and XVII.)

That the increase of American tonnage has been without example, at least in modern times, will appear, on comparing it with the increase of the tonnage of other commercial nations, and particularly Great-Britain.

In 1581, in the reign of Elizabeth, a period so much celebrated in history, the tonnage of England was only seventy-two thousand four hundred and fifty; an amount far less, than is now owned, in either of the ports of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. In 1700, the commercial tonnage of England was estimated at two hundred seventy-three thousand six hundred and ninety three, in 1750, at six hundred nine thousand, seven hundred and ninety-eight, and in 1800, at one million two hundred sixty-nine thousand, three hundred and twenty-nine;* having little more than doubled, in each half century, from 1700 to 1800. On the 5th of January, 1813, the British tonnage amounted to one million five hundred seventy-nine thousand, seven hundred and fifteen.—(See No. XV. Appendix No. II.) The state of New-York now owns as great, and the state of Massachusetts a much greater amount of shipping, than was owned by England, a little more than a century ago.

For many years past, the United States have owned a much greater amount of tonnage, than any other nation, except Great-Britain.

About the year 1787, the amount of tonnage, employed in the foreign trade of France, was a little more than one million; of this France owned about three hundred thousand; the rest was foreign tonnage. The navigation of France has decreased since that period.

^{*} See Chalmer's Estimate, 234.

In 1800, the number of vessels employed in the foreign commerce of France, that entered inwards, was seven thousand five hundred and eighty-one; their tonnage two hundred seventy-three thousand, four hundred and eighty-six—Of this ninety-eight thousand three hundred and four tons was French, and one hundred seventy-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-three foreign. The number of vessels, that cleared outwards, the same year, was eight thousand six hundred and thirty-six, their tonnage three hundred twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven; the French owned one hundred four thousand, six hundred and eighty-seven of this, and the residue was owned by foreigners.*

In 1804, the number of trading vessels, belonging to the states and nations around the Baltic, including those of Norway and Holstein, was four thousand one hundred and thirty-four, and their tonnage about four hundred ninety-three thousand, four hundred and seventeen British.† The shipping of the Baltic has not, probably, increased since that period. The American tonnage, therefore, is more than double that of all the maritime nations of the north of Europe.

The rapid increase of American tonnage, after the commencement of the present government, in a few years, almost excluded foreign tonnage from the trade of the United States. Table No. III. contains a statement of American and foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States, for each year, from 1790 to 1799. In 1790, the proportion of foreign tonnage, to the whole amount of tonnage, employed in the foreign American trade was as 41. 4 to 100, and in 1799 was as 14. 9 to 100. In 1807, the proportion was as 7. 3 to 100. Table No. IV. presents a statement of the tonnage of vessels, entered in the United States, from 1790 to 1796, and the nations to which the same belonged. In 1790, the amount of foreign tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States was two hundred firty-one thousand and fifty-eight tons, in 1796, was forty-nine thousand, nine hundred and sixty, in 1802, (a year of peace in Europe) was one hundred forty-six thousand, seven hundred and seventy-nine, and in 1807 was eighty-six thousand three

^{*} See Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, 4th vol. p. 521 - Oddv

hundred and twenty-two. In the years 1790, 1796, and 1802, it was owned by foreign nations, as follows:—

		1790.		1796.		1802.
		Tons.		Tons		Tons.
Great-Britain,	-	216,914	-	19,669	-	104,262
France, -	-	12,059	-	2,055	-	7,659
Spain,	-	7,381	-	2,449	-	8,582
Portugal, -	-	3,777	-	637	-	1,111
Italy,			-	758	-	
United Netherlands,	~	6,136	-	301	-	102
Imperial, -	-	459	-		-	
Hanse Towns,	-	1,978	-	4,987	-	12,980
Denmark, -	**	1,113	-	10,430	-	6,492
Sweden, -		- 535	-	5,560	-	1,127
Prussia, -	-	394	-		-	
Russia, -	-		-		-	2,994
American built ow Great-Britain,		}	-			519
British built own Americans,	ed by	}	-		-	951

The extensive coasting trade of the United States, as well as the fisheries, will tend to increase the American navigation, and will always be an excellent nursery for seamen, from whence the American navy in case of emergency can be supplied with hands. Fortunately for the country, the American navy, formerly considered by many a mere gangrene upon the nation, seems now to be the favourite of all parties. Its brilliant success, during the late war, and in its late excursion to the Mediterranean, has raised its own fame, as well as that of the American character, and justly entitles it to public patronage, both in peace and war. The American navy, in the summer of 1815, consisted of about seventy ships, brigs, and schooners, besides some small sloops, and gun-boats. Not having in our possession an official list, we are unable to state the exact number of vessels, or the number of guns. Among this number, however, there are, it is believed, five, carrying seventy-four guns, six, forty-four guns, one thirty-eight guns, two, thirty-six guns, two, thirty-two guns, and twenty-three from twenty-eight to sixteen guns.

TABLE No. I.

Registered Tonnage employed in Foreign Trade in each State, from 1793 to 1810.

KL177		,					1793.		179.	**	1794. 1795.	5.	1796.		1797.	-	1798.	
S	SIAIES	ń				E	Fons.	95.	Tons. 95.	95.	1	Tons. 95.	Tons.	95.	Tons. 9;	95.	l'ons.	95.
New-Hampshire,		t	1		4	-	12,521	25	12,952 25	2 25	13,4	63 46	13,463 46 15,579 46	9 46	15,970 50		16,589 48	48
Massachusetts,		1	1		,	13	5,599	89	143,78.	3 61	171,7	48 12	186,19	9 59	35,599 68 143,783 61 171,748 12 186,199 59 187,447 47 178,798 41	47 1	78,798	41
Rhode-Island,		1		4	-1	=	18,604	42	17,933	60	20,397	27 27	20,159 36	936	19,686	13	19,802	84
Connecticut,		4	4		-	=	18,015	85	20,511	1 59	23,549	49 91	26,045 39	5 39	19,634	25	23,549	44
New-York, -	4			1		4	15,355	89	71,693	3 17	93,421	21 67	67 103,945 53 1	5 53	10,983	57 1	57 111,488	70
New-Jersey,		4	1		ŧ		098	57	484		9	637 85	901	1 27	7697	75	1,344 28	28
Pennsylvania,	1	,		8		60,	0,994	57	67,895	5 30	83,623	23 92	90,568	8 94	88,400	27	85,476 49	49
Delaware,		1	1		4		927	45	1,064	11	1,290	90 37	1,574	4 28	2,724	24	2,357	88
Maryland, -	4			- 1		36	26,792	74	38,007	77 7	48,007	07 53	46,314 89	1 80	55,964	46	63,480	99
Virginia, -	,	ı	- 1			95	23,997	70	26,130	0 13	31,767	86 49	36,278 26	98 8	40,936	11	43,657	58
North-Carolina,	ā	,		4		=	0,167	49	14,438	8 76	12,601	01 19	15,515	5 4	19,645	91	18,603	33
South Carolina,	1		-1			Ť	12,998	15	21,369	9 35		25,483 75	29,994 17	1 17	31,360	57	33,753	55
Georgia,	ı	1		4	1		1,568	40	2,599	9 43		3,548 1	3,556	9 84	4,260 48	CO	4,473 42	45
		9	1	Total,	1,	367,	7,734	23	,734 23 438,86	2 71	529,4	70 63	576,73	3 25	862 71 529,470 63,576,733 25 597,777 43 603,376 37	43.6	03,376	37

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

SHL #S	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.		1804.
olaibo.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons.	95 Tons.	95	l'ons. 95
New-Hampshire,	19,875 14	14,120 18	18,379 10	18,799	59 18,718	59	18,167 28
Massachusetts,	191,067 31	91,067 31 213,197 28 241,319	241,319 5	5 209,704 40 222,024	10,222,024	81 2, 0,638	0,638
Vermont,	1	186 91	179 24	ı	1		223
Rhode-Island,	18,562 39	18,841 20	23,747 29	23,603	1 23,890	99	26,123
Connecticut,	31,632 63	31,260 39	34,465 58	24,940	5 26,770	5 +9	23,683
New-York,	120,253 6	9 162,76	6 106,023 18	79,152	35 89,382	17.1	05,610
New-Jersey,	1,271 34	860 15	1,046 8	1,551	9 1,708	35	1,445
Pennsylvania,	90,944 30	95,631 74	109,036 45	64,637	26 67,629	10, 7	1,198
Delaware,	2,217 16	2,066 62	2,752 2	1,957	82 1,793	81	2,512
Maryland,	81,446 81	81,508 36	55,986 30	43,295	72 46,487	49	53,842
District of Columbia, -	1	1	ı	1	1		9,915
7 irginia,	46,858 68	41,838 47	44,850 92	31,943	87 37,832	24	33,614
Kentucky, -	à	1	ı	388	83 675	52	675
North Carolina,	19,214 52	20,949 47	21,812 63	21,399	21,063	13 1	8,908
South-Carolina,	38,567 42	43,731 70	51,192 21	31,353	75 30,993	34 4	1,368
Georgia,	286 18	7,937 52	7,759 35	7,652	33 7,742	30	8,125
hio,	ı	1	ı	1	444	65	503
Orleans Territory,	,	ı	ı	1	ı		5,466
Total	1669 197 19 669 991 25 718 619 60 560 380 63 507 157	640 001 25	719 610 60	1 CO 900	22 GOT 185		R CCO ROO 19

TABLE No. I.—CONTINUED.

		1805.	_	1806.	-	1807.		1808.		1809.		1810.	
STATES.		Tons. 95.	1.	Tons. 9	95.	Toms. 9	95.	Tons.	95.	Tons.	95.	Tons.	95.
New-Hampshire, -		19,719 36		20,606	53	22,367 64	6.1	20,101	51		4.7	23,010 47 24,534	
Massachusetts, -	1	285,689	393	306,075	87.3	310,309		266,519	Ē.	69 266,519 91 324,690	8	352,806	85
Vermont.	1	301.9	17	301	27	301	200	301	50	476	1	494	51
Rhode-Island, -	ı	28,531	333	28,617	19	28,499	7.5	23,282	55	28,403	55	28,574	93
Connecticut.		29,563	31	980,98	37	27,071	Ξ	22,297	87	21,306	46	22,671	35
New-York.	1	121,614	6	41,186	1.1	19,061	61	146,682	6.1	169,535	39	188,556	73
New-Jersey.		1,293	5	891	78	956	13	525	63	15,596	67	17,338	51
Pennsylvania	1	77,958	50	86,728	35	93,993	16	94,658	69	106,621	901	109,628	57
Delaware.	1	1,715	51	1,073	Gã	1,105		755	64	1,461	83	1,242	800
Maryland, -	ı	62,001	93	71,819	99	79,782	64	7.1,699	433	38,188	55	90,045	16
District of Columbia,	1	8,512	8	7,797	93	8,043	87	6,556	·19	7,489	4	9,416	98
Virginia, -	ι	37,67.1	61	34,015	68	33,503	5	29,485	S 2 2 3 3	36,699	6ã	45,339	78
Kentucky,	1	675	5.9	1		1		1	_	١		1	
North-Carolina,	1	22,576	63	22,180	70	21,394	55	16,623	ું≀	23,161	64	26,472	47
South-Carolina,	ı	35,107	0.9	40,158	0.1	45,222	20	41,698	=	42,675	1.	43,351	11
Georgia,	ŧ	8,592	12	10,909	83	12,897	18	11,305	94	10,942	63	12,405	41
Ohio,	1	169	73	160		ŧ		1		,		1	
Orleans Territory.	,	8,361	13	9,735	33	12,778	68	13,629	56	9,805	98	11,386 45	45
	Total,	7.19,341	200	08,284	63	3.18,306	32	769,053	5.1	22 308, 284 68 8-18, 306 85 769, 053 54 910, 059 23 984, 269	~3	984,269	5
	Charles of the last of the las				-	-					And distributions of the last	And in contrast of the last of	1

TABLE No. II.

Earolled Tounge employed in the Coasting Trade in each State, from 1793 to 1810.

		1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.
STA	STATES.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.
New-Hannshire	And the control of th	1,254 84	1,428 31	962 65	1,086 42	1,321 84	1,571 3
Massachusotts	Ť	51,409 87	79,478 46	52,297 69	61,837	65,195 62	70,555 3
Rhodo-Island.	,	4,502 20	6,195 52	6,049 5	5,761	5,700 55	5.234 4
Connecticut	,	7,255 41	869,6	9,761 58	11,597 47	12,918 49	12,302 8
Now-York	,	13,986 81	22,470 25	34,806 40	4	46,053 63	47,365 69
New-Torser	2	4,577 13	6,069 73	7,107 15	9,115 58	11,484 87	
Pennsylvania	,	4,579 8.3	6,074 19	7,074 59	7,402 71	7,738	7,854
Delaware	,	577 9	1,155 85	9,591	3,281 46	3,900 54	
Maryland	,	9.512 59	15,544 13	18,399 56	22,073 76	24,249 18	
Virginia	,	12,098 8	15,731 62	_	,		23,469 47
North-Carolina	,	2.764 3	4,398 51	3,500 28	4,531	5,651 23	5,700 1
South-Carolina	,	9,058 55	4,464 34	4,369 30	6,615 81	7,458 8	7,783 78
Georgia,	,	983 34	1,588 33	738 10	820 53	778 8	1,177 38
	Total	114.853 101	67.997	164,795 91	42 164,795 91 195,423 64 214,077	214,077 5	227,348 79

TABLE No. II.—CONTINUED.

						The state of the s	
STREET VILLO		1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.
SIAIES.		Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.
New-Hampshire, -	1	1,293 44	1,698 25	1,355 75	1,069 34	1,041 16	2,069 8
Massachusetts, -	•	64,723 52	75,080 46	67,949 8	74,747 51	73,123 26	79,096 65
Rhode-Island, -	1	5,268 93	5,764 42	5,291 74	4,780 23	5,531 11	6,331 52
Connecticut,	,	11,046 54	12,488 1	13,129 59	12,783 35	13,638 51	14,890 20
New-York,	,	49,118 17	51,553 47	55,666 71	61,509 36	63,049 9	65,411 1
New-Jersey, -	ı	14,297 41	15,222 10	15,598 68	15,301 37	16,893 67	18,950 57
Pennsylvania, -	1	7,230 86	7,380 61	6,798 68	8,318 54	8,997 18	9,134 78
Delaware, -	1	4,032 32	4,140 40	4,198 32	4,438 47	4,743 50	4,995 49
Maryland,	,	28,179 14	30,973 61	33,183 93	33,548 12	36,198 31	36,674 62
District of Columbia, -	ŧ			1	1	1	3,514 26
Virginia, -	,	22,736 23	26,224 52	27,114 73	26,594 8	26,068 37	25,833 60
North-Carolina, -	1	5,147 6	5,823 13	6,081 53	7,200 61	8,139 71	9,073 25
South-Carolina, -	ı	7,606 32	[-	8,340 58	8,288 94	8,716 58	8,410 92
Georgia, -	,	224 27	1,831 68	-	1,962 94	2,535 39	2,072 79
Orleans Territory, -	1	1	•	1	ŧ	1	380 87
	Total,	220,904 46	46 245,295 4	4 246,255 34 260,543 16 268,676 12 286,840	260,543 16	268,676 12	286,840 1

TABLE No. II.—CONTINUED.

	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
STATES.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95	Tons. 95.
New-Hampshire.	1,639 65	1,560 16	3,602 41	3,866 56	3,066 61	2,863 87
Massaclusetts.	86,413 36	89,892 16	89,982 78	127,893 79	113,325 63	107,260 72
Blode-Island.	6,182 24	5,766 47	6,279 53	8,981 54	8,265 83	6,899 11
Connecticut.	15,555 51	15,236 26	15,884 93	21,947 27	19,477 70	19,346 83
New-York.	67,812 61	70,225 68	72,567 43	77,522 10	78,252 61	83,536 60
New-Jersey.	19,323 49	19,654 37	20,535 85	22,539 65	23,268 84	23,927 60
· Pennsylvania.	10,016 19	9,252 66	10,355 29	13,455 6	13,497 49	14,255 76
Delaware.	5,928 67	5,587 72	5,878 2	6,292 56	6,371 94	
Maryland,	38,080 87	38,879 88	40,400 18	.7	47,715 69	7
District of Columbia.	3,976 12	3,968 31	4,073 58		5,125 32	
Virginia.	26,464 76	28,244 45	27,360 80	29,378 62	29,052 39	31,284 35
North-Carolina, -	9,086 60	9,091 26	9,602 2	11,377 44	10,640 94	10,562 56
South-Carolina,	8,779 29	8,972 29	7,773 18	8,858 71	8,043 58	O3
Georgia,	2,949 77	2,915 49,	3,351 38	3,178 44	3,337 78	
Orleans Territory,	556 85	729 54	549 95	703 26	2,057 71	1,326 69
Total,	301,366 38 309,977	1	5 318,189 93	387,684 43	93 387,684 43 371,500 56 371,114	371,114 12

TABLE No. II.—CONTINUED.

Licensed Vessels, under twenty Tons, employed in the Coasting Trade in each State, from 1793 to 1310.

		1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	
STATES	S.	Tons. 95.	Tous.	Fons,	Tons.	Tons. 9	Tons. 9	Tons. 95.	Tons, 95.	Tons. 95.
New-Hampshire,		35 4	3 45 9	9, 123 14		87 56	58 22	82 59	102 16	152 61
Massachusetts,		877 3	1, 2,902 79	3,115 53	3,253 56	3,172 51	3,374	3,481	3,590 46	
Rhode-Island,		499 7	580 18		ki 658 45				661 80	
Connecticut, -		383 1	988 9	2 1,429 20	1,348 82	1,373 66		1,213	1,365 4	
New-York,		412 2	5 843 5	5 1,043 44		1,839 55		2,086	2,240 85	2,487
New-Jersey,	•		2 062 69	2 1,203 94		_				2,490
Pennsylvania,		45	3 199 1	5 250 18	3 265 77	440	493 67	626	620 89	644 82
Delaware,		,		22 193 65		260	322	509		553
Maryland,			4,832	18' 6,078 89	7,110 93	6,971 28	7,278	^ -	8,063 86	8,174
Virginia, -	ŧ	2,015 9		8, 3,653, 24	3,947 90	4,494 91		4,963		5,824
North-Carolina,	1	1,115 9.	3 1,737 1.	5 1,778 3	1,980 4	1,914 86		2,011	1,947 83	1,983
South-Carolina, -			85	1 96 20	375 59	303 94	-		-	
Georgia,	1	ī	47 56	5 17 86	5 23 54	17 86	56 23	95 55	103 88	76 38
	Total,	7,217 5	53 16,977 3	36 19,601 59	59 22,416 66	66 23,325 64 24,099		43.25,736 827,196	16 961,2	28,296 19

TABLE No. II, -- CONTINUED.

The state of the s	-								
	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.
STATES.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.	Tons. 95.
New-Hampshire,	96 65	09	85 27	53 84	72 68	ļ	98	117	133
Massachusetts, -	3,356 3		3,435 63	3,479 35	3,285 13	3,452	4,047 88	3,759 67	3,739 60
Rhode-Island,		550	515 63	419 80	419 13	475 2		361	329
Connecticut,			1,315 44	1,217 89	1,160 11	1,264 67	1,339 24	1,433 8	
New-York,	2,752 50	3,071	3,303 77	3,373 28	3,501 5	3,695 35	က	3,978 63	4,051 82
New-Jersey,			2,433 66	2,341 67	2,342 35	2,242 29	CS	9	C.S
Pennsylvania, -	631 79	858		984 45	1,043 73	1,085 17	1,216	_	_
Delaware,	585 6	608 42		637 29	615 19			634	
Maryland, -	8,240 1	8,243	7,973 10	! ~	7,163 28		7,511 20	7,489 78	7,493 80
District of Columbia,		•	898	943	1,039	1,090	_	1,206 91	1,342 25
Virginia, -		6,699	6,531	6,674	6,939	6,512	9	6,965 90	
North-Carolina, -		2,241	2,239	CS	2,471	2,637	C.S	2,970 66	2,920 18
South-Carolina,	364 48	384 12		364	15			100 34	~
Georgia, -		115	85		107 60	86	90 38	111 69	
Orleans Territory,	1	,	44 58	315 94	396 30	290 9	243 56	558 31	528 86
Total,	29,079 58 30,384	30,384 34	3430,696 56	56 31,296 73	30,562 54	30,838 39	33,135 33	33,661 75	34,232 57

TABLE No. III.

Statement of the amount of American and Foreign Tonnage, respectively employed in Foreign Trade, for each of the years 1790 to 1799, as taken from the Records of the Treasury.

								Total amount !	Total amount (Proportion of foreign)
						American		of tonnage em-	of tonnage em-tonnage to the whole
						tonnage in	Foreign	ployed in the	ployed in the amount of tonnage
	YEARS.	S.				foreign	tonnage.	foreign trade	employed in the
						trade.		of the	foreign trade of the
								United States.	United States.
1790		,	,			354,767	251,058	605,825	41.4 to 100
1791	1	1	ı	1	,	363,662	240,740	604,402	29.8 — do.
1792	1	1	ı	1	1	414,679	244,278	658,957	37 do.
1793	1	1	ı	1	,	447,754	164,676	612,430	26.8 — do.
1794	1	1	1	•	,	525,649	84,521	610,170	13.8 — do.
1795	1		ı	1	,	580,277	62,549	642,826	9.7 — do.
1796	ı	,	ı	1	,	675,046	49,960	725,006	6.9 — do.
1797	1	1	1	1	1	608,078	76,693	684,771	11.2 — do.
1798	1	1	1	1	•	522,245	88,566	610,811	14.5 — do.
1799	ı	,	k	1		626,495	109,599	736,094	14.9 — do.
Average of the three years 1790 to 1792,	Vears	1790	to 17	92,	1	377,702	.245,358	623,060	39.4 to 100
Average of the six years 1793 to 1798,	ears I	793 tc	1798	,		559,841	87,827	647,668	13.6 to do.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, December 12th, 1801.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register

TABLE No. 1V.

A comparative statement of the Tonnage of Vessels entered into the United States, from 1st January, 1790, to 31st December, 1796.

).1.	TO WHAT NATION BELONGING.	ATTON B	ELONGIN	ij.			
		HILL	UNITED STATES VESSELS.		Vessels owned in part by A-	Vessels foreign built	Vessels American built	Great-	Krowoo
		In foreign trade.	In foreign In coasting In fishing inericans& owned by trade. trade foreigners. Americans	In fishing trade.	mericans& foreigners.	nericans& owned by owned by foreigners. Americans foreigners	owned by foreigners.	Britain.	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
For the year 1790	ı	354,767	103,775	28,348	312		-	216,911	12.059
1791	1	363,662	106,494	32,549	192	1	1	210,618	8,988
1792	ı	414,679	120,957	39,062	ı	ı	1	206,065	24,343
1793	1	447,754	141,639	38,177		1	1,110	100,180	45,287
1794	ı	525,649		97,260	1	1,497	50	37,058	11,249
1795	ı	580,277	171,918	31,102	,	5,443	974	27,097	7,495
1796		675,046	200,372	38,920	1	3,114	1	19,669	2,055

TABLE No. IV .- CONTINUED.

			ro wha	T NA	TION BE	TO WHAT NATION BELONGING	G.				
		Spain.	Portugal	Italy.	United Nether- lands.	Imperial.	Hanse Towns.	Denmark.	Sweden.	Prussia.	Russia
			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
For the year 1790	1	7,381	3,777	1	6,136	459	1,978	1,113	535	394	1
1791	,	4,337	4,766	1	3,751	2,396	2,989	2,092	361	,	320
1792	,	2,695	2,341	1	3,557	,	3,214	1,159	907	,	ı
1793	,	3,090	3,153	458	577	4,972	1,166	2,364	2,319	1	,
1794	1	2,230	6,044	199	417	978	4,373	9,390	11,043	,	ı
1795	•	1,999	738	409	1,128	1,077	4,006	8,637	4,316	,	ı
1796	1	2,449	637	758	301)	4,987	10,430	5,560		,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, April 5th, 1798. JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.



APPENDIX No. 1.

The country, or vice-royalty, of New-Spain and its dependencies, adjoins Louisiana; the following brief account of the coinage and commerce of that country, and particularly that part of the commerce carried on from the port of Vera Cruz, cannot be uninteresting to an American merchant or statesman. It was taken from accurate documents on the spot, in 1810, by a gentleman of ability, and may be therefore depended on as correct.

The country is very extensive, includes the province and city of Mexico, and contains the most valuable silver mines in the world. The city of Mexico is much more populous, than any city, either in North or South America. By the last census or enumeration, it contained upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants; and in 1809, the number of births in the city, was 6,693, and the deaths, 6,160. Judging by this, its population is about one third of that of London or Paris. The coinage of gold and silver is carried on in the mint, which is established in the city of Mexico.

In 1809, the whole coinage was as follows, viz.:-

In Gold In Silve	,	-		-	-	\$1,464,818 24,708,164
Ma	aking th	e whol e	coinag	e for 18	09, -	\$26,172,982
If we add		-				
		ent of th 1808, a			-	
ing	-	-	-	-	-	1,496,832,112
It forms the				nage, fr		
first fou	mdation	of the n	nint, of	-		\$1,523,005,094

The commerce of New-Spain is carried on, principally, from the port of Vera Cruz, on the Gulph of Mexico, and Acapulco, on the Pacific Ocean.

The commerce carried on from the port of Vera Cruz, in 1809, was as follows:---

IMPORTS.

From Old Spain, Stational produce and manufactures, Foreign, do. do.	Dolls. 10,252,698 6,914,607
	\$17,167,305
From the Colonies. Colonial industry, - \$1,643,018 Effects from Europe, 1,620,183	3,263,201
Total amount of importations for 1809,	\$20,430,506
EXPORTS.	
	Dolls.
Fo Old Spain,	21,825,226
Fo the Colonies,	6,452,307
Total amount of exports for 1809,	\$28,277,533
COASTING TRADE FROM THE SAME PORT.	
Imports,	S624,012
Exports,	346,711
In the year 1809, there arrived from Old Spain, square	
rigged vessels,	
From the Colonies,	172
Total,	- 291
In the same period, cleared out for Old Spain,	- 62
Do. do. do. for the Colonies, -	177
Total,	- 239

The imports and exports, on Government account, are not included in the foregoing statement; they amount to very considerable sums. Government imports principally quicksilver for the mines, playing cards, paper, &c. &c.

and the exports consist, in money, gold, silver, tobacco, gun-powder, copper, tin, lead, &c. The money alone exported by Government in 1809, exceeded twenty-five millions of dollars.

						Dolls.
The gold coin	exported	by individ	luals in 18	09, was		13,052
Silver	do.	do.	do.	was	-	21,761,188
J)					-	
Total amount	of specie e	exported b	oy individu	ials and c	on-	
tained in the	e above sta	tement of	exports for	or 1809,	-	21,774,240
To which may	be added	the speci-	e exported	by Gove	rn-	
ment, durin	g the same	period, a	and which	may be st	at-	
ed, at least	to be			-		25,000,000
					_	
Makes th	e grand tot	al of cash	exported	in 1809,	- S	46,774,240

Although this statement appears enormous, yet it is under-rated, for though the coinage during the year 1809, was only twenty-six millions, yet it must be recollected, that since the year 1804, in which the war broke out with Great-Britain, but a small proportion of money had been exported, and of course much had been accumulated. The exports of flour from Vera Cruz, to the Havanna, in the year 1809, was twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-four bales, of two quintals each, upwards of twenty-seven thousand barrels. New-Spain is a beautiful wheat country, and could supply not only the Island of Cuba, but all Spanish America.

The articles of produce and manufacture exported from New-Spain, are cotton, indigo, sugar, cocoa, coffee, flour, horns, lard, rice, cheese, jerked beef, soap, allspice, anniseed, venilla bean, sarsaparilla, bark, jallap, dyewoods, oil or extract thereof, leather, morocco, cordovan and sole, hides and deer skins, cochineal, wool, tin, copper, lead, pearls, gold and silver, in bullion and coined, gold leaf for gilders' use, earthern ware from the manufactory of Xalapa, cloths, hats, &c. &c. &c. In the year 1809, the produce of the interiour brought down to Vera Cruz, took up fifty-three thousand even hundred and eighteen mules

APPENDIX No. II.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS ON FINANCE, TRADE, AND COMMERCE; 8th July, 1813.

1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813, metasive, may be stated as follows:—						
	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.
	.;	٤.	3	ij	£	÷
Army, including extraordinary 11,786,000	11,786,000	19,108,000 18,581,000	18,581,000	18,507,000	19,875,000	19,139,000
Nav.	10,211,000	12,350,000	13,967,000	15,994,000	17,399,000	8,317,000
Ordnance,	920,000	3,737,000	4,457,000	4,198,000	3,321,000	3,713,000
Subsidy,	1	1	1	1	180,000	1,400,000
i ote of credit,	2,000,000	2,300,000	3,500,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,700,000
Miscellaneous,	1,627,000	1,947,000	*2,179,000	†2,731,000	1,756,000	1,454,000
Total,	26,541,000	39,442,000 42,684,000	42,684,000	44,430,000	47,531,000	47,023,000
Proportion of Great-Britain, 12/23, 121,000 34,802,000 37,663,000	93,121,000	34,802,000	37,663,000	39,203,000	39,203,000 41,939,000	41,491,000
Proportion of Ireland,	3,123,000 4,640,000 5,021,000 5,227,000 5,592,000	4,640,000	5,021,000	5,227,000	5,592,000	5,532,000

* Anno 1805, including £1,000,000; voted for the re-payment to the Fast-India Company for expenses incurred by them in India, upon the public account.

<u>d</u>0.

† Anno 1806, do. £1,000,000:

The second secon	No. 1.—ce	No. 1.—continued.			
	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.
	E.	5:	E	£.	£.
Army, including extraordinary, -	21,114,000	20,337,000	21,286,000	25,264,000	33,089,000
Navy.	19,578,000	19,829,000	20,935,000	20,362,000	21,212,000
Ordnance,	5,311,000	3,819,000	4,352,000	4,620,000	4,464,000
Zubsidy,	700,000	1,380,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	3,400,000
Vote of credit, -	3,300,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	5,200,000
Miscellancous,	1,462,000	1,900,000	1,756,000	2,047,000	*4,185,000
T'otal,	51,495,000	50,465,000	53,929,000	57,893,000	71,550,000
Proportion of Great-Britain, 15,	45,437,000	41,528,000	47,595,000	51,782,000	63,133,000
Proportion of Ireland, 2, -	6,058,000	5,937,000	6,334,000	6,811,000	8,417,000

* Anno 1813, including £2,000,000; voted for the re-payment to the East-India Company for expenses incurred by them in India, upon the public account.

Actual surplus, consolidated fund, - 4.561,002 2,452,857 3,559,591 3,746,077 4,476,870 3,141,827 2,750,000 2,750,000 2,750,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	That the money raised, or voted to be raised, in the same years, (1803 to 1813) in Great Britain, for the service of Great-Britain, by taxes and by borrowing, may be respectively stated as follows:————————————————————————————————————	by borrowing 1803.	years, (180 rg, may be re	3 to 1813) sspectively st	in Great Brated as follo	ws:	e service of
rplus, consolidated fund, uties, S, MONEY BORROWED. EXCHEQUER BILLS. Total, money borrowed, Total, money raised, &c. Total, money raised,		2:	£.	J.	J.	2	T.
whies, Total taxes, Total, money borrowed, Total, money raised, &c.	Actual surplus, consolidated fund, -	1,561,002	2,452,857	3,559,591	3,746,077	4,476,870	3,141,827
EXCHEQUER BILLS. Total, money borrowed, 1 Total, money raised, &c. 2	Annual dufies,	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	3,000,000
MONEX BORROWED. EXCHEQUER BILLS. Total, money raised, &c. Total, money raised, &c. Total, money raised, &c.	War taxes,	4,500,000	15,440,000	14,500,000	18,000,000	19,800,000	20,000,000
Total, money borroxed, Total, money raised, &c.	Lottery,	400,000	250,000	300,000	380,000	350,000	350,000
EXCHEQUER BILLS. Total, money borrowed, Total, money raised, &c.		12,211,002	20,892,857	21,109,591	24,876,077	27,376,870	26,491,827
EXCHEQUER BILLS. Total, money borrowed, Total, money raised, &c.	MONEY BORROWED.	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	12,200,000	8,000,000
Total, money borrowed, 10,000,000 10,000 20,000 18,000,000 12,200,000 Total, money raised, 4c. 22,211,002 30,892,857 41,109,591 42,876,077 39,576,870		1					4 000 000
	Total, money borrowed,	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	18,000,000	12,200,000	12,000,000
Control of the contro		29,211,005	30,892,857	11,109,591	12,876,077	39,576,870	38,491,827

	No. 2.—continuer.	TACED.			
	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.
	5	7:	÷	<u>ئ</u>	J.
Actual surplus, consolidated fund, -	7,019,774	5,753,715	4,073,531	1,245,983	500,000
Annual duties,	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
War taxes,	19,000,000	19,000,000 19,500,000 20,000,000 20,100,000	20,000,000	20,400,000	21,000,000
Lottery,	300,000	350,000	300,000	300,000	200,000
Total taxes,	29,319,774	29,319,774 28,603,715 27,373,531 24,945,983 24,700,000	27,373,531	24,945,983	24,700,000
MONEY BORROWED.			300	000	04 000 000
Loan, ·	11,000,000		8,000,000 12,481,300 22,459,625 21,000,000	22,439,020	21,000,000
EXCHEQUER BILLS.				0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Funded,	7,932,100	7,932,100 8,311,000		7,018,700 5,431,700 15,755,700	15,755,700
Debentures,	1	1	1	1	800,000
Total money borrowed,	18,932,100	18,932,100 16,311,000 19,500,000 27,871,325 37,555,700	19,500,000	27,871,325	37,555,700
Total money raised, &c.	48,251,874	48,251,874 44,914,715 46,873,531 50,610,950 62,255,700	146,873,531	50,610,950	69,255,700

(1*) Exclusive of £3,000,000 lent by the bank, and included in the account of unfunded debt, and exclusive also of 500,000 advanced by the bank out of unchaimed dividends.

(2*,) Exclusive of £600,000 raised for Portugal.

(3*) Exclusive of the sum of £4,500,000 appropriated for the service of treland, but the charge of which has hitherto been defrayed by Great-Britain.

(4*.) Exclusive of £2,500,000 raised for the East-India Company

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ì	S	-)29	999	333
1	th	803	4	23,	66,	01,
	65	-		2,00	2,1	5,0
	d J			~	√ .≝ ′	118,
	That the money raised for the service of Ireland, by taxes, and by borrowing, in the same years, (1803 to 1813) may be respectively stated as follows, (in Irish currency.)			Actual produce of the 2 2,823,670 3,293,372 3,399,561 3,884,968 4,448,242 4,633,449 4,335,016 3,673,714 4,241,035 4,975,000 5,200,000	into the exchequer, 3.166,666 4,875,000 4,333,333 2,166,666 3,791,666 2,708,333 3,250,000 5,850,000 *4,875,000 4,712,500 6,500,000 by loan, in a freland, 11,000 1,250,000 - 2,000,000 5,000,000 1,250,000 1,513,000 1,513,000 2,000,000	Total revenue and loans, 5,001,3369,418,372 7,732,894 3,051,634 8,292,908 9,341,782 8,835,016 9,529,912 11,671,035 11,200,500 13,700,000
	1 26			of les	into the exchequer, Mon. raised § G.Brite by loan, in { Ireland	pui
	nei			uce	- Fee	16 0
	me			od	ed in	em
	the			lp1	rais an,	rer
	at			tua	0 th	tal
	The			Ac	Mo by	To

* The interest and charges of this loan have been defrayed by Great-Britain.

1-48th. 1-46th. 1-44th.

 $742,239,101545,662,698 \\ 196,576,40319,763,797 \\ 11,370,396,556,224,819 \\ 215,085,577,20,418,318 \\ 11,992,814 \\ 32,411,132 \\ 22,814 \\ 32,411,132 \\ 33,411,132 \\ 34,1132 \\ 34,1$

1810 1811 1812 1813

812,013,135|575,211,393|236,801,742|21,274,650|13,013,914|34,288,564

No. 4. That the amount of the public funded debt of Great-Britain, redeemed and unredeemed; the annual charges of each year, together with the sinking fund applicable to the reduction of debt, may, for the years ending 1st February, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813, be stated as follows:—	Sinking	emed fund. respecting to the univer-	£.	583,008,978 481,162,622 98,846,355 17,795,194 6,282,947,24,076,142 1-77th.	603,925,792 193,127,726 110,798,066 18,055,154 6,834,114 24,889,269 1-72d.	640,752,103 517,280,561 123,471,542,13,720,048 7,566,539 26,286,588 1-68th.	869,652,846 533,076,124 136,576,722 19,157,176 8,237,288 27,394,464 1-64th.		701, 229, 515 535, 741, 052 165, 488, 462, 19, 005, 325 9, 843, 674 28, 848, 999 1-54th.	722,466,770 541,977,854 180,488,916 19,468,190 10,509,392 29,977,582 1-51st.
No. 4. itain, redeemed and e reduction of debt , 1812, and 1813, l		Redeemed. debt.	L.	38,846,355 17,792	10,798,066 18,058	23,471,542,18,720	36,576,722 19,157	51,913,931 18,89	35,488,462,19,008	80,488,916 19,468
bt of Great-Brita applicable to the 9, 1310, 1311,	DEBT.	Unredeemed. Redeemed.	£. £. £.	8 484,162,622	2 193,127,726 1	3 517, 280, 561 19	6533,076,124 13	8 536,776,026 18	5 535,741,052 10	0541,977,854 18
ic funded de king fund o , 1808, 180	Total debt		1	583,008,97	603,925,79	640,752,10	669,652,84	687,689,95	701,229,51	722,466,77
unt of the publier with the sin			Years ending 1st February,	1	,	1	ı	1	,	ž
That the amo year, toged 1804, 180			Years ending	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1309	1810

That the amount of the public funded debt of Ireland, redeemed and unredeemed; the amual charges of each year, together with the sinking fund, applicable to the reduction of debt, may, for the years ended 5th January, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813, be stated as follows, (in Irish currency.)— No. 5.

Total debt. Unredeemed. Recleemed. 43,019,325 40,143,149 2,876,176 53,296,356 49,533,452 3,762,904 58,344,690 53,504,734 4,839,955 64,721,356 53,619,940 6,101,416 64,721,356 53,619,940 6,101,416 70,647,783 63,140,826 7,506,957 76,110,856 67,132,027 8,978,829 81,510,856 77,382,908 12,346,033 92,729,992 77,382,908 14,455,307 10,92,729,992 77,882,908 14,455,345 110,92,729,992 77,882,345 114,455,345					Annual		Total annual	Total annual Proportion of
£. £.<			DE	3T.	charge of	Sinking	charge of debtsinking fund	sinking fund
## Chredeemed. Recleemed. ### Chredeemed. ### Ex. ###		Total dept.	The second secon		unredeemed	fund.	exclusive of to the unre-	to the unre-
£. £. £. 43,019,325 40,143,149 2,876,176 53,296,356 49,533,452 3,762,904 58,344,690 53,504,734 4,839,955 64,721,356 58,619,940 6,101,416 70,647,783 63,140,826 7,506,957 76,101,856 67,132,027 8,978,829 81,510,856 70,931,541 10,579,315 89,728,992 77,382,908 12,346,033 92,729,992 78,271,685 14,455,307 10,886,345 85,950,647 16,886,345			Unredeemed.	Redeemed.	debt.		management.	management, deemed debt.
43,019,325 40,143,149 2,876,176 53,296,356 49,533,452 3,762,904 58,344,690 53,504,734 4,839,955 64,721,356 58,619,940 6,101,416 70,647,783 63,140,826 7,506,957 81,510,856 77,382,908 12,346,033 92,728,992 77,382,908 12,346,033 92,729,992 85,956,647 16,886,345 83,646,03	Years end. 5th January,	£	£	 	£	£.	÷	
- 53,296,356 49,533,452 3,762,904 1	1804	43,019,325	40,143,149	2,876,176	1,578,111	552,133	2,130,245	1-72d.
58,344,690 53,504,734 4,839,955 64,721,356 58,619,940 6,101,416 70,647,783 63,140,826 7,506,957 76,110,856 67,132,027 8,978,829 81,510,856 77,382,908 12,346,083 292,729,992 77,382,908 12,346,083 292,729,992 78,274,685 14,455,307 29,836,999 85,950,647 16,886,345	1805	53,296,356	49,533,452	3,762,904	1,882,732	686,683	2.569,415	1-72d.
- 64,721,356 58,619,940 6,101,416 70,647,783 63,140,826 7,506,957 76,110,856 67,132,027 8,978,829 81,510,856 77,382,908 12,346,083 92,729,992 77,382,908 12,346,083 92,729,992 78,271,685 14,455,307 92,836,999 85,950,647 16,886,345	1806	58,344,690	53,504,734	4,839,955	2,085,388	781,792	2,867,180	1-68th.
. 70,647,783 63,140,826 7,506,957 7 70,647,783 63,140,826 7,508,829 2 81,510,856 67,132,027 8,978,829 2 89,728,992 77,382,908 12,346,083 2 92,729,992 78,271,685 114,455,307 2 89,838,945 85,950,647 116,886,345	1807	64,721,356	58,619,940	6,101,416	2,249,773	886,372	3,136,148	1-66th.
. 76,110,856 67,132,027 8,978,829 9 11,510,856 70,931,541 10,579,315 9 18,728,992 77,382,908 12,346,083 9 19,729,992 78,271,685 14,455,307 9 19,386,999 85,950,647 16,886,345	1308	70,647,783	63,140,826	7,506,957	2,392,939	989,384	3,282,394	1-63d.
81,510,856 70,931,541 10,579,315 9 89,728,992 77,382,908 12,346,083 92,729,992 78,271,685 14,455,307 92,729,999 85,950,647 16,886,345	1809	76,110,856		8,978,829	2,579,537	1,090,376	3,862,914	1-61st.
- 89,728,992 77,382,908 12,346,083 2 92,729,992 78,274,685 14,455,307 2 109,836,999 85,950,647 16,886,345	1810	81,510,856	1-	10,579,315	2,715,068	1,205,946	3,921,017	1-58th.
2 92,729,992 78,271,685 14,455,307 2 109 836 999 85 950 647 16.886,345	1811	89,728,992	77,382,908	12,346,033	2,871,883	1,377,918	4,219,804	1-56th.
109 836 999 85 950 647 16.886.345	1812	92,729,992	78,271,685	14,455,307	2,901,883	1,482,971	4,384,854	1-52d.
	1813	102,836,992	85,950,647	16,886,345	3,142,126	1,661,0.12	1,80.3,168	1-51st.

No. 6.

That the amount of the unfunded debt of Great-Britain, under the heads of Navy Debt, and Exchequer Bills outstanding, may, for the years 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813. be stated as follows:—

		Navy debt.	Exchequer bills outstanding.	Total.
Years ending	5th January,	£.	£.	£.
1804	94	4,037,307	19,067,600	23,104,907
1805	-	5,001,567	25,253,500	30,255,067
1806	-	5 ,911,588	27,180,400	33,01,988
1807	-	5,885,819	27,207,500	33,043,319
1808		6,561,237	31,942,900	38,504,137
1809		7,221,167	39,301,200	46,522,367
1810	-	8,263,175	39,164,100	47,427,275
1811	-	7,595,838	38,286,000	47,681,838
1812	-	7,883,890	41,491,800	49,375,690
1813	-	7,748,872	45,406,400	53,155,372

No. 7.

That the amount of the unfunded debt of Ireland, under the head of Treasury Bills outstanding and unprovided for, in the years ending 5th January, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811. 1812, and 1813, may be stated as follows:—

		Irish Currency
Years ending	5th January,	£.
1804	-	1,999,000
1805		1,099,000
1806	L	299,000
1807	-	
1808	-	400,000
1809	-	541,666
1810	-	655,729
1811		114,062
1812	-	1,840,479
1813	-	2,508,940

No. 8.

That the net produce of the new, and additional duties, imposed in Great-Britain, in each year, from the 5th January, 1803, to the present year, on an average of the two years, last past, or of the last two years thereof a separate account has been laid before Parliament, was respectively as follows:—

Year ended	Permanent War Taxes.	Total.
5th Jan.	£	£
1804	Froperty, 4,091,301)	12,768,745
1805	Customs taken at the estimated amount for this year, and which with part of the sum included in the preceding year under the head, customs and excise, makes the total actual produce of the temporary or war duty in the two last years—	1,960,346
1806		2,924,763
1807	996,779 { Excise, 518,617 } 7,074,188	8,070,967
1808	- Excise 63,681	63,681
1809	*1,222,287	1,222,287.
1810	105,000	105,000
1811		
1812	†466,101 Customs, 64,790	
1813	=646,409 Excise, 15,699	662,108

^{*} Exclusive of, £375,000, short annuities expired, and £65,000, saving on management of public debt.

[†] The produce of the only complete year the duties have been in existence

^{*} Actual produce from 5th July, 1812, to 5th July, 1813, including the estimated amount of linen bounties repealed

No. 9.

That the total sum, to be provided, by Great-Britain, within the year 1813, may be estimated as follows:—

Interest on the public funded debt, charges of management, and sinking fund including the addition to the sinking fund in the present session Interest on imperial loan, Proportion to be defraved by Great-Britain of the following charges viz.—Civil Government of Scotland, pensions on revenue, militia and deserters warrants, bounties for promoting fisheries, &c. for the United Kingdom, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1813, Charges of collection and management of the revenue of Great-Britain and Ireland, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1813, Civil list and other charges on the consolidated fund of Great-Britain, and civil list and permanent grants for Ireland, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th January, 1813, 15-17 of - £6,972,000 SEPARATE CHARGES OF GREAT-BRITAIN. On the consolidated fund, estimated as at 5th January, 1813, - £ 35,000 Loyalty loan repaid, - 171,836 Interest on exchequer bills, - 1,800,000 Do. on debentures, - 40,000 Grant to sinking fund in respect to exchequer bills unprovided for, - 260,000 To discharge exchequer bills issued on account of the vote of credit, Anno. 1812, - 3,000,000 Do duct, proportion of supplies to be defraved by Ireland, - 3,000,000 Deduct, proportion of supplies to be defraved by Ireland, - 3,000,000		
dition to the sinking fund in the present session Interest on imperial loan,		£
Proportion to be defrayed by Great-Britain of the following charges viz.—Civil Government of Scotland, pensions on revenue, militia and deserters warrants, bounties for promoting fisheries, &c. for the United Kingdom, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1813, Charges of collection and management of the revenue of Great-Britain and Ireland, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1813, Civil list and other charges on the consolidated fund of Great-Britain, and civil list and permanent grants for Ireland, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th January, 1813, 2,038,000 15-17 of SEPARATE CHARGES OF GREAT-BRITAIN. On the consolidated fund, estimated as at 5th January, 1813, - £ 35,000 Loyalty loan repaid, - 171,836 Interest on exchequer bills, - 1,800,000 Do. on debentures, - 40,000 Grant to sinking fund in respect to exchequer bills unprovided for, - 260,000 To discharge exchequer bills issued on account of the vote of credit, Anno. 1812, - 3,000,000 Deduct, proportion of supplies to be defrayed by Ireland, - 4,17,000 8,417,000 63,133,000		
following charges viz.—Civil Government of Scotland, pensions on revenue, militia and deserters warrants, bounties for promoting fisheries, &c. for the United Kingdom, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1813, Charges of collection and management of the revenue of Great-Britain and Ireland, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1813, Civil list and other charges on the consolidated fund of Great-Britain, and civil list and permanent grants for Ireland, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th January, 1813, 2,038,000 15-17 of SEPARATE CHARGES OF GREAT-BRITAIN. On the consolidated fund, estimated as at 5th January, 1813, - £ 35,000 Loyalty loan repaid, - 171,836 Interest on exchequer bills, - 1,800,000 Do. on debentures, - 40,000 Grant to sinking fund in respect to exchequer bills unprovided for, - 260,000 To discharge exchequer bills issued on account of the vote of credit, Anno. 1812, - 3,000,000 Deduct, proportion of supplies to be defrayed by Ireland, - 4,17,000 63,133,000	Interest on imperial loan, 496,277	35,435,811
Scotland, pensions on revenue, militia and deserters warrants, bounties for promoting fisheries, &c. for the United Kingdom, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1813, Charges of collection and management of the revenue of Great-Britain and Ireland, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1813, Civil list and other charges on the consolidated fund of Great-Britain, and civil list and permanent grants for Ireland, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th January, 1813, 2,038,000 15-17 of - \$\frac{\pmath{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}{\pmath{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}} \frac{\pmath{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}}{\pmath{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}} \frac{\pmath{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}}{\pmath{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}} \frac{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}{\pmath{\pmath{E}}} \frac{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{\pmath{E}}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{E}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{E}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{E}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{E}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{E}}{\pmath{E}} \frac{\pmath{E}}{\pmath{E}} \pmath{		
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To discharge exchequer bills issued on account of the vote of credit, Anno. 1812,		
on account of the vote of credit, Anno. 1812,	Chequer bills unprovided for, 260,000	1
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ed by Ireland, 8,417,000 63,133,000	Deduct, proportion of supplies to be defray.	
0110 000 047	ed by Ireland, 8,417,000	63,133,000
110,020,947		£110,028,947

No. 10.

That the total sum, to be provided by Ireland within the year 1813, may be estimated us follows:—

Interest of public funded debt, charge of management and sinking fund, including charges on the loan for present ses	
sion,	5,425,400
Proportion to be defrayed by Ireland of the following charges	
$viz \leftarrow$	
Civil Government of Scotland (Pensions to the	
Hereditary revenue of G. Britain) &c. &c. (same	
as No. 9.) 905,100	
Charges of collection and management of the rev-	
enues of Great-Britain & Ireland, &c. &c. (same	1
as No. 9.) 4,441,000).
Civil list and other permanent charges on the con-	
solidated fund of G. Britain, &c. &c. (same as	
No. 9.) 2,207,800	-
2-17 of - £7,553,900	888,700
SEPARATE CHARGES OF IRELAND, VIZ.	
Interest on exchequer bills, - £125,500	
Grant to sinking fund in respect to treasury bills, 21,604	
	147,104
Supplies voted 1813 for G. B. and Ireland inclu-	
ding a vote of credit of £5,200,000 British, - 77,512,500	
Deduct, proportion of supplies to be defrayed by	2 442 442
Great-Britain, 68,394,000	9,118,500
<u> </u>	£15,579,704

No. 11.

That the total official value of imports, into Great-Britain, in the years ended 5th January, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813, may be taken as follows:—

 Years end	ed	5th	Foreign and colonial produce.	Irish produce.	East-India and China.	Total.
Januar	у,		£.	£.	£.	£.
1804			21,643,577	includ.Ireland	6,348,887	27,992,464
1805	**		23,986,869		6 5,214,621	29,201,490
1806	-		21,292,870	2,979,598	, ,	30,344,628
1807	**		21,841,005	3,248,131	, ,	28,835,907
1808	-		21,958,382	3,494,767		28,854,658
1809	-		19,869,723	3,910,981		29,629,353
1810	**		26,933,625	3,475,759		33,772,409
1811	**		33,146,975	3,280,747		41,136,135
1819	-		21,201,450	3,318,879		128,626,580
1813	-		19,443,574	3,551,269	Not yet i	nade up.

No. 12.

That the total official value of exports, from Great-Britain, in the years ended the 5th January, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813, may be taken as follows:—

Years ended	British pro- duce & man- ufactures.	Foreign and colonial merchandize.	Irish produce and manu- factures.	Total.
5th January,	£.	£.	£.	£.
1804 -	22,252,027	9,326,468 }	Includ. Irish	(31,578,495
1805 -	23,935,793	10,515,575	produce.	34,451,367
1806 -	25,004,337	9,552,423	398,085	34,954,845
1807 -	27,402,685	8,789,368	335,131	36,527,184
1808 -	25,171,422	9,105,827	289,322	34,566,571
1809 -	26,691,962	7,397,901	464,404	34,554,267
1810 -	35,104,132	14,680,524	502,244	50,286,900
1811 -	34,923,575	10,471,941	474,343	45,869,859
1812 -	24,131,734	7,975,396	302,541	32,409,671
1813 -	31,243,362	11,508,673	489,506	43,241,541

No. 13.

That the number of Vessels, with the amount of their Tonnage, which have been built and registered in the several ports of the British Empire, (except Ireland) may be stated as follows:—

Ships.	Tonnage.
1,402	135,349
991	95,979
1,001	89,584
772	69,198
770	68,000
568	57,140
596	61,396
685	84,891
870	115,630
760	94,198
	1,402 991 1,001 772 770 568 596 685 870

No. 14.

That the number of Vessels, with the amount of their Tonnage, and the number of Men and Boys usually employed in navigating the same, which belonged to the several ports of the British Empire, (except Ireland) on the 30th September, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, and 1312, may be stated as follows:—

Vear ended 30th	h Sept <mark>emb</mark> e	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1803	-	19,828	2,108,990	148,600
1804	-	20,713	2,210,508	148,598
1805	-	20,981	2,226,636	152,642
1806	-	21,106	2,208,169	150,940
1807	-	21,192	2,224,720	152,658
1808	**	21,542	2,265,860	151,781
1809	-	21,951	2,307,489	155,038
1810	-	22,577	2,367,394	158,779
1811	-	22,973	2,415,619	157,063
1812	-	22,996	2,421,695	159,710

No. 15.

That the number of Vessels, with the amount of their Tonnage, and the number of Men and Boys, employed in navigating the same (including their repeated voyages) which entered inwards, at the several ports of Great-Britain, from all parts of the world, in the years ended 5th January, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, and 1813, may be stated as follows:—

		1	BRITISH.	FOREIGN.			
Year ended	5th January,	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.
1804	-	11,996	1,614,365	93,004	4,252	638,034	33,660
1805	-	10,508	1,395,387	82,979	4,271	607,299	30,74
1806	-	11,409	1,494,075	87,148	4,515	691,703	34,71
1807	-	12,110	1,482,412	88,963	3,792	612,800	31,34
1808	-	11,213	1,436,667	84,997	4,087	680,144	32,48
1809	-	11,316	1,314,241	82,754	1,925	282,892	15,51
1810	-	12,656	1,539,573	95,796	4,922	759,287	38,28
1811	-	13,557	1,609,088	102,900	6,876	1,176,243	60,09
1812	-	12,908	1,522,692	94,740	3,216	687,180	34,15
1813	-	13,869	1,579,715	96,371	2,536	518,443	25,51

No. 16.

That the number of Vessels, with the amount of their Tonnage, and the number of Men and Boys, employed in navigating the same (including their repeated voyages) which cleared ontwards, at the several ports of Great-Britain, to all parts of the world, in the years ended 5th January, 1804 to 1813, inclusive, may be stated as follows:—

1		_	1	BRITISH.	-	FOREIGN.			
Y	ears ended	5th January,	Ships.	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.	
	1804	-	11,072	1,444,840	92,940	3,662	574,542	30,414	
	1805	-	11,131	1,463,286	93,748	4,093	587,849	30,507	
	1806	-	11,603	1,494,968	94,388	3,930	605,641	30,910	
	1807	-	12,239	1,485,725	94,513	3,457	567,988	29,616	
1	1808		11,428	1,424,103	89,715	3,846	631,910	31,411	
	1809	-	11,923	1,372,810	89,632	1,892	282,145	15,671	
	1810	-	11,499	1,531,152	102,523	4,530	699,750	37,256	
i	1811	- "	13,092	1,624,274	107,724	6,641	1,138,527	60,870	
	1812	-	12,774	1,507,353	96,739	3,350	696,232	37,262	
	1813	-	14,328	1,665,518	105,004	2,647	540,902	27,841	

No. 17.

That the official value, in Irish currency, of all imports into, and exports from Ireland, for ten years, ending 5th January, 1813, distinguishing each year and the value of foreign articles exported, was as follows:—

			Official value of			
Years ending the 5th January,		Official value of exports.	and manufac-	Foreign & colo- nial merchan- dize exported.		
1804	-	5,275,650	4,629,086	141,302		
1805		5,712,802	4,903,261	171,179		
1806	-	5,736,214	5,059,867	142,481		
1807	-	5,605,959	5,033,354	157,666		
1808		6,637,907	5,307,806	150,370		
1809		7,129,507	5,696,897	234,112		
1810		7,471,557	5,408,910	330,933		
1811		6,564,578	5,471,012	627,472		
1812	-	7,234,603	5,833,996	256,415		
1813	-	8,820,359	6,463,744	404,424		

No. 18.

That the number of Vessels, with the amount of their Tonnage, that were built and registered, in the several ports of Ireland, in the ten years, ending 5th January, 1813, was as follows:—

Years ended	5th January,	Vessels.	Tons.
1804	-	42	2,418
1805	-	38	1,611
1806	-	28	1,212
1807		41	1,687
1808		33	1,838
1809	-	32	1,235
1810		31	1,643
1811	-	21	1,331
1812		41	1,655
1813		50	1,952

No. 19.

That the number of Vessels, with the amount of their Tonnage, and number of Men and Boys usually employed in navigating them, which belonged to the several ports of Ireland, in the ten years, ending 30th September, 1812, distinguishing each year, was as follows:—

Years ending	30th Se	eptember,	Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1803	-	-	1,065	58,871	5,218
1804	-	-	1,061	58,060	5,176
1805	-	-	1,067	56,755	5,062
1806	-	-	1,076	55,545	5,081
1807	-	-	1,098	56,902	5,217
1808	-	-	1,104	68,958	5,324
1809	~	-	1,119	61,150	5,560
1810	-	-	1,126	58,646	5,416
1811	-		1,133	59,154	5,484
1812		-	1,111	57,103	5,320

No. 20.

That the number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men and boys employed in navigating the same, (including their repeated voyages) and entered inwards, in the several ports of Ireland, from our all parts of the world: in the ten years ending 5th Jan. 1813—distinguishing each year, and the Irish, British, and foreign vessels, was as follows:—

Years	INWARDS.						
ending	IRISH.	BRITISH.	FOREIGN.				
5th Jan.	Ships Tons. Men.	Ships Tons. Men.	Ships Tons. Men.				
1804 -	1,315 97,946 6,529	5,996 569,704 32,286	600 94,800 6,159				
1805 -	1,243 90,541 6,116	6,242 610,618 33,553	534 79,778 5,182				
1806 -	[1,276 91,290 6,230	6,139 580,752 33,775	545 82,420 5,539				
1807 -		6,687 630,368 36,818					
1808 -		6,836 652,946 36,539					
1809 -		7,189 696,403 38,426					
1810 -		5,975 535,299 30,648					
1811 -		7,514 673,540 38,536					
1812 -		7,404 686,255 39,504					
1813 -	2,229 152,355 10,398	9,022 830,473 47,809	405 79,307 4,255				

No. 21.

That the number of vessels, with the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men and boys employed in navigating the same, including their repeated vouges, that cleared outwards, in the several ports of Ireland, from, or to, all parts of the world: in the ten years, ending 5th January, 1813, distinguishing each year, and the Irish, British and foreign vessels, was as follows:—

Years	OUTWARDS.							
ending	IRISH.		BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
5th Jan.	Ships Tons, Men. S		Ships	Tons.	Men.	Ships	Tons.	Men.
1804 -	1,211 90,254	6,324	5,160	509,387	29,368	553	93,995	5,728
1805 -	1,080 82,934	5,832	5,013	507,177	28,337	531	78,971	5,093
1806 -	1,172 90,173	6,077	5,442	535,761	30,648	521	77,783	4,910
1807 -	1,353 97,162			574,688		522	83,048	5,139
1808 -	1,320 97,856	6,797	6,294	615,702	34,631	418	72,662	4,130
1809 -	1,405 108,435	7,221	6,473	641,157	35,715	163	27,856	1,591
, 1810 -	1,527 109,144	7,398	5,877	538,699	30,477	333	56,267	3,225
1811 -	1,841 125,389			627,012			117,414	
1812 -	1,853 129,031			642,767			126,588	
1813 -	2,103 151,141	10,042	3,465	792,829	45,437	421	85,505	4,368

ERRATA.

Page 27, line 1, for "inclusive" read exclusive—page 33, last line, for "one" read our-page 35, line 1, for "those" read these-page 47, line 9, for "these" read their-page 76, Table No. VII. the heading inserted by mistake-page 92, line 10, strike out "in"-page 95, line 20, for "prices" read price-page 99, line 1, for "1804" read 1814-page 102, Note, for "Peccohet's" read Peuchet's-page 105, line 15, for "parts" read portspage 110, line 26, for "1795" read 1793-page 116, line 20, for "the" before elimate, read her-page 136, line 2, for "the" before citizens, read their—page 141, line 8, for "them" read thence—page 144, last line, for "chapter" read chapters-page 170, line 15, strike out the word "and" and figures VI.—page 172, line 10, for "negotiated" read regulated—page 196, line 21, for "pounds" read tierces-page 248, for "pounds" after the word "salt" read bushels-page 264, line 31, for "or" read on-page 290, line 10 strike out "and" between "lands and purchased"-page 301, line 12, for "373" read 673, and for "573" read 873—page 301, last line, for "purpose" read purchase—and page 306, Table No. II. line 35, for "redeemed" read reduced.







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